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GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICES

RUDIMENTA:

IN USUM REGIÆ SCHOLÆ ETONENSIS.

REVISED AND GREATLY IMPROVED;

AND

ENRICHED WITH COPIOUS NOTES.

BY THE REV. THOMAS SMITH,

OF SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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GLASGOW:

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P R E F A C E .

It is customary with Authors and Editors to make some kind of apology for the work produced, in order to make the public believe that they are very modest beings ; how far such pusillanimous humility may tend to promote their ultimate desire, I will not attempt to investigate, but I am quite sure of one thing, such fulsome nonsense will never be well received by wise men ; because, whoever composes or compiles a book thinks that he can make some improvement, and if he succeeds in a small degree, his work will be beneficial to mankind, if he fails in the attempt, his apology will not procure his pardon for having induced the public to purchase his useless volume.

I have been induced to publish this Grammar in order to oblige many respectable schoolmasters, who use my other school books, and because, I consider that there is not any Greek Grammar but what is very defective, I have retained the original text of the Eton work, which, I am sorry to say, abounds with typographical errors from frequent and careless reprinting of the work, which errors have been

carefully corrected in this edition. The notes will be useful to students of every class, and the information contained in them will be easily remembered, they are partly original, and partly selected from ancient and modern authors of various nations, and I need not state that I have selected the best part from each writer, so that the work is now much enlarged without any additional charge. I might add as a minor improvement, the fineness of the paper, the beauty of the type, and the clearness of the print.

I have selected notes, or parts of notes, &c. from the following authors :

CLENARDUS,	LEEDS,	MATTHIÆ,
ANTESIGNANUS,	BLACKWALL,	MOOR,
VOSSIUS,	JONES,	NEILSON,
POSSELIUS,	VALPY,	SEALE,
DUNBAR,	AUTHORE,	HERMAN,
BELL,	HABERSTOCK,	MORELL,
CAMBDEN,	DALZEL,	BLOMFIELD,
BUSBY.	PARKHURST,	EWING.

With the aid I have received from these learned gentlemen, I now present the edition to the public, and hope it will be found very useful, and answer every purpose for which it is intended.

LONDON, 1st *March*, 1831.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbrev.	Letters.	Abbrev.	Letter	Abbrev.	Letter	Abbrev.	Letters.
αι, υι	αι	ἐν	ἐν	οὐκ	οὐκ	τας	τας
αν	αν	ἐξ	ἐξ	παρὰ, παρὰ	παρὰ	ταυ	ταυ
ἀπο	ἀπο	ἐπι	ἐπι	περὶ	περὶ	τε	τε
ἀρ, ἀρ	ἀρ	ἐστι	ἐστι	περι	περι	τήν	τήν
ας	ας	ἐν, οὐ	ἐν	πρ	πρ	τῇ	τῇ
αυ	αυ	ἔν	ἔν	πρ	πρ	το	το
αὐτῶ	αὐτοῦ	θε	θε	πρ	πρ	τὸν	τὸν
αὐτῶ	αὐτῶ	κα	κα	πρ	πρ	τοῦ	τοῦ
γα	γα	καί, καί	καί	πρ	πρ	τῶ	τῶ
γαι	γαι	κατά	κατά	ρα	ρα	τρι	τρι
γδ	γδ	κο	κο	ρι	ρι	ττ	ττ
γγ	γγ	λλ	λλ	ρο	ρο	τυν	τυν
γρ	γρ	μαι	μαι	σε	σε	τῶ	τῶ
γην	γην	μαρ	μαρ	σθ	σθ	τῶν	τῶν
γίνεται	γίνεται	μεθ	μεθ	σθαι	σθαι	υ	υ
γρ	γρ	μὲν, μὲν	μὲν	σθην	σθην	υπερ	υπερ
δε	δε	μενος	μενος	σκ	σκ	υπ	υπ
δι	δι	μετά	μετά	σπ	σπ	υπο	υπο
δια	δια	μην	μην	σσ	σσ	χε	χε
δρ	δρ	μὲν	μὲν	στ	στ	υν	υν
ει, εἰ	ει	οἶον	οἶον	σχ	σχ	ω	ω
εἶναι	εἶναι	ος	ος	ται	ται	ω	ω
ἐκ	ἐκ	ου	ου	ταίς	ταίς		

GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICES

RUDIMENTA.

LITERÆ apud Græcos sunt viginti quatuor.

FIGURA.		NOMEN.	POTESTAS.
A α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
B β	βῆτα	bêta	b
Γ γ	γάμμα	gamma	g <i>hard</i>
Δ δ	δέλτα	delta	d
E ε	εῖλον	epsilon	e breve
Z ζ	ζῆτα	zêta	z
H η	ἥτα	êta	e longum, <i>as ee</i>
Θ θ	θῆτα	thêta	th
I ι	ἰῶτα	iôta	i
K κ	κάππα	kappa	k c
Λ λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
M μ	μῦ	mu	m
N ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ ξ	ξῖ	xi	x
O ο	ο μικρόν	omicron	o parvum
Π π	πῖ	pi	p
Ρ ρ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ σ	σίγμα	sigma	s
T τ	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ υ	υ ψιλόν	upsilon	u
Φ φ	φῖ	phi	ph
Χ χ	χῖ	chi	ch <i>hard, as in chord</i>
Ψ ψ	ψῖ	psi	ps
Ω ω	ω μέγα	omega	o magnum

Cadmus of Phœnicia is said to have brought with him into Greece sixteen letters; Palamedes to have added four in the Trojan times, viz. θ, ξ, ο, χ; and after him Simonides four more, viz. ζ, η, ψ, ω. Others ascribe θ, χ, to Epicharmus. Tac. Ann. 11. 14. Plin. 7. 56.

It is said that the Phœnician alphabet, which was introduced into Greece, consisted of twenty-two letters.

Literas φ, χ, θ, ζ, ξ, ψ, η, ω, ignorabat Homerus.

Literæ dividuntur in vocales, φωνήεντα ; et consonantes, σύμφωνα.

Septem sunt vocales, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.¹

Reliquæ septendecim sunt consonantes.

VOCALES.

Vocales, longæ, μακρὰ, . η, ω. long
 breves, βραχέα, ε, ο. short
 ancipites, ἀμφίβολα, . . α, ι, υ. doubtful
 mutabiles,² μεταβολικὰ, α, ε, ο. changeable
 immutabiles, ἀμετάβολα, η, ι, υ, ω. unchangeable
 præpositivæ,³ προτακτικὰ, α, ε, η, ο, ω.
 subjunctivæ, ὑποτακτικὰ, ι, υ. to α short.

¹ From these vowels are formed twelve diphthongs.

² α, ε and ο are changed sometimes in the augment of verbs, α and ε are changed into η, and ο into ω.

³ Always the first letter in a diphthong.

DIPHTHONGI.

Diphthongi sunt duodecim :

sex propriæ, κύριαι,—αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

sex impropriæ, καταχρηστικάι,—α, η, ω, punctulo subjecto ; ηυ, υι, αυ.

mutabiles, μεταβολικαί,—αι, αυ, οι.

immutabiles, ἀμεταβολικαί,—ει, ευ, ου.

CONSONANTES.

Consonantes sunt duplices : mutæ, ἄφωνα ; et semivocales, ἡμίφωνα.

Mutæ sunt novem, quæ dividuntur in

		Labials. Palatines. Dentals.		
tenuēs,	ψιλὰ,	π,	κ,	τ.
medias,	μέσα,	β,	γ,	δ.
aspiratas,	δασέα,	φ,	χ,	θ.

Mutes.

Double Consonants. ⁴

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \pi, \beta, \phi, \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi, \\ \tau, \delta, \theta, \end{array} \right\} \text{with } \varsigma \text{ makes } \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi, \\ \xi, \\ \zeta, \end{array} \right\} \text{pronounced } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi\varsigma \\ \kappa\varsigma \\ \delta\varsigma \end{array} \right.$

Liquidæ, vel ⁵ immutabiles ἀμετάβολα, λ, μ, ν, ρ.
Σ est suæ potestatis litera.

When the letter σ ends a word, it is written ς.

⁴ The *double* consonants are three, and are formed from the *three* primary sounds of the *mutes*, with a subjoined σῖμμα.

N. B. The *double* consonants are always liable to be resolved into the single ones of which they are composed.

⁵ The *liquids* are sometimes changed one for another, but they are never superseded by any letters, i. e. *immutabiles*.

ACCENTUS.

Accentus προσωδίαί, sunt tres: acutus, ὀξεῖα [´]; gravis, βαρεῖα [˘]; circumflexus, περισπωμένη [ˆ].

I. Acutus habet locum in ultimâ syllabâ, penultimâ, et antepenultimâ.

The *acute* [´] marks *elevation of the voice*; and it affects one or other of the three last syllables, i. e. if the word has so many; as,

Θεός,
κόσμος,
ἄγγελος,

Deus,
mundus,
nuncius,

God
the world.
a messenger

II. Circumflexus in ultimâ, et penultimâ.

The *circumflex* [ˆ] affects the *last* syllable, or the last but one, and marks first the *elevation of the voice*, then the *depression* of it, in the same syllable.

Observe, The syllable over which the *circumflex* is placed, is always long; as

Ποιῶ,
βοᾶτε, voate,

facio,
clamatis,

I do.
do ye cry.

III. Gravis tantum in ultimâ signatur; sed in omni syllabâ intelligitur, in quâ nullus est accentus.

The *grave* [˘] depresses the voice, and affects the last syllable only; as

τιμῇ,

honor,

honor

Omnis acutus finalis, nisi in fine orationis, signatur notâ accentûs gravis, præter τίς interrogativum.

Spiritus πνεύματα, duo sunt : lenis ψιλὸν ['] : asper δασὺ ['].

Omnis dictio incipiens a vocali, vel diphthongo, spiritum tenuem vel asperum accipit in principio : ut ὄρος, mons ; ὄρος, terminus.

Omnes dictiones incipientes ab υ, vel ς aspirantur : ut ὕδωρ, *aqua* ; ῥῆμα, *verbum*. Sed si in medio ς geminetur, prius levigatur, alterum aspiratur : ut ἔρρωσο, *vale*.

Apostrophus est nota rejectæ vocalis ob vocalem sequentem, ad hunc modum ['].

Rejiciuntur per apostrophum vocales α, ε, ι, ο ; diphthongi αι, οι, ut κατ' αὐτόν, pro κατὰ αὐτόν.

Si sequens vocalis aspiretur, mutantur tenues præcedentes in aspiratas : ut ἀφ' ἡμῶν, pro ἀπὸ ἡμῶν *a nobis* ; τίφθ' οὕτω, pro τίπτε οὕτω *quare ita?*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE LETTERS, &C.

1. Γ before γ, ζ, ξ, and χ, is sounded like n, as in ἄγγελος angelos, ἀγκάλη ancalee, λῦγξ lunx, ἐγχος enchos.

2. 'Ρ before ι is pronounced like the *English wh*, thus οἶς pronounced *whios*.

3. If in a word one mute follows another, then

a tenuis,	} is put	a tenuis,	} as	τέτυπται,	} for	τέτυπται,
a media,		a media,		ἔβδαμος,		ἔπιτομος,
an aspirate,		an aspirate,		ἐτύπθην,		ἐτύπθην.

4. When a word ending with a vowel is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the first vowel, or the short one, whether *first* or *second*, is frequently cut off, and its place has an apostrophe put over it, as, παρ' ἐμοῦ for παρὰ ἐμοῦ ; ᾧ γαθί for ᾧ ἀγαθί.

5. When an apostrophe takes place, a *smooth* mute consonant, followed by a vowel with the *rough* aspirate, is changed into the rough mute of the same primary sound ; thus, for ἀπὸ οὔ, instead of ἀπ' οὔ, we have with the apostrophe ἀφ' οὔ.

6. Words ending in ι or ι, assume υ after them, if the next word begins with a vowel ; as εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες twenty men for εἴκοσι ἄνδρες.

7. Every word having a vowel or diphthong for the first letter is gener-

ally marked at the beginning with an *aspirate* ['], as ὄρος pronounced *horos*, or a *smooth breathing* [̃], as ὄρος pronounced *oros*.

N. B. The *aspirate* ['] is only of use; the *smooth breathing* has not any sound; as ἐγώ, I.

8. Almost all words beginning with *υ* (see 2 above) or *ε* are *aspirated*, and when *ε* is followed by *ε* in the middle of a word the former *ε* is marked with a *smooth*, the latter *ε* with a *rough breathing*; as ἐρρώσω pronounced *errhoso*.

9. A letter or syllable is called *pure* which has a *vowel before it*; and *impure* if it has a *consonant before it*.

10. The Greek punctuation consists of four *marks*, or *stops*: 1. Comma, (as in English) [,] 2. Note of interrogation, (which is the English semicolon) [;] 3. Colon and semicolon, (is a dot placed at the upper part of a letter which ends a word) [·] 4. Period or full stop, (as in English) [.]

11. A *Diæresis* [¨] divides diphthongs, and shows that the *vowels* are to be sounded separate; as αὔπνος, pronounced *a-upnos*.

12. A *Diastole* [ː] distinguishes one word from another; thus τό,τι, and the is distinguished from τότε then.

13. An *Apostrophe* ['] is the mark of the *vowels* α, ε, ι, ο, (or more rarely of the diphthongs αι, οι,) being rejected or cut off at the end of a word, when the following word begins with a *vowel*, as ἀλλ' ἐγώ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

Observe, If the first *vowel* of the second word have an *aspirate breathing*, a preceding *tenuis* consonant must be changed into its correspondent *aspirate*, (see 3, 5 & 7 as above), as ἀφ' ἡμῶν for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν.

PARTES ORATIONIS.

Partes orationis octo sunt, ut apud Latinos :

Articulus ἄρθρον,	Participium μετοχή,
Nomen ὄνομα,	Adverbium ἐπίρρημα,
Pronomen ἀντωνυμία,	Conjunctio σύνδεσμος,
Verbum ῥήμα,	Præpositio πρόθεσις.

Numeri ἀριθμοί, sunt tres :

Singularis ἐνικός, dualis δυϊκός, pluralis πληθυντικός.

Casus πτώσεις, sunt quinque :

Nominativus ὀρθή, genitivus γενική, dativus δοτική, accusativus αἰτιατική, vocativus κλητική.

Genera sunt tria :

Masculinum ἀρσενικόν, foemininum θηλυκόν, neutrum οὐδέτερον.

ARTICULUS.

Articulus est δ , η , $\tau\delta$, *hic, hæc, hoc*, [*the*] qui sic declinatur :

SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. δ ,	η ,	$\tau\delta$,	N. A. $\tau\omega$,	$\tau\alpha$,	$\tau\omega$,	N. $\omicron\iota$,	$\alpha\iota$,	$\tau\alpha$,
G. $\tau\omicron\upsilon$,	$\tau\eta\varsigma$,	$\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}$,	G. D. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\nu$,	$\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu$,	$\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\nu$.	G. $\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$,	$\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$,	$\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\tau\tilde{\phi}$,	$\tau\tilde{\eta}$,	$\tau\tilde{\phi}$,				D. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,	$\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,
A. $\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\tau\eta\nu$,	$\tau\acute{o}$.				A. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$,	$\tau\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$,	$\tau\acute{\alpha}$.

VARIOUS DIALECTS OF THE ARTICLE.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	η , D. $\acute{\alpha}$.	Nom.	$\omicron\iota$, D. $\tau\omicron\iota$, $\alpha\iota$, I. $\tau\alpha\iota$.
Gen.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$, A. and I. $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron$, D. $\tau\tilde{\omega}$. $\tau\eta\varsigma$, D. $\tau\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$.	Gen.	$\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$, fem. D. $\tau\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\alpha\nu$.
Dat.	$\tau\tilde{\eta}$, D. $\tau\tilde{\alpha}$.	Dat.	$\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, D. and I. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\sigma\iota$. $\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, D. $\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\sigma\iota$, I. $\tau\tilde{\eta}\sigma\iota$.
Acc.	$\tau\eta\nu$, D. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$.	Acc.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, D. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.

The article, like nouns to which it is related, and like relative pronouns with which it may be classed, is capable of variation in gender, case, and number. It will be seen, that, except the nominatives which are irregular, the article follows the *second declension* in the feminine, and the *third* in the masculine and neuter ; and that it has no vocative, but the interjection δ supplies the defect of this case in all numbers, as δ does sometimes both in Latin and English.

The article answers to the definite article *the* in English. There are many cases in which the article, though not expressed, must be understood. When the article is neither expressed, nor understood, in Greek, the English indefinite article *a* is signified. Thus, in such cases, $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, means *a* man : whereas usually, δ $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, means *the* man.

In grammars and lexicons, the article is frequently used merely as a sign to distinguish the genders and cases of nouns ; as, δ $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, η $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta$, $\tau\acute{o}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$; δ , η , $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$.

I. The article agrees with the noun to which it relates, in gender, number, and case ; as,

δ $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$,	<i>the book.</i>	$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\delta\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$,	<i>the names.</i>
η $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$,	<i>the day.</i>	$\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\tilde{\nu}\omicron\iota\varsigma$,	<i>to the heavens.</i>
$\tau\acute{o}$ $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$,	<i>the child.</i>		

II. The article is always placed before the noun to which it relates ; but the noun does not in every case follow it immediately ; several words often intervene ; thus,

δ $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,	<i>the king,</i>	never	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ δ .
η $\pi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\xi}\iota\varsigma$,	<i>the action,</i>	. .	$\pi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\xi}\iota\varsigma$ η .
$\tau\acute{o}$ $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$,	<i>the body,</i>	. .	$\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$ $\tau\acute{o}$.
$\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\rho\alpha\tilde{\nu}\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota$,	<i>the angels in heaven.</i>		
η $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\nu$ $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu$ $\acute{\omicron}\delta\delta\epsilon$,	<i>the way to the city.</i>		

III. The noun to which the article relates, is frequently not express-

ed ; in this case, some connected noun is always understood, and must be supplied in order to complete the construction ; as,

ὁ λέγων,	<i>the speaker,</i>	supply	ἀνέξ.
οἱ πείλας,	<i>neighbours,</i>	. .	ἀνθρώποι.
τὰ ἔξω,	<i>external things,</i>	. .	πράγματα.

USES OF THE ARTICLE.

I. Where the noun to which it relates is expressed.

1. The article joined with a substantive noun expressed, gives it a determinate or definitive sense, such as in English is denoted by the article *the* ; *προφήτης*, “*a prophet* ;” *ὁ προφήτης*, “*the prophet*.”

An object may require to be marked out in this definite or determinate manner—by being in itself of so peculiar a nature, that only one of its species is known, or supposed to be known ; as, John i. 1. *ὁ λόγος*, “*the word* ;” *Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής*, “*John the Baptist* ;”—by being distinguished by additional characters or circumstances, which apply to one of the kind exclusively ; as, *ἡ διαθήκη τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*, “*the covenant of Jesus Christ* ;”—by being mentioned more than once in the same discourse, which, at every subsequent recurrence, renders it necessary to indicate that the very thing formerly spoken of, is meant to be again pointed out ; as, Matth. xxi. 19. *ἡ συκὴ ἐξηράνθη*, “*the fig-tree withered away*,” viz. the fig-tree mentioned in the beginning of the verse, where the article was omitted. In all these and similar cases, the article is used to denote the definite sense of the noun.* This is the primary and radical use of the article, to which all the rest are either more immediately or more remotely referable.

2. When two substantive nouns are connected by the substantive verb to form a proposition or affirmation, *the article* joined with one of them, whether first or last in the sentence, denotes that the one to which it is joined is the subject of the proposition, the other without the article being the predicate or attribute only ; thus, in John iv. 24. *πνεῦμα ὁ Θεός*, “*God is a spirit* ;” *Θεός* must be the subject having the article, and *πνεῦμα*, which has none, the attribute ; but in John i. 1. *Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος*, “*the word was God*,” *Θεός*, which has not the article, must be the predicate of the proposition, and *λόγος*, which has it, the subject. Thus also, 1 Tim. vi. 5, 6. *νομίζόντων πορισμὸν εἶναι τὴν εὐσέβειαν*.—*ἔστι δὲ πορισμὸς μέγας ἡ εὐσέβεια μετὰ αὐταρξείας*.—*Supposing that godliness is gain :—but godliness with contentment is great gain*.

3. The article is used to express a whole class or species of things ; as,

ὁ ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶ θνητός,	“ <i>man is mortal</i> .”
ὁ λέων ἐστὶ μέγα ζῶον,	“ <i>the lion is a large animal</i> .”

4. The article is frequently, though not always, put before proper names ; as,

ὁ Ἰάκωβος,	<i>James</i> .†
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* From this general rule of using the article always when a definite sense is intended, exceptions sometimes, though rarely, occur. When an object is spoken of, so obvious or striking that it can hardly be mistaken, it may be expressed without the article ; as, Phil. ii. 1. *κοινωνία πνεύματος*, “*fellowship of the Spirit*,” because here there could be no doubt what spirit the apostle had in view.

† Perhaps the 3d and 4th cases properly belong to the uses of the article with the noun understood, both of them being resolved by supplying some noun after the article ; as, *ὁ (ὢν) ἀνθρώπος*, “*the (being) man*,” *ὁ (ἀνὴρ) Ἰάκωβος*, “*the (man) James* ; but as in both cases there is a noun expressed, agreeing with the article, it is unnecessary to go into a further analysis of them in an elemental treatise.

5. The article *sometimes supplies the place of a possessive pronoun*; but in this case the genitive of one of the personal pronouns is understood; as,
ὁ πατήρ, "*my father*;" supply ἐμοῦ.

6. Although the article has no vocative case, yet it is often used with a noun in the nominative, when the nominative of both must be taken as together constituting a vocative case; as,

Mat. xxvii. 29. χαῖρε ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, *hail, king of the Jews.*
John xx. 28. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ Κύριός μου καὶ ὁ Θεός μου, *and said unto him, my Lord, and my God.*

11. *Where the noun to which the article relates, is not expressed, but understood.*

1. The article is frequently used *before a genitive case, to denote that some noun referred to is understood*, and must be supplied to complete the sense, the connection of the passage, or the knowledge of the reader pointing out what that word to be supplied should be; as

Mat. x. 3. Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ἀλφαίου, (supply υἱός,) *James the (son) of Alpheus*
Mat. xxii. 21. τὰ Καίσαρος, (supply πράγματα,) *the (things) of Cæsar.*
Mat. xxi. 21. τὸ τῆς συκῆς, (supply σημείον,) *the (miracle) of the fig-tree.*
Rom. viii. 5. τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς, (supply ἔργα,) *the (works) of the flesh.*

2. The article, *joined with an adjective in the neuter gender, expresses the abstract of the quality signified by the adjective*; as,

τὸ ἀμελές, *carelessness, supply ἥθος, or some similar word.*
τὸ σοφόν, *wisdom,*

3. The article *sometimes supplies the place of the relative pronoun*; as,
ἐπιστολὴ τὴν ἔγραψε ἐστὶ καλὴ, *the letter which he wrote is pretty.*

The article, when used in this way, is frequently followed by a participle instead of a verb; as

ἀνὴρ ὁ λέγων, *the man who says, instead of λέγει.*
οἱ φρονόυντες, *the people who are wise, instead of φρονοῦσι.*

Sometimes even the participle referred to is not expressed but understood; as,

Mat. vii. 11. ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, *your father who is in heaven, ὡς for ἐστὶ being understood.*

4. The article in the neuter gender joined with the infinitive mode of a verb, *is used for a verbal noun, expressing the action of the verb without any affirmation*; the article thus used is regularly declined, the verb remaining unchanged; thus,

καιρὸς τοῦ ἀρχεῖν, *time of beginning.*
τὸ ζητεῖν ἐστὶ ἀφέλιμον, *inquiry is useful.*

The same construction takes place, though an accusative be joined with the verb to express the agent; thus,

Mat. vi. 8. πρὸ τοῦ ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι, *before your asking.*
Mat. xiii. 4. ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν, *during his sowing.*

In this mode of construction, some connected word, such as χρόνος, time, περίστις, action, περίστασις, circumstance, must be supposed to be understood after the article.

5. The article is used before *adverbs or prepositions, to denote the objects to which they refer*; the proper noun being always understood; as,

οἱ πέλας, neighbours, supply ἄνδρες.
 τὰ παλαιά, former (things,) supply πράγματα.
 οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἰωάννην, the (disciples) of John, supply ἄνδρες or μαθηταί.
 οἱ περὶ ἱερά, the (persons engaged) about sacred things, the priests, supply ἄνδρες.

τὰ καὶ ἡμᾶς, the (things) of our time, supply πράγματα.

6. With the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ, the article is used in an extensive sense, to denote contrasted or distinguished objects, some general or connected noun, such as ἄνθρωπος, πρῶτον, &c. being understood; thus,

ὁ μὲν, the (man) on the one hand; ὁ δὲ, the (man) on the other hand, usually translated the one, and the other.

οἱ μὲν, the (men) on the one side; οἱ δὲ, the (men) on the other side, usually translated some, and others.

τὰ μὲν, some things; τὰ δὲ, other things.

DECLINATIONES SUBSTANTIVORUM.

Declinationes κλίσεις, sunt decem,

Quinque nominum simplicium, et

Quinque nominum contractorum.

Quatuor priores declinationes simplicium sunt parisyllabicae, i. e. non crescentes genitivo. Quinta vero est imparisyllabica, i. e. genitivo crescens.

DECLINATIO PRIMA nominum simplicium.

Declinatio prima duas habet terminationes, -ας, et -ης, generis tantum masculini: ut ὁ ταμίας, dispensator; ὁ κριτής, judex; sed ὁ καὶ ἡ ληστής, latro, communis generis est, ut aliqui volunt.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ ταμίας,	N. A. τὼ ταμίαι,	N. οἱ ταμίαι,
G. τοῦ ταμίου,	G. D. τοῖν ταμίαιν,	G. τῶν ταμιῶν,
D. τῷ ταμίᾳ,		D. τοῖς ταμίαις,
A. τὸν ταμίαν,	V. ὃ ταμία.	A. τοὺς ταμίαις,
V. ὃ ταμία.		V. ὃ ταμία.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ κριτής,	N. A. τὼ κριτᾶ,	N. οἱ κριταί,
G. τοῦ κριτεῦ,	G. D. τοῖν κριταῖν,	G. τῶν κριτῶν,
D. τῷ κριτῇ,		D. τοῖς κριταῖς,
A. τὸν κριτὴν,	V. ὃ κριτά.	A. τοὺς κριτᾶς,
V. ὃ κριτά.		V. ὃ κριτά.

The masculine terminations *-ας* and *-ης*, have *-ου* in the genitive, and lose *ς* in the vocative.

The termination *-της* has *-α* in the vocative: *-στης* has *-η* or *-α*.

Some nouns in *-ας* have the genitive in *-ου*, or *-α*; as, *πατραλοίας*, *-ου*, or *-α*, a parricide; and some have *-α* only; as, *Θωμᾶς*, *Θωμᾶ*, *Thomas*.

Also the names of countries and nations, as, *Πέρσης*, voc. *Πέρσα*, a Persian; poetic words ending in *-πης*, as, *κυνώπης*, *impudent*, voc. *κυνάπα*; compounds derived from the verbs *μετρέω*, *πώλῃω*, and *τρίβω*, as, *γεωμέτρης*, a geometerician, *βιβλιοπώλης*, a bookseller, *παιδοτρίβης*, a schoolmaster.

Examples of various dialects of the first and second Declension.—Without affirming that each will be actually found in the Greek authors, or that the distinctions are strictly observed in every instance, (the same peculiarities sometimes occurring in two, sometimes in three dialects,) we subjoin the following examples, as useful to the advanced student. A. denotes *Attic*, I. *Ionic*, D. *Doric*, Æ. *Æolic*.

SINGULAR.				
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
τιμῆ, D. -ά.	-ῆς, D. -ᾶς.	-ῇ, D. -ᾷ.	-ῇν, D. -άν.	-ῆ, D. -ά.
μοῦσ-ας, } I. -ης.	-ης, D. -ας.	-ῃ, D. -α.	} αν, I. -ην.	-α, I. -η.
φιλί-α, }	-ας, I. -ης.	-α, I. -η.		-α, { A. -ας.
Πυθαγόρ-ας, I. -ης.	} I. -έων.	-α, I. -η.	-αν, I. -ην.	-α, { I. -η.
ἱππότ-ης, { D. -ας.		-α, I. -η.	-αν, { I. -έα.	-α, A. -ης.
{ Æ. -α.	-ου, { D. -α.		-ην, { D. -αν.	
	{ Æ. -αα.			
PLURAL.				
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
τιμ-αί.	-ῶν, { I. -έων.	-αῖς, I. -ῆς, & -ῆσι.	-ας, { I. -εας.	-αί.
	{ D. -ᾶν, & -ᾶων.			
	{ Æ. -ᾶων.		{ Æ. -αῖς.	

In like manner, *μητιέτα*, Æ. *μητιέτα*, a wise person; *Πηλείδου*, I. *Πηλείδω*, of Pelides; acc. *Αινεία*, Æneas; *Θηβαίς*, I. *Θηβῆσι*, in Thebes; *ἐλοῦ*, I. *ἐλοῇ*, pernicious; *χρυσία*, I. *χρυσέη*, golden.

De Genitivo.

Omnis genitivus pluralis desinit perpetuo in *-ων*; et in primâ et secundâ declinatione fere¹ circumflectitur in ultimâ.

Quædam nomina hujus declinationis in *-ης*, Dorice declinata, formant gen. in *-α*: ut, *ὁ ὄρεσιβάτης*, *montivagus*: gen. *τοῦ ὄρεσιβάτα* et nomina propria in *-ας*; ut, *ὁ Βρασίλας*, gen. *τοῦ Βρασίλα*.

¹ Vide infra de Accentibus.

De Dativo.

Dativus singularis in quatuor primis declinationibus habet, semper subscriptum, scilicet *α*, *η*, *ω*, punctulo subjecto.

De Vocativo.

Vocativus singularis formatur a nominativo abjiciendo ς .

Excipiuntur :

1. Nomina in -της, ut, *μητιέτης, consiliarius.*
2. Gentilia, ut, *Σκύθης, Scythæ.*
3. Poetica in -πης, ut *κυνόπης, impudens.*
4. Composita a *πωλῶ, vendo ; μετρῶ, metior ; τρέβω, tero.*

Quæ formant vocativum in -α brevi : ut, ὦ *Σκύθα, ὦ μητιέτα.*

In -στης desinentia utramque habent terminationem -α, et -η : ut, ὁ *ληστής, latro, ὦ ληστὰ vel ληστή.*

SECUNDA DECLINATIO.

Secunda declinatio duas habet terminationes, -α, et -η, generis foeminini : ut, ἡ *μοῦσα, musa ; ἡ τιμὴ, honos.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ μοῦσα,	N. A. τὰ μούσα,	N. αἱ μοῦσαι,
G. τῆς μούσης,	G. D. ταῖν μούσαιν,	G. τῶν μουσῶν,
D. τῇ μούσῃ,	V. ὦ μούσα.	D. ταῖς μούσαις,
A. τὴν μούσαν,		A. τὰς μούσας,
V. ὦ μοῦσα.		V. ὦ μοῦσαι.

Sing. N. ἡ *φιλία*,—G. τῆς *φιλίας*,—D. τῇ *φιλίᾳ*.

In reliquis, ut *μοῦσα.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ τιμὴ,	N. A. τὰ τιμά,	N. αἱ τιμαί,
G. τῆς τιμῆς,	G. D. ταῖν τιμαῖν,	G. τῶν τιμῶν,
D. τῇ τιμῇ,	V. ὦ τιμά.	D. ταῖς τιμαῖς,
A. τὴν τιμὴν,		A. τὰς τιμάς,
V. ὦ τιμή.		V. ὦ τιμαί.

Finite in -δα, -θα, -ρα, et -α purum, faciunt genitivum in -ας, et dativum in -α : sic Ἀθηνᾶ, *Minerva ; Ναυσικᾶ, Nausicaa ; μινᾶ, mina ; con-*

tracta ex Ἀθηνάα, Ναυσικάα, μυνάα. Litera pura dicitur, cui vocalis, vel diphthongus immediate præcedit.¹

¹ Observe, in the *first* and *second* declension, the four terminations -α, -η, -ας, -ης, differ in their declension only in the singular number. -α and -ας are declined alike, the genitive only excepted; and so are -η and -ης; but observe, that -α makes the genitive in -ης, and the dative in -η when it follows σ or a double consonant, as μοῦσα, μούσης, τρεάπιζα, τρεάπιζης, θαλάσσα, θαλάσσης.

Examples of nouns of the *first* and *second* declension to be declined or written out at length by the pupil.

θύρα, a door.	ἀκοντιστής, an archer.	γεωμέτρης, a geometrician.
ἡλικία, period of life.	θύελλα, a tempest.	Λήδα, Leda.
Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.	Θυέστης, Thyestes.	ἄκανθα, a thorn.
δίψα, thirst.	νύμφη, a nymph.	Πέρσης, a Persian.
σελήνη, the moon.	Χαβρίας, Chabrias.	Θωμᾶς, Thomas.
σοφιστής, a sophist.	γλῶσσα, a tongue.	ἑστία, a hearth.
πέλινα, a dove.	ἀγορά, the forum.	τοξότης, an archer.
Αἰνείας, Æneas.	τεχνίτης, an artificer.	εὐδία, fair weather.
γέφυρα, a bridge.	ἡδονή, pleasure.	σοφία, wisdom.
λύσσα, madness.	γωνία, an angle.	δική, justice.
κιθαριστής, a harper.	βία, violence.	βουλή, counsel.
Πριαμίδης, Priamides.	αὔρα a breeze.	μάχαιρα, a sword.

TERTIA DECLINATIO.

Tertia declinatio duas habet terminationes, -ος, et -ον; -ος masculini, foeminini, et communis generis: ut, ὁ λόγος, sermo; ἡ νόσος, morbus; ὁ καὶ ἡ λίθος, lapis; et -ον neutrius: ut, τὸ ξύλον, lignum.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ λόγος,	N. A. τὼ λόγῳ,	N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	V. ᾧ λόγῳ.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ᾧ λόγῳ.		V. ᾧ λόγοι.

Nomina contracta ὀλοπαθῆ, tertiæ declinationis, ut, ὁ νόος, νοῦς, mens.¹

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ νόος, νοῦς,	N. A. τὼ νόῳ, νῶ,	N. οἱ νόοι, νοῖ,
G. τοῦ νόου, νοῦ,	cum acuto.	G. τῶν νόων, νῶν,
D. τῷ νόῳ, νῶ,	G. D. τοῖν νόοιν, νοῖν,	D. τοῖς νόοις, νοῖς,
A. τὸν νόον, νοῦν,	V ᾧ νόῳ, νῶ.	A. τοὺς νόους, νοῦς,
V. ᾧ νόῳ, νοῦ.		V. ᾧ νόοι, νοῖ.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ ξύλον,	N. A. τὼ ξύλω,	N. τὰ ξύλα,
G. τοῦ ξύλου,	G. D. τοῖν ξύλοιιν,	G. τῶν ξύλων,
D. τῷ ξύλῳ,	V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.	D. τοῖς ξύλοις,
A. τὸ ξύλον,		A. τὰ ξύλα,
V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.		V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.

¹ The terminations -ος, -εον, -οος, -οον, are contracted in all the cases.

Examples of the *third declension* to be declined.

ἀγρὸς, a field.	φόνος, slaughter.	ἀνθρωπος, a man.
μέτρον, a measure.	δένδρον, a tree.	παρθένος, a virgin.
βίος, life.	ἄμπελος, a vine.	σκήπτρον, a sceptre.
φῦλον, a tribe.	ρόδον, a rose.	στέφανος, a crown.
φύλλον, a leaf.	κέντρον, a sting.	ἄνεμος, the wind.
ὄνειρος, a dream.	φόβος, fear.	τόξον, a bow.

QUARTA DECLINATIO.

Quarta declinatio Atticorum propria duas habet terminationes, -ως et -ων· -ως masculini, foeminini, et communis generis; et -ων neutrius: ut, ὁ λεῶς, *populus*; ἡ ἄλως, *area*; τὸ ἀνώγειον, *cænaculum*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ λεῶς,	N. A. τὼ λεῶ,	N. οἱ λεῶ,
G. τοῦ λεῶ,	G. D. τοῖν λεῶιν,	G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῶ,	V. ᾧ λεῶ.	D. τοῖς λεῶς,
A. τὸν λεῶν,		A. τοὺς λεῶς,
V. ᾧ λεῶς.		V. ᾧ λεῶ.

Neutra in -ων eodem modo declinantur, nisi quod voc. sing. similis est nominativo in -ων, et accus. cum voc. plur. similis est nominativo in -ω. Omnibus in ultimâ syllabâ semper est -ω.

Quædam nomina hujus declinationis formant accusativum in -ω: ut, "Αθως, "Αθω, *Atho mons*; Κέως, Κέω, *Ceos insula*; Κῶς, Κῶ, *Cos insula*; λαγῶς, λαγῶ, *lepus*.

Veteres etiam Attici ὃ finalem removerunt: ut, ἀγήρω pro ἀγήρων, *expers senectutis*.

Unicum est nomen hujus declinationis in -ως, neutrius generis, τὸ χρεῶς, *debitum*.

QUINTA DECLINATIO.

Quinta declinatio imparisyllabica octo habet terminationes; tres vocales, α, ι, υ, generis neutrius: et quinque consonantes, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ, generum omnium.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ σῶμα,	N. A. τῷ σώματι,	N. τὰ σώματα,
G. τοῦ σώματος,	G. D. τοῖν σωματίοι,	G. τῶν σωματίων,
D. τῷ σώματι,	V. ᾧ σώματι.	D. τοῖς σώμασι,
A. τὸ σῶμα,		A. τὰ σώματα,
V. ᾧ σῶμα.		V. ᾧ σώματα.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ τιτᾶν,	N. A. τῷ τιτᾶνι,	N. οἱ τιτᾶνες,
G. τοῦ τιτᾶνος,	G. D. τοῖν τιτάνοι,	G. τῶν τιτάνων,
D. τῷ τιτᾶνι,	V. ᾧ τιτᾶνι.	D. τοῖς τιτᾶσι,
A. τὸν τιτᾶνα,		A. τοὺς τιτᾶνας,
V. ᾧ τιτᾶν.		V. ᾧ τιτᾶνες.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The genitive singular of nouns of the fifth declension is formed for the most part by changing

α	into	-ατος	as	σῶμα,	σώματος,	a body.
ι	—	-ιτος	—	μέλι,	μέλιτος,	honey.
υ	—	-υτος	—	γόνυ,	γόνυτος,	the knee.
—	—	-εος	—	ἄστυ,	ἄστυος,	a city.
ω	—	-οος	—	ἠχώ,	ἠχόος,	the echo.
ν	—	-νος	—	Τιτᾶν,	Τιτᾶνος,	Titan.
ων	—	-οντος	—	δράκων,	δράκοντος,	a dragon.
—	—	-ονος	—	χειλῖδων,	χειλῖδονος,	a swallow.
—	—	-ωνος	—	κλών,	κλώνος,	a branch.
εις	—	-γος	—	ἄρπαξ,	ἄρπαγος,	rapacious.
—	—	-κτος	—	ἄναξ,	ἄνακτος,	a king.
—	—	-κος	—	θώραξ,	θώρακος,	a breast-plate.
ς	—	-ρος	—	ἄήρ,	ἄερος,	the air.
ς	—	-ος	—	ὄφης,	ὄφιος,	a serpent.
—	—	-τος	—	λέων,	λέωντος,	a caldron.
—	—	-δος	—	λαμπάς,	λαμπάδος,	a lamp.
ος	—	-εος	—	τείχος,	τείχεος,	a wall.
ψ	—	-πος	—	λαίλαψ,	λαίλαπος,	a tempest.

2. Nouns ending in -ις, -υς, -αυς, having -ος pure in the genitive, change ι into ν in the accusative; as ὄφης, a serpent, genitive ὄφιος, accusative ὄφιν; βότρυς, a grape, genitive βότρυος, accusative βότρυον, &c.

3. The vocative for the most part is like the nominative, but sometimes a long vowel is changed into a short; as Δημοσθένης; ᾧ Δημοσθένης; πατήρ, a father, ᾧ πάτερ, &c. And some nouns cast away ε; as βασιλεῦς, ᾧ βασιλεῦ, &c.

4. The dative plural is for the most part formed by changing -ι of the dative singular into -σι, and casting away δ, θ, ν, τ; as τείχος, a wall,

τείχει, τείχεσι; λάμπας, a lamp, λάμπαδι, λάμπασι; μέλας, black, μέλανι, μέλασι; στὰς, standing, στάντι, στάσι. But -οντι is changed into -ουσι: as λέων, a lion, λείοντι, λείουσι.

5. Nouns ending in ξ or in ψ, or in ς with a diphthong before it, form the dative plural by adding ι to the nominative singular; as κόραξ, a raven, κόραξι; "Αραψ, an Arabian, "Αραψι; τιθεῖς, placing, τιθεῖσι; except ποῦς, the foot, ποσί; κτεῖς, a comb, κτέσι; δρομῆς, a courier, δρομέσι.

6. Some nouns admit of syncope in the oblique cases; as ἀνὴρ, a man, ἀνέρος ἀνδρὸς, ἀνέρι ἀνδρῖ, ἀνέρα ἀνδρὰ, ἀνέρες ἀνδρῆς, &c. θυγάτηρ, a daughter, θυγάτερος θυγατρὸς, &c.

REGULÆ DE IMPARISYLLABICIS.

De Accusativo singulari.

Accusativus desinit in -α. Excipiuntur :

I. Nomina in -ις, et -υς, -αυς, et -ους, pura in genitivo, quæ formant accusativum in -ν, ut, ὁ ὄφις, *serpens*, τὸν ὄφιν; ὁ βότρυς, *racemus*, τὸν βότρυν; ἡ γραῦς, *anus*, τὴν γραῦν; ὁ καὶ ἡ βοῦς, *bos*, τὸν καὶ τὴν βοῦν. Sed Δις, *Jupiter*, facit Δία; λαῶς, *lapis*, facit λαῶν.

II. Gravitona in -ις, et -υς, non purè declinata quæ utramque retinent terminationem -α et -ν : ut, ἡ ἔρις, *contentio*, τὴν ἔριδα et ἔριν ὁ νέηλυς, *advena*, τὸν νεήλυδα et νέηλυν.

De Vocativo singulari.

Vocativus similis est nominativo. Excipiuntur,

I. Declinata per ν et -τος in genitivo; et adjectiva in -ην, -εις, et -ας; quæ vocativum formant in -ν : ut, ὁ Αἶας, *Ajax*, ὦ Αἶαν; ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρεν, ὦ τέρεν, *tener*; ὁ χαρίεις, *gratiosus*, ὦ χαρίεν, et ὦ χαρίει; ὁ μέλας, *niger*, ὦ μέλαν.

II. Gravitona in -ης, quæ formant vocativum in -ες : ut, ἡ μήτηρ, *mater*, ὦ μῆτερ; et quatuor acutitona, ὁ πατήρ, *pater*; ὁ δαής, *levir*; ὁ ἀνής, *vir*; ὁ σωτήρ, *salvator*; quæ formant ὦ πάτερ, δάερ, ἄνερ, σῶτερ.

III. Nomina in *-εϋς*, et *-ους*, quæ abjiciunt *σ* : ut, ὁ βασιλεϋς, *rex*, ὦ βασιλεϋ· præter ποϋς, *pes*, ὦ ποϋς; et ὁδοϋς, *dens*, ὦ ὁδοϋς, ad differentiam adverbii ποϋ, *ubi*; et ὁδοϋ, *obiter*.

IV. Nomina in *-ις*, et *-υς*, quæ formant vocativum in *-ι*, et *-υ* : ut, ὁ βότρυς, *racemus*, ὦ βότρυ; ὁ ὄφις, *serpens*, ὦ ὄφι; et ὁ καὶ ἡ παῖς, ὦ παῖ, *puer* vel *puella*. Excipe acutitona in *-ις*, et *-υς* non contracta, ut, ὦ Σαλαμῖς, ὦ ἐλπίς, *spes*, ὦ χλαμύς, *chlamys*.

V. Nomina in *-ων*, et *-ωρ*, quæ vocativum plerumque formant a genitivis abjiciendo terminationem: ut, ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων, *Agamemnon*, voc. ὦ Ἀγάμεμνον; ὁ ἐλεήμων, *misericors*, voc. ὦ ἐλέημον; ὁ Ἑκτωρ, *Hector*, voc. ὦ Ἑκτορ; ὁ ῥήτωρ, *rhetor*, voc. ὦ ῥήτορ. At ὁ Ποσειδῶν, *-ῶνος*, *Neptunus*, facit vocativo ὦ Πόσειδον; et ὁ Ἀπόλλων, *-λωνος*, *Apollo*, voc. ὦ Ἀπόλλων.

VI. Participiorum in *-ων*, *-εις*, et *-ας*, desinentium idem est vocativus cum nominativo, ut, ὁ τύπτων, *-οντος*, voc. ὦ τύπτων; ὁ τυφθεῖς, *-έντος*, voc. ὦ τυφθεῖς; ὁ ἰστάς, *-άντος*, voc. ὦ ἰστάς.

De Dativo plurali.

Dativus pluralis formatur vel a dativo singulari assumendo *σ* ante *ι*, et abjiciendo *δ*, *θ*, *ν*, *τ* : vel a nominativo singulari, addendo *ι* in nominibus exeuntibus in *ξ*, *ψ*, vel *σ* cum diphthongo : ut Ἀραψ, *Arabs*, Ἀραψι βασιλεϋς, *rex*, βασιλεϋσι κόραξ, *corvus*, κόραξι. Præter ποϋς, *pes*, dat. plur. ποσί; et κτεῖς, *pecten*, κτεσί.

Cum penultima dativi singularis sit longa po-

sitione, fit longa in dativo plurali, addendo ι post ε, et υ post ο : ut, *πιθέντι, τιθεῖσι ; λέοντι, λέουσι.*

Nomina quæ syncopen patiuntur, formant dativum pluralem in -άσι : ut, *πατῆρ, πατράσι ; υῖς, filius, gen. υῖος, sync. υῖος, dat. pl. υῖασι.*

Dativus poeticus formatur a genitivo singulari, mutando -ος in -εσι, vel -εσσι : ut, *ἥρωος, ἥρώεσι, et ἥρώεσσι, heroibus ; ἔπεος, ἐπέεσσι, verbis.*

Apocope etiam accidit in hâc declinatione in omnibus casibus singularibus : ut,

I. In nominativo, *τὸ σκέπα, pro σκέπασμα, tegmen.*

II. In genitivo, *τοῦ Αἴαν, pro Αἴαντος, Ajacis.*

III. In dativo, *τῇ δαῖ, pro δαῖδι pugnae ; τῇ παρακοίτι, pro παρακοίτιδι, uxori ; τῷ ἰδρῶ, pro ἰδρῶτι, sudori.*

IV. In accusativo, *τὸν Ἀπόλλω, pro Ἀπόλλωνα, Apollinem ; τὸν ἰδρῶ, pro ἰδρώτα, sudorem.*

V. In vocativo, *ὦ Λαοδάμα, pro Λαοδάμαν, Laodamas ; ὦ Αἴα, pro Αἴαν, Ajax.*

Dativis pluralibus, et verbis in ι, vel ε desinentibus υ additur si vocalis, vel diphthongus sequatur ; ut, *λέουσιν ἐκείνοις, leonibus illis ; τύπτουσιν ἐκεῖνον, verberant illum ; ἔτυπτεν αὐτὸν, verberabat eum.*

Apud poetas frequentissimè υ additur, etiamsi consonans sequatur ; ut, *στήθεσιν λασίοις, pectoribus hirsutis.*

DE QUINQUE DECLINATIONIBUS CONTRACTORUM.

Declinationes nominum contractorum oriuntur a quintâ simplicium.

Appellantur nomina contracta, quia in illis duæ syllabæ contrahuntur in unam; vel synæresi, quæ fit, cùm duæ vocales in syllabam unam ita coeunt, ut ambæ servantur: ut, *τειχεῖ*, *τείχει* vel crasi, cùm utraque vocalis, vel altera mutetur: ut, *τείχεια* *τείχη*, *τρίηρες* *τρίρεις*: vel altera eliditur, ut, *τειχέων* *τειχῶν*.

PRIMA DECLINATIO.

Prima declinatio contractorum tres continet terminationes, *-ης*, *-ες*, et *-ος*.

-ης masculini et foeminini generis: ut, *ὁ Δημοσθένης*, *Demosthenes*; *ἡ τρίρης*, *triremis*.

Et *-ες* et *-ος*, neutrius: ut, *τὸ τεῖχος*, *murus*; *τὸ ἵππομανές*, *hippomanes*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ τρίρης,	N. A. τὰ τρίρηρε, -ρη,	N. αἱ τρίρηρες, -ρεις,
G. τῆς τρίρηρος, -ρους,	G. D. ταῖν τριηρέων, -ροῖν	G. τῶν τριηρέων, -ρῶν,
D. τῇ τρίρηρῃ, -ρει,	V. ᾧ τρίρηρε, -ρη.	D. ταῖς τρίρηρσι,
A. τὴν τρίρηρα, -ρη,		A. τὰς τρίρηρας, -ρεις,
V. ᾧ τρίρηρε.		V. ᾧ τρίρηρες, -ρεις.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ τεῖχος,	N. A. τὰ τείχεε, -χη,	N. τὰ τείχεια, -χη,
G. τοῦ τείχεος, -ους,	G. D. τοῖν τειχέοιν, -οῖν,	G. τῶν τευχέων, -ῶν,
D. τῷ τείχεϊ, -ει,	V. ᾧ τείχεε, -χη.	D. τοῖς τείχεσι,
A. τὸ τεῖχος,		A. τὰ τείχεια, -χη,
V. ᾧ τείχεος.		V. ᾧ τείχεια, -χη.

Composita a *κλέος*, *gloria*, ut, *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Ἑπεικλῆς*, contrahuntur in nominativo: hinc duplex declinandi ratio oritur, ut,

N. Ἡρακλῆς,	Ἡρακλῆς,
G. Ἡρακλέος, -κλέους,	Ἡρακλέος, -κλούς,
D. Ἡρακλέϊ, -κλεί,	Ἡρακλέϊ, -κλεῖ,
A. Ἡρακλέα, -κλέα,	Ἡρακλέα, -κλῆ,
V. Ἡράκλεες, -κλεις.	Ἡρακλες.

Regulæ.

Nomina propria hujus declinationis, et com-

posita ab ἔτος, *annus*, in quibusdam casibus parissyllabicè inflectuntur : ut, ὁ Διογένης, τὸν Διογένην, *Diogenes* ; ὁ Μάνης, τὸν Μάνην, *Manes* ; ὁ ἑπταέτης, τοὺς ἑπταέτας, *septennis*.

Nomina quæ desinunt in -ης purum contrahuntur Atticè in accusativo in -α : ut, ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐφυής, *ingeniosus*, acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν εὐφύα, εὐφυᾶ

SECUNDA DECLINATIO.

Secunda declinatio duas habet terminationes : -ις masculini et foeminini generis : ut, ὁ ὄφις, *serpens* ; ἡ πόλις, *civitas* ; et -ι neutrius : ut, τὸ σίνηπι, *sinapi*.

SINGULARITER.		DUALITER.		PLURALITER.	
Attic.	Ionis.	Attic.	Ionis.	Attic.	Ionis.
N. ὁ ὄφις,		N. A. τῷ ὄφει,	ὄφει,	N. οἱ ὄφεις,	ὄφεις—ὄφεις,
G. τοῦ ὄφεως,	ὄφιος,	G. D. τοῖν ὄφεσιν,	ὄφίσιν,	G. τῶν ὄφεων,	ὄφίων,
D. τῷ ὄφει,	ὄφιϊ—ὄφι.			D. τοῖς ὄφεσι,	ὄφισι,
A. τὸν ὄφιν,		V. ᾧ ὄφει.	ὄφει.	A. τοὺς ὄφεις,	ὄφιας—ὄφεις,
V. ᾧ ὄφι.				V. ᾧ ὄφει.	ὄφεις—ὄφεις.

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
N. τὸ σίνηπι,		N. A. τῷ σινήπει,		N. τὰ σινήπια, -πι,	
G. τοῦ σινήπιος,		G. D. τοῖν σινηπίοιν,		G. τῶν σινηπίων,	
D. τῷ σινήπιϊ, -πι,				D. τοῖς σινήπισι,	
A. τὸ σίνηπι,		V. ᾧ σινήπει.		A. τὰ σινήπια,	
V. ᾧ σίνηπι.				V. ᾧ σινήπια, -πι.	

TERTIA DECLINATIO.

Tertia declinatio tres habet terminationes ; -ευς, generis masculini, ut, ὁ βασιλεύς, *rex* ; -υς, masculini et foeminini, ut, ὁ πέλεκυς, *securis* ; ἡ ἴλυσ, *limus* ; et -υ neutrius, ut, τὸ ἄστυ, *urbs*.

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
N. ὁ βασιλεύς,		N. A. τῷ βασιλέι, -ῃ,		N. οἱ βασιλέες, -εῖς,	
G. τοῦ βασιλέως,		G. D. τοῖν βασιλέοιν,		G. τῶν βασιλέων,	
D. τῷ βασιλεί, -εῖ,				D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι,	
A. τὸν βασιλέα,		V. ᾧ βασιλέι, -ῃ.		A. τοὺς βασιλέας, -εῖς,	
V. ᾧ βασιλεύ.				V. ᾧ βασιλέες, -εῖς.	

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ πελεκύς,	N. A. τῷ πελεκέει, -ῃ,	N. οἱ πελεκέες, -εῖς,
G. τοῦ πελεκέος,	G. D. τοῖν πελεκέοιν,	G. τῶν πελεκέων,
D. τῷ πελεκέϊ, -εῖ,	V. ὃ πελεκέει, -ῃ.	D. τοῖς πελεκέσι,
A. τὸν πελεκύν,		A. τοὺς πελεκέας, -εῖς,
V. ὃ πελεκύ.		V. ὃ πελεκέες, -εῖς.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ ἄστυ,	N. A. τῷ ἄστυ, -ῃ,	N. τὰ ἄστυα, -ῃ,
G. τοῦ ἄστυος,	G. D. τοῖν ἄστυοιν,	G. τῶν ἄστυων,
D. τῷ ἄστυϊ, -εῖ,	V. ὃ ἄστυ, -ῃ.	D. τοῖς ἄστυσι,
A. τὸ ἄστυ,		A. τὰ ἄστυα, -ῃ,
V. ὃ ἄστυ.		V. ὃ ἄστυα, -ῃ.

Quædam nomina hujus etiam declinationis contrahuntur Atticè in accusativo in -α : ut, ὁ Πειραιεύς, *Piræus*. Acc. τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

QUARTA DECLINATIO.

Quarta declinatio duas habet terminationes -ως, et -ω, generis fœminini tantum : ut, ἡ φειδῶ, *parsimonia* ; ἡ αἰδῶς, *verecundia*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ φειδῶ,	N. A. τὰ φειδῶ,	N. αἱ φειδοί,
G. τῆς φειδόος, -οῦς,	G. D. ταῖν φειδοῖν,	G. τῶν φειδῶν,
D. τῇ φειδοῖ, -οῖ,	V. ὃ φειδῶ.	D. ταῖς φειδοῖς,
A. τὴν φειδόα, -ῶ,		A. τὰς φειδοὺς,
V. ὃ φειδοῖ.		V. ὃ φειδοί.

QUINTA DECLINATIO.

Quinta declinatio duas complectitur terminationes, -ας purum, et -ρας generis neutrius : ut, τὸ κρέας, *caro* ; τὸ κέρασ, *cornu*.

SINGULARITER.

N. τὸ κρέας,		
G. τοῦ κέρατος,	per Sync. κέραος,	per Crasin κέρως,
D. τῷ κέρατι,	κέραϊ,	κέρας,
A. τὸ κρέας,		
V. ὃ κρέας.		

DUALITER.

N. A. τῷ κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα,
G. D. τοῖν κεράτοιιν,	κεράοιν,	κεράϊν,
V. ὃ κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα.

PLURALITER.

N. τὰ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
G. τῶν κεράτων,	κεράων,	κεράων,
D. τοῖς κέρασι,		
A. τὰ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
V. ᾧ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα.

Articulus sæpe cum nomine suo in unam syllabam coalescit, cum ille in vocali exit, hoc a vocali incipit: ut, pro ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὡνὴρ τοῦ ἀνδρός, τὰνδρός· τῷ ἀνδρὶ, τὰνδρί· τὰ ἐμὰ, τὰμά. Cum nomen incipit ab aspiratâ, in articulo tenuis τ vertitur in θ; ut, τὸ ἰμάτιον, θοιμάτιον ὁ ἕτερος, ἄτερος τοῦ ἑτέρου, θατέρου· τῷ ἑτέρῳ, θατέρῳ.

Ad eundem modum καὶ εἶτα, καῖ·τα· καὶ ἐκεῖνα, κακεῖνα· καὶ ὑπὸ, χύπὸ. Ex hoc vocalium brevium concursu syllaba fit longa.

NOMINA ANOMALA quæ contrahuntur, sunt I. Ὀλοπαθῆ, quæ contrahuntur in omnibus: ut,

1. Νόος, νοῦς, *mens*; ῥόος, ῥοῦς, *fluxus*; πλόος, πλοῦς, *navigatio*; ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, *simplex*; διπλόος, διπλοῦς, *duplex*; σάος, *salvus*, σῶς Atticè, et σῶν acc.

2. Χρυσοῦς, *aureus*; ἀργυροῦς, *argenteus*; χαλκοῦς, *aereus*, a nominibus in -έος.

3. Σιμόεις, Σιμοῦς, Σιμόεντος, Σιμοῦντος· πλακοῖς, πλακοῦς, πλακόεντος, πλακοῦντος, *placenta*.

4. Ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, a τιμήεις, *honoratus*.

5. In -ῆς circumflexa; ut, τὸ κῆρ, κῆρος, a κέαρ, *cor*; et παῖς, παῖδος, a παῖς, *puer*.

Item ὀστέον, *os ossis*, ὀστοῦν, gen. ὀστέου, -τοῦ, dat. ὀστέῳ, ὀστῶ.

Sic declinatur Ἰησοῦς.

N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς,	A. τὸν Ἰησοῦν,
G. τοῦ Ἰησοῦ,	V. ᾧ Ἰησοῦ.
D. τῷ Ἰησοῦ,	

II. Ὀλιγοπαθῆ, quæ in paucioribus casibus contrahuntur : ut,

1. Substantiva barytona in -υς : quæ contrahuntur in nominativo, accusativo, et vocativo plurali in -υς : ut, Ἐριννύες, Ἐριννῶς, *Furiæ*.

2. Imparisyllabica in -ους, quæ contrahuntur in nom. acc. et voc. plur. in -ους : ut, βόες, *boves*, βοῶς, Doricè βῶς.

3. Adjectiva in -υς, quorum masculina in dat. singulari, nom. accus. et voc. plur. contrahuntur more tertiæ declinationis contractorum : ut, nom. ἡδύς, gen. ἡδέος, dat. ἡδέϊ, ἡδέϊ.

4. Comparativa, quæ contrahuntur in acc. singulari, nom. acc. et voc. plurali : ut, acc. μείζονα, per syncopen, μείζοα, per crasin μείζω ; nom. et voc. μείζονες, μείζοες, μείζους, et μείζονα, μείζοα, μείζω. Acc. μείζονας, μείζοας, μείζους, et μείζονα, μείζοα, μείζω.

HETEROCLITA.

Heteroclita sunt, quæ a communi declinandi ratione deflectunt.

Heteroclita Genere.

In singulari numero generis sunt masculini, in plurali neutrius, ὁ ἔρετμος, *remus*, τὰ ἔρετμά · ὁ λύχνος, *lucerna*, τὰ λύχνα · ὁ μοχλὸς, *vectis*, τὰ μοχλά · ὁ τράχηλος, *collum*, τὰ τράχηλα · et quædam alia.

In singulari numero generis foeminini, in plurali neutrius est, ἡ δίφρος, *currus*, τὰ δίφρα, cui addi potest, ὁ καὶ ἡ τάρταρος, plur. τὰ τάρταρα.

Heteroclita Casibus.

I. Aptota sunt,

1. Nomina literarum : ut, ἄλφα, βῆτα.

2. Quæ apocopen patiuntur : ut, δῶ pro δῶμα, domus ; τρόφι pro τρόφιμον, nutrimentum.

3. Omnes numeri a quatuor ad centum.

4. Poetica nomina in -φι, et -φιν, ut, Δύρηφι a Δύρεα, στράτοφι a στράτος ; ναῦφι a ναῦς ; στήθεσφι a στήθος.

5. Similiter δέμας, corpus ; σέβας, veneratio ; ὄναρ, somnium ; ὄφελος, utilitas ; νῶκας, torpor ; δῶς, donum, &c.

II. Monoptoton tantum unum est ὦ 'τᾶν, O amice vel amici, ab ἑτης.

III. Diptota sunt ἄμφω, ἀμφοῖν οἱ φθοῖες, τοὺς φθοῖας, placentæ ; ἅττα et ἅσσα pro ἅτινα, quædam, nom. et acc. plur.

IV. Triptota, gen. ἀλλήλων, -λων, -λων dat. ἀλλήλοις, -αις, -οις accus. ἀλλήλους, -λας, -λα. Vocativo carent indefinita, et interrogativa.

Heteroclita Numero.

Duali et plurali carent ἡ ἁλς, mare ; ἡ γῆ, orbis terrarum ; ὁ ἀήρ, aer ; τὸ πῦρ, elementum ignis ; τὸ ἔλαιον, oleum.

Singulari carent ἄλφιτα, victus necessarius ; Ἀθῆναι, Athenæ ; ὀνείρατα, insomnia ; et festa deorum, cum plurimis aliis.

Heteroclita Declinatione.

Quædam sunt neutra in -ς, quæ a nominibus in -ας genitivum mutuuntur : ut, φρέαρ, puteus ; ἥπαρ, jecur ; ὕδωρ, aqua ; ἡμάρ, dies ; εἶδας, cibis ; gen. φρέατος, ἥπατος, ὕδατος, ἡματος, εἶδατος, &c.

His addi possunt γάλα, lac, γάλακτος γυνή,

mulier, γυναικὸς, quæ genitivos ab inusitatis nominativis γυναιξ̃ et γάλαξ̃ mutuuntur.

DE PATRONYMICIS.

Patronymicum est, quod vel a patre, vel ab aliâ quâpiam suæ familiæ personâ, derivatur.

Patronymica masculina desinunt,

1. In -ίδης, quæ fiunt a genitivis primitivorum mutando terminationem in -ίδης : ut, Περίamos, -ου, Περιמידης· Νέστωρ, -ορος, Νεστορίδης· Δητῶ, -όρος, -οΐδης· a Πηλέως fit Πηληϊδης, per epenthesis Πηλειάδης· et ab Ionico genitivo Πηληῖος, Πηληϊάδης.

2. In -άδης, cùm nomen sit vel primæ declinationis ; ut, Βορέας, -ου, Βορεάδης· Ἰππότης, -ου, Ἰπποτάδης· vel cùm primitivum sit tertiæ declinationis, et desinat in -ος purum, ut, Ἥλιος, -ου, Ἠλιάδης· Ναύπλιος, -ου, Ναυπλιάδης. Cum primitivum in penultimâ genitivi sit longum, cujuscunque sit declinationis, Patronymicum fere desinit in -ιάδης : ut, Λαέρτης, -έστου, Λαερτιάδης· Ἄτλας, -αντος, Ἀτλαντιάδης· Ἀμφιτρεύων, -ωνος, Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης.

Patronymica fœminina desinunt,

1. In -ις, vel -ας, quæ fiunt a masculinis removendo -δης : ut, Νεστορίδης, Νέστορις· Ἠλιάδης, Ἠλιάς.

2. In -ήϊς, a nominativis primitivorum ; ut, a Χρύσης, Χρυσήϊς· Βρισηῖς, Βρισηΐς· Κάδμος, Καδμηΐς.

3. In -ίνη, vel -ώνη, quæ fiunt a genitivis primitivorum mutando ultimam syllabam in -ίνη, vel -ώνη : ut, Ἀδραστος, Ἀδράστου, Ἀδραστίνη· Ἰκάριος, Ἰκαρίου, Ἰκαριώνη· interdum a nominativo in -ων, ut, Ἡετίων, Ἡετιώνη.

Patronymica Ionica desinunt in -ίων, vel -είων : ut, Κρονίων, Πηλείων, Ἀτρεΐων.

Alia aliter variantur; ut Λαμπετίδης, filius Lampi, a Λάμπος et Δευκαλίδης, filius Deucalionis.

Diminutiva varias habent terminationes; ut,

I. Masc. in	{	-ων,	μωρίων,	stultulus.
		-αξ,	λίθαξ,	lapillus.
		-σκος,	νεανίσκος,	juvenis.
		-λος,	ναυτίλος,	nautila.
II. Fœm. in	{	-ις,	κρηνίς,	fonticulus.
		-σκη,	παιδίσκη,	puellula.
		-νη,	πολίχνη,	urbecula.
III. Neut. in	{	-ιον,	γνωμίδιον,	sententiola.
			πολίχνιον,	urbecula.

Possessiva terminantur in

1. -κος,	ut,	μουσικός,	musicus,	a μουσα.
2. -ιος,	ut,	οὐράνιος,	cœlestis,	ab οὐρανος.
3. -νος,	ut,	ἀνθρώπινος,	humanus,	ab ἄνθρωπος.
4. -ειος,	ut,	ἀνθρώπειος,	humanus,	ab ἄνθρωπος.
5. -ώδης,	ut,	λιθώδης,	lapidosus,	a λίθος.
6. -ος,	ut,	πατρῷος,	paternus,	a πατήρ.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

Some nouns have different genders, in the singular, and in the plural.

δεσμός, a bond, has δεσμοὶ and δεσμά.	σῖτος, corn, has σῖτα.
ίφερος, a chariot, has δίφερα.	σταθμός, a station, has στάθμα.
θυσμός, a decree, has θυσμά.	Τάρταρος, Tartarus, has Τάρταρα.
κίλευθος, fem. a way, has fem. κίλευθοι, and neut. κίλευθα· ὕγρα κίλευθα, the watery paths, a phrase for the sea in Homer.	μηρός, a thigh, has μηροὶ, and μηρά.
κύκλος, a circle, has κύκλοι, and κύκλα.	γυνή, a woman; ἰδὸς, a way; πόλις, a city; and χεῖρ, a hand, feminines, have in the nom. and acc. dual,
λύχνος, a lamp, has λύχνα.	τὰ γυναικεῖ, τὰ ἰδὼ, τὰ πόλιν, and τὰ χεῖρε.

Some nouns have different declensions,—with different terminations in the nominative, as

δάκρυ, -νος, and δάκρυον, -ου, a tear.	υἱός, υἱεύς, and υἱίς, a son.
στέφανος, -ου, and στέφανη, -ης, a crown.	—or with different inflections from the same nominative, as
Μωσῆς, and Μωϋσῆς, of the first declension, and Μωϋσῆς, of the third, Moses.	τίγρις, -ιος, and -ιδος, a tiger.

Δέμι; *justice*, Δέμιδας, Δέμιτος, and γόν-υ, *a knee*, and δόρυ, *a spear*, have
 Δέμιστος.
 Θάλ-ης, *Thales*, -ου, and -ητος, σκότος, *darkness*; ὄχος, *a chariot*; ἔλεος,
 Ἄρ-ης, *Mars*, -ιν, -εος, and -ητος, *mercy*; τάρικος, *pickle*; ὄστος, *an*
 Χάρ-ων, *Charon*, -ωνος, and -οντος, *eye*; have -ου and -εος.

Some nouns are declined from obsolete nominatives; as, γυνή, *γυναικός*,
a woman, from γύναιξ, voc. γύναι· γάλα, γάλακτος, *milk*, from γάλαξ.

In like manner, probably,

ἡμέρα, *a day*; εἶδα, *food*; φεῖρα, *a well*; στήας, *fat*; κέφα, *a head*; ἄλειφα, *ointment*;
 δέλεα, *a bait*; ὀνείας, *a benefit*; ὀδθα, *fatness*; ὕδα, *water*;
 σκόρ, *dirt*; have the genitive in -ατος. ὠς, ὠτός, *an ear*; χεῖρ, *a hand*,
 gen. dat. dual, χερσίν, dat. plur. χερσίν· δάμαρ, δάμαρτος, *a wife*.

The name Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus*, has Ἰησοῦν in the accusative, and Ἰησοῦ in the
 other cases.

Some are undeclined; as δῶ, for δῶμα, *a house*; κέφα, *a head*, for κέφαρον.

Some have one case only; as δῶς, *a gift*; ὄναρ, *a dream*; ἐέλδωρ, *a desire*;
 φίλαν, *O friend*.

Some have only two cases; as, λῖς, *a lion*, ac. λῖν; Ζῆς, *Jupiter*, voc. Ζεῦ.

Some have only three; as, μέγας, *a witness*, acc. μέγατον, dat. plur. μέγε-
 τυσι.

The poets sometimes cut off the final letter, or syllable of a word, and
 sometimes terminate the gen. and dat. sing. and plural, and accus. plur.
 in -φι, or -φιν, changing or shortening the termination of the original word.
 The former is called *Apocope*, and the latter *Paragoge*. Thus,

Apocope: κέφα, in every case, for κέφαρον, *a head*; and δῶ, for δῶμα, *a*
house; ὦ Αἴα, for Αἴαν, *O Ajax*; κέρα, for κέρατα, *horns*.

Paragoge: νευρεῖφι, for νευρεῖς, *of a string*; δακρυόφιν, for δακρυών, *of tears*;
 ἐνῆφι, for ἐνῆς, *of a bed*; κλισίηφι, rather κλισίηφι, for κλισίη, *in the tent*;
 φρεστέφιν, for φρεστέης, or φρεστέησι, *to fraternities*; ὄχεσφι, for ὄχεσι, *with cha-*
riots; ναῦφιν, for ναῦσι, *beside the ships*; θεόφιν, for θεοῖς, *to the gods*; δεξιόφιν,
 ἀριστερόφιν, for δεξιά, and ἀριστεία, (with μέγιν, understood,) *to the right, to*
the left.

PATRONYMICS.

Patronymics are substantives, which signify a son or a daughter, and
 are derived from the proper names of one or other of the parents.

1. From nouns in -ης and -ας, of the first declension, come the patrony-
 mics in -άδης; as from Ἰππότης comes Ἰπποτάδης, from Βούτης, Βουτάδης, and
 from Ἀλεύας, Ἀλευάδης. From nouns in -ας the Æolians formed patrony-
 mics in -άδιος; as Ἐρράδιος from Ἐρρας.

2. From nouns in -ος of the third declension come the form of patrony-
 mics in -ίδης, and -ίων; as from Κρόνος comes Κροníδης, and Κροníων, *the son of*
Kronos, Jupiter. So also Κοδείδης, Τανταλίδης, Αἰακίδης, &c. The form -ίων
 was peculiar to the Ionians.

From nouns in -ιος comes the form -ιάδης; as, Ἥλιος, Ἠλιάδης, Ἀγνίος, Ἀγ-
 νιάδης, Ἀσκληπίος, Ἀσκληπιιάδης. So also Λαερτιάδης, from Λαέρτιος for Λαίρ-
 τος.

3. In nouns of the fifth declension the genitive serves as the basis of
 the derivation. If the penultima of the genitive be short, the patronymic
 from -ος is formed in -ίδης; as, Ἀγαμέμνονίδης, Αἰσονίδης, Θεστορίδης, Λητοῖδης,
 from Ἀγαμέμνον, -ονος, Αἰσων, -ονος, Θεστωρ, -ορος, Λητώ, Λητόος. If the penulti-
 ma belong, in -ιάδης; as, Ἀμφιτρωνιάδης, Τελαμωνιάδης, from Ἀμφιτρεύων, -τρεύ-
 ωνος, Τελαμών, -ώνος. Hence from nouns in -εύς, which in Ionic have the

genitive in -ῆος, the patronymics are formed in -ηιάδης; as, Πηλεὺς, Πηληϊός, Πηληϊάδης. So Περσεύς, Περσεύς, Περσεΐάδης, Νηλεὺς, Νηληϊός, Νηληϊάδης. But since these have also the termination -είως in the genitive, which continued the prevailing one in the Attic, and in the common dialect; hence arose Περσεΐως, Περσεΐδης, Περσεΐδης. So Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἡρακλεΐδης, &c. This form occurs sometimes also in derivatives from nouns of the first declension. The forms -ίδης, -ιονίδης, and -ιωνιάδης, are often interchanged. Instead of the form -ιάδης, the form -ίδης also is used, particularly in Attic. A Doric form of patronymics was -ώνδας; as Ἐπαμινώνδας.

Patronymics of the female sex have their terminations, 1st, in -ιάς and -ίς. Δητῶιάς, and Δητῶίς; Βεισῆιάς, Νηρῆίς, from the genitives Βεισῆος, Νηρῆος, from Βεισεύς, Νηρέυς; Ἀτλαντίς from Ἀτλας, -αντος: 2d, in -ίνη and -ιώνη; the latter, when the primitive has ι or υ before the termination -ος or -ων; as Ἀκρίσιος, Ἀκρισιώνη, Ἠλεκτρεύων, Ἠλεκτρυώνη; the former, when the primitive has a consonant before the termination -ος; as Ἀδελφιστος, Ἀδελφιστίνη, Νηρείς, Νηρίνη, Ὠκεανός, Ὠκεανίνη.

One kind of patronymics is the names of the young of animals in -ιδεύς; as, ἀηδονιδεύς, a young nightingale.

Some names have the form only of patronymics, without the signification; as, Μιλτιάδης, Ἀριστεΐδης, Εὐριπίδης, Σιμωνίδης. Patronymics also are often interchanged with their primitives. Thus, Ἀλεξανδρείδης for Ἀλέξανδρος, Σιμωνίδης for Σίμων, Ἀμφικτεύων for Ἀμφικτερυανιάδης.

GENTILES

Signify the country or place of residence. They end commonly in -ης, -ος or -εύς, masculine; and -α, -ας, or -ις, feminine; as Σπάρτη, Sparta, Σπαρτιάτης, a Spartan; Σαμάρεια, Samaria, Σαμάρειτις, a woman of Samaria. It is to be observed that Ἰταλιώτης and Σικελιώτης signify the Greeks residing in Italy and Sicily; Ἰταλοὶ and Σικελιοὶ, on the contrary, signify the native inhabitants. In like manner, Ἑλληνισταὶ signifies persons using the Greek language, and imitating the manners of the Greeks; used particularly for those Jews who, after the Babylonish captivity, were dispersed among countries foreign from their own, and chiefly Grecian, or belonging to the Grecian empire; a foreign Jew in opposition to Ἑβραῖος, a native Jew; whereas Ἕλληνες, signify the natives of Greece.

DIMINUTIVES

Signify an actual diminishing of the primitive, or are used as terms of endearment. They end commonly in -ία, -ιον, -ισκος, or -λος; as πατήρ, a father; πατρίδιον, a little father; παῖς, a boy, or girl, παιδίον, a little boy, παιδίσκη, a little girl; ἔρως, love, ἑρωτύλος, a little lover. Diminutives frequently come to be used in the sense of their primitives.

On the other hand, AMPLIFICATIVES end commonly in -μα, or -ων; as, οἶκος, a house, εἰκημα, a large building; θράσυς, bold, θράσων, a bully.

From the three persons singular of the perfect passive of verbs, are formed three verbal nouns; thus,

πεποίημαι,
ποίημα,
poem.

πεποίησαι,
ποίησις,
poetry.

πεποίηται,
ποιητής,
poet.

πέπραγμα,
πράγμα,
thing done.

πέπραξαι,
πράξις,
action, or doing.

πέπρακται,
πρακτής, or πράκτης,
doer.

DECLINATIONES ADJECTIVORUM.*

Adjectiva sequuntur formam et declinationes substantivorum.

Adjectiva in -ος purum, et -ρος, faciunt foemininum per -α, reliqua per -η, et neutrum per -ον, ut, ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον, *sanctus*; ἀνθηρὸς, ἀνθηρὰ, ἀνθηρὸν, *floridus*.

Excipiuntur ὀγδοος, -όη, -οον, *octavus*; et nomina contracta in -εος, et -οος.†

Quatuor adjectiva formant neutrum genus per -ο, et -ον, ut, ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, et tria pronomina, οὗτος, αὐτός‡, ἐκεῖνος, per -ο.

Adjectiva in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\upsilonς \\ -εις \\ -οῦς \end{array} \right\}$	formant	foem.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -εῖα \\ -εσσα \\ -ῆ \end{array} \right\}$	neutrum per	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\upsilon \\ -εν \\ -οῦν \end{array} \right\}$
ut,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ὀξύς, \\ χαρίεις, \\ ἀπλοῦς, \end{array} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ὀξεία, \\ χαρίεσσα, \\ ἀπλή, \end{array} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ὀξύ, \\ χαρίεν, \\ ἀπλοῦν, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} acutus. \\ gratiosus. \\ simplex. \end{array} \right\}$

Excipe πολὺς, πολὺ, acc. πολὺν, πολὺ, poet. gen. πολέος, dat. πολέῃ, plur. nom. πολέες, gen. πολέων, dat. πολέσι, acc. πολέας.

Adjectiva in -ας, habent foemininum in -ασα, et neutrum in -αν, ut, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *omnis*; sed nom. μέγας, μέγα, acc. μέγαν, μέγα.

Πολὺς mutuatur quosdam casus ab inusitato

* Adjectives, which indicate the properties of the substantives with which they are joined, may also, by their terminations, denote the genders of substantives, if they have three terminations, as καλὸς ἄνθρωπος, a handsome man, καλὴ γυνή, a handsome woman, καλὸν χεῖμα, a handsome thing; or they may distinguish the neuter from the masc. and fem. if they have two terminations, as ἀναιδὲς παῖς, an impudent child, ἀναιδὲς πρᾶγμα, a shameless deed. Or they may have only one termination for all the genders.

† Ut, χεῖστεος, ἀπλόος.

‡ Αὐτός, compositum cum Articulo præpositivo, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, significat *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, ὁ αὐτός, Ionice ὁὐτός, *idem* et neutrum in nom. et accus. τὸ αὐτὸ sit ταύτον, *assumpto* n.

πολλός· sic μέγας quosdam casus singulares, et omnes duales ac plurales ab inusitato μέγαλος: Μέλας μέλανος fœmininos omnes ab inusitato μέλαινος; ut et τάλος τάλανος fœmininos omnes ab inusitato τάλαινος.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Some adjectives ending in -ος or -εος make the fem. in -η; as ὀγδοός, ὀγδοή, ὀγδοον, *the eighth*; ὀλοός, ὀλοή, ὀλοόν, *pernicious*; χρύσεος, χρυσή, χρύσειον, *golden*.

2. Some adjectives in -ος cast away *ν* in the neut.; as ἄλλος, -η, -ο, *another*; so ἐκείνος, *he*; οὗτος, *this*; αὐτός, *himself*; τηλικούτος, *so much*; τοσούτος, *so great*; τοιοῦτος, *such*; ὅς, *who*.

3. Some adjectives in -ος have both their mas. and fem. in -ος, and their neut. in -ον; as ὁ ἡ κόσμιος, τὸ κόσμιον, *elegant*. Also some in -ως have their mas. and fem. in -ως, and the neut. in -ων; as ὁ ἡ εὐγέας, τὸ εὐγεον, *fruitful*; πεῖρος, *meek*, has περαιῖα in the fem. and πεῖρον in the neut.

Adjectives in -ος, when atticized, become -ως. In the neuter they change -ς into -ν, and are declined like the Attic form of the third declension; thus,

MAS. & FEM.

εὐγε-ως
ἐπίπλε-ως

NEUT.

εὐγε-ων, *fertile*,
ἐπίπλε-ων, *full*.

Adjectives of one termination are declined like substantives of the fifth declension, but have no neuter gender; as ὁ ἡ τριγλάχιν -ινος, *three-pointed*; ὁ ἡ ἄεσταξ -αγος, *rapacious*; ὁ ἡ μακρόχειρ -ειρος, *having a long hand*; ὁ ἡ ἄοψ, *blind*.

Singulariter.

Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nom. ὁ παῖς,	ἡ παῖσα,	τὸ παῖν,
Gen. παντὸς,	πάσης,	παντὸς,
Dat. παντὶ,	πάσῃ,	παντὶ,
Acc. πάντα,	παῖσαν,	παῖν,
Voc. ὦ παῖς,	παῖσα,	παῖν.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. πάντε,	πάσα,	πάντε,
G. & D. πάντοιν,	πάσαιν,	πάντοιν.

Pluraliter.

Nom.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι,	πάντα,
Gen.	πάντων,	πασῶν,	πάντων,
Dat.	πᾷσι,	πάσαις,	πᾷσι,
Acc.	πάντας,	πάσας,	πάντα,
Voc.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι,	πάντα.

Adjectiva per tria genera, et duas terminationes declinata, desinunt in

-ης	} et formant neutrum per	-ες
-ις		-ι
-υς		-υ
-ους		-ουν
-ην		-εν
-ων		-ον
-ως		-ων
-ος		-ον

ut, <	ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής,	τὸ ἀληθές,	<i>verus.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ εὐχαρής,	τὸ εὐχαρής,	<i>gratiosus.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ ἄδακρυς,	τὸ ἄδακρυ,	<i>sine lachrymis.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ πολύπους,	τὸ πολύπουν,	<i>multipes.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ τέρεν,	τὸ τέρεν,	<i>tener.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ εὐδαίμων,	τὸ εὐδαίμον,	<i>felix.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ εὐγεωής,	τὸ εὐγεων,	<i>fertilis.</i>
	ὁ, ἡ ἀθάνατος,	τὸ ἀθάνατον,	<i>immortalis.</i>

Quædam sunt trium generum, ut, ὁ, καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ μάκαρ, *felix*; ὁ, καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ ἄρπαξ, *rapax*.

Singulariter.

Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nom. καλὸς,	καλὴ,	καλόν,
Gen. καλοῦ,	καλῆς,	καλοῦ,
Dat. καλῷ,	καλῇ,	καλῷ,
Acc. καλόν,	καλήν,	καλόν,
Voc. καλὲ,	καλὴ,	καλόν.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. καλῶ,	καλὰ,	καλῶ,
G. & D. καλοῖν,	καλαῖν,	καλοῖν.

Pluraliter.

N. V. καλοὶ,	καλαί,	καλὰ,
Gen. καλῶν,	καλῶν,	καλῶν,
Dat. καλοῖς,	καλαῖς,	καλοῖς,
Acc. καλοὺς,	καλάς,	καλά.

Singulariter.

Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nom. ἀληθής,	ἀληθὴς,	ἀληθές,
Gen. ἀληθέος -οῦς,	ἀληθέος -οῦς,	ἀληθέος -οῦς,
Dat. ἀληθεί -εῖ,	ἀληθεί -εῖ,	ἀληθεί -εῖ,
Acc. ἀληθέα -ῆ,	ἀληθέα -ῆ,	ἀληθές,
Voc. ἀληθὴς,	ἀληθὴς,	ἀληθές.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. ἀληθέε -ῆ,	ἀληθέε -ῆ,	ἀληθέε -ῆ.
G. & D. ἀληθέοιν -οῖν,	ἀληθέοιν -οῖν,	ἀληθέοιν -οῖν.

Pluraliter.

Nom. ἀληθέες -εῖς,	ἀληθέες -εῖς,	ἀληθέα -ῆ,
Gen. ἀληθέων -ῶν,	ἀληθέων -ῶν,	ἀληθέων -ῶν,
Dat. ἀληθέσι,	ἀληθέσι,	ἀληθέσι,
Acc. ἀληθέας -εῖς,	ἀληθέας -εῖς,	ἀληθέα -ῆ,
Voc. ἀληθέες -εῖς,	ἀληθέες -εῖς,	ἀληθέα -ῆ.

Singulariter.

	Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nom.	εὐχαρις,	εὐχαρις,	εὐχαρι,
Gen.	εὐχάριτος,	εὐχάριτος,	εὐχάριτος,
Dat.	εὐχάριτι,	εὐχάριτι,	εὐχάριτι,
Acc.	εὐχάριτα, εὐχαριν,	εὐχάριτα, εὐχαριν,	εὐχαρι,
Voc.	εὐχαρι,	εὐχαρι,	εὐχαρι.

Dualiter.

N. A. V.	εὐχάριτε,	εὐχάριτε,	εὐχάριτε,
G. D.	εὐχαρίτοιιν,	εὐχαρίτοιιν,	εὐχαρίτοιιν.

Pluraliter.

Nom	εὐχάριτες,	εὐχάριτες,	εὐχάριτα,
Gen.	εὐχαρίτων,	εὐχαρίτων,	εὐχαρίτων,
Dat.	εὐχάρισι,	εὐχάρισι,	εὐχάρισι,
Acc.	εὐχάριτας,	εὐχάριτας,	εὐχάριτα,
Voc.	εὐχάριτες,	εὐχάριτες,	εὐχάριτα.

Sic etiam declinantur *τίς*, *quis*, interrogativum; et *τις*, *aliquis*, indefinitum.

Sing. Nom.*	τίς,	τίς,	τί, <i>quis</i> .
Gen.	τίνος,	τίνος,	τίνος,
Dat.	τίνι,	τίνι,	τίνι,
Acc.	τίνα,	τίνα,	τί, &c.

Singulariter.

	Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nom.	χαρίεις,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν,
Gen.	χαρίεντος,	χαρίεσσης,	χαρίεντος,
Dat.	χαρίεντι,	χαρίεσση,	χαρίεντι,
Acc.	χαρίεντα,	χαρίεσσαν,	χαρίεν,
Voc.	χαρίεν, χαρίει,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν.

* Τίς indefinitum per omnes casus accentum, si non inclinatur, in ultima habet.

Dualiter.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεντε,
G. D.	χαρίεντοιν,	χαρίεσσαιν,	χαρίεντοιν.

Pluraliter.

N. V.	χαρίεντες,	χαρίεσαι,	χαρίεντα,
Gen.	χαρίέντων,	χαρίέσων,	χαρίέντων,
Dat.	χαρίεισι,	χαρίεσαις,	χαρίεισι,
Acc.	χαρίεντας,	χαρίεσσας,	χαρίεντα.

Singulariter.

Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nom.	ὁξὺς,	ὁξὺ,
Gen.	ὁξέος,	ὁξέος,
Dat.	ὁξεῖ, ὁξεῖ,	ὁξεῖ, ὁξεῖ,
Acc.	ὁξύν,	ὁξύν,
Voc.	ὁξὺ,	ὁξὺ.

Dualiter.

N. A. V.	ὁξέε,	ὁξεία,	ὁξέε,
G. D.	ὁξέοιν,	ὁξείαιν,	ὁξέοιν.

Pluraliter.

N. V.	ὁξέες, ὁξεῖς,	ὁξεῖαι,	ὁξέα,
Gen.	ὁξέων,	ὁξείων,	ὁξέων,
Dat.	ὁξέσι,	ὁξείαις,	ὁξέσι,
Acc.	ὁξέας, ὁξεῖς,	ὁξείας,	ὁξέα.

Adjectives to be declined.

κακ-ός, -ή, -όν, bad.

μέλ-ας, -αινα, -αν, black.

βαρ-ύς, -εῖα, -ύ, heavy.

τέτ-ην, -ην, -εν, tender.

εὐσεβ-ής, -ής, -ες, pious.

βελτί-ων, -ων, -ον, better.

χαρί-εις, -εσσα, -εν, graceful.

ἄδικ-ος, -ος, -ον, unjust.

ἄξι-ος, -α, -ον, worthy.

μικρ-ός, -ά, -όν, little.

φιλόπατρι-ς, -ις, -ι, patriotic.

πολύπ-ους, -ους, -ουν, having many feet.

μάκαρ, -α, blessed.

εὐφρ-ής, -ής, -ες, ingenuous.

μεῖζ-ων, -ων, -ον, greater.

φοβερ-ός, -ά, -όν, dreadful.

ἀγαθ-ός, -ή, -όν, good.

μακρόχ-ειρ, -ειρ, long handed.

καλλι-ων, -ων, -ον, fairer.

ταχ-ύς, -εῖα, -ύ, swift.

ἡχή-εις, -εσσα, -εν, sonorous.

φίλ-ος, -η, -ον, dear.

ἀνεμό-εις, -εσσα, -εν, windy.

μνήμ-ων, -ων, -ον, mindful.

εὐγεν-ής, -ής, -ες, noble.

ἄδμ-ής, -ής, unsubdued.

φύγ-α, -ας, exile.

NUMERALIA.¹

Numeralia quædam sunt Cardinalia, quædam Ordinalia.

I. Cardinalia sunt εἷς, *unus*; δύο vel δύο, *duo*; τρεῖς, *tres*; τέσσαρες, *quatuor*; quæ sic inflectuntur.

	N.	G.	D.	A.
Masculino.	εἷς,	ένος,	ένι,	ένα, <i>unus</i> .
Fœminino.	μία,	μιᾶς,	μιᾷ,	μίαν, <i>una</i> .
Neutro.	έν,	ένος,	ένι,	έν, <i>unum</i> .

In the same way are declined two compounds of εἷς, οὐδεῖς, and μηδεῖς, *no one*; which, however, have also the plural number; as, οὐδένες, οὐδεμῖαι, οὐδένα, &c. From εἷς, *one*, is formed the comparative ἑτερος, -α, -ον, *one of two*; and from οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς, are formed οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος, *neither of two*.

δύω, *two*, has genitive dual, δυῶν, and accusative dual, δύο; it is used likewise in the genitive and dative plural, δυῶν, δυσι; when written δύο, which is done by the Attic writers only, it is not declined.

Eodem modo declinantur composita ab εἷς, οὐδεῖς, et μηδεῖς, *nemo, nullus, οὐδεμία, μηδεμία, οὐδέν, μηδέν*.

Δύο et δύο, *duo*, gen. et dat. δυῶν, δυεῖν, Atticè, dat. δυσί.

Sed δύο omnium generum, et omnium casuum esse observatur.

Plur. Nom.	τρεῖς,	τρεῖς,	τρία, <i>tres</i> .
Gen.	τριῶν,	τριῶν,	τριῶν,
Dat.	τρισι,	τρισι,	τρισι,
Acc.	τρεῖς,	τρεῖς,	τρία.

¹ Among adjectives are usually reckoned the *names of numbers*. These either simply express the amount, as, *one, two, three, thirty*, &c. and are called *cardinal*, or *principal numbers*; or they refer to a series, and mark the place of it to which they belong, as *first, second, third, thirtieth*, &c. and, from their use in noting order, are called *ordinal numbers*.

Plur. Nom. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, *quatuor*.
 Gen. τεσσάρων, τεσσάρων, τεσσάρων,
 Dat. τέσσαρσι, τέσσαρσι, τέσσαρσι,
 Acc. τέσσαρας, τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.

A quatuor usque ad centum non declinantur numeralia, ut,

πέντε *quinque*,
 ἕξ *sex*,
 ἑπτὰ *septem*,
 ὀκτώ *octo*,
 ἑννέα *novem*,
 δέκα *decem*,
 ἑνδεκα *undecim*,
 δώδεκα *duodecim*,
 τριακαίδεκα *tredecim*,
 τεσσαρακαίδεκα *quatuordecim*,
 πεντεκαίδεκα *quindecim*,
 ἑκακίδεκα *sexdecim*, &c.

εἴκοσι *viginti*,
 εἴκοσι εἷς *viginti unus*,
 εἴκοσι δύο *viginti duo*, &c.
 τριάκοντα *triginta*,
 τεσσαράκοντα *quadraginta*,
 πεντήκοντα *quingenta*,
 ἑξήκοντα *sexaginta*,
 ἑβδομήκοντα *septuaginta*,
 ὀγδοήκοντα *octoginta*,
 ἑννενήκοντα *nonaginta*,
 ἑκατον *centum*.

Quæ numerum centenarium sequuntur declinabilia sunt, ut,

οἱ διακόσιοι, αἱ διακόσιαι, τὰ	ἐννεακόσιοι, χίλιοι <i>mille</i> ,
διακόσια, <i>ducenti</i> , <i>ducentæ</i> ,	δισχίλιοι <i>bis mille</i> ,
ducenta,	τρισχίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, πεντα-
τριακόσιοι <i>trecenti</i> ,	κισχίλιοι, &c.
τεσσαρακόσιοι <i>quadringenti</i> ,	μύριοι <i>decies mille</i> ,
πεντακόσιοι <i>quingenti</i> ,	δισμύριοι <i>viginti mille</i> ,
ἑξακόσιοι <i>sexcenti</i> ,	τρισμύριοι <i>triginta mille et sic</i>
ἑπτακόσιοι, ὀκτακόσιοι,	<i>deinceps</i> .

II. Ordinalia sunt, quæ interrogationi πόσος, *quotus*, aptè respondent: ut,

πρῶτος <i>primus</i> ,	ὀγδοος <i>octavus</i> ,
δεύτερος <i>secundus</i> ,	ἕνατος <i>nonus</i> ,
τρίτος <i>tertius</i> ,	δέκατος <i>decimus</i> ,
τέταρτος <i>quartus</i> ,	ἑνδέκατος <i>undecimus</i> ,
πέμπτος <i>quintus</i> ,	δωδέκατος <i>duodecimus</i> ,
ἕκτος <i>sextus</i> ,	τρискаιδέκατος <i>decimus tertius</i> ,
ἑβδομος <i>septimus</i> ,	τεσσαρακαίδεκατος, &c.

εἰκοστὸς *vigesimus*,
 εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, εἰκοστὸς δεύτε-
 ρος, &c.
 τριακοστὸς, τεσσαρακοστὸς, πεν-
 τηκοστὸς, ἑξήκοστὸς, ἑβδομη-
 κοστὸς, ὀγδοηκοστὸς, ἑννεηκο-
 στὸς, ἑκατοστὸς, *centesimus*,

διακοστοστὸς, τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.
 χίλιοστὸς *millesimus*,
 δισχίλιοστὸς *bis millesimus*,
 μυριοστὸς *decies millesimus*,
 δισμυριοστὸς *vicies millesimus*
 &c.

Præterea sunt nomina dialia, quæ dierum, spatium significant, ut, *τριταῖος, tertianus, τεταρταῖος, quartanus*, &c. *i. e.* erumpens, aut aliquid agens die, tertiâ, quartâ, &c.

Græci numeros his literis exprimunt.

α'	1	ί'	10	ξ'	100	α	1000
β'	2	κ'	20	σ'	200	β̇	2000
γ'	3	λ'	30	τ'	300	γ̇	3000
δ'	4	μ'	40	υ'	400	δ̇	4000
ε'	5	ν'	50	φ'	500	ε̇	5000
ς'	6	ξ'	60	χ'	600	ι̇	10000
ζ'	7	ό'	70	ψ'	700	κ̇	20000
ή'	8	π'	80	ω'	800	ρ̇	100000
θ'	9	Ϛ'	90	Θ'	900	σ̇	200000

COMPARATIO NOMINUM.

Adjectiva in -ος formant Comparativum mutando ς in -τερος, et Superlativum in -τατος, ut, ἔνδοξος, ἔνδοξότερος, ἔνδοξότατος.

Quæ penultimam habent brevem, mutant ο in ω in comparativo et superlativo, ut, φρόνιμος, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώτατος, *prudens, prudentior, prudentissimus*.

Excipe, κενός, κενότερος, κενότατος, *vacuus*; στενός, στενότερος, στενότατος, *angustus*.

Reliqua adjectiva comparantur per -έστερος et -έστατος, sed in -ας per -άντερος et -άντατος. In -ος, sæpe per -ίων* et -ιστος, ut,

	Θετικόν, POSITIVUS,	Συγκριτικόν, COMPARATIVUS,	Ὑπερθετικόν, SUPERLATIVUS.
In	-ων. σώφρων,	σωφρονέστερος,	σωφρονέστατος, <i>modestus</i> .
	-ας. μέλας,	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος, <i>niger</i> .
	-εις. χαρίεις,	χαριέστερος,	χαριέστατος, <i>gratiosus</i> .
	-ης. εὐσεβής,	εὐσεβέστερος,	εὐσεβέστατος, <i>religiosus</i> .
	-ους. ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλούστερος,	ἀπλούστατος, <i>simplex</i> .
	-υς. εὐρύς,	εὐρύτερος, εὐρίων,	εὐρύτατος, εὐριστος, <i>latus</i> .
	-αρ. μακάρ,	μακάρτερος,	μακάρτατος, <i>felix</i> .
	-ην. τέρην,	τερενέστερος,	τερενέστατος, <i>tener</i> .

COMPARATIO IRREGULARIS.

POSIT.	COMP.	SUPERL.
κακός, <i>malus</i> .	κακίων, κακώτερος,	κάκιστος, κακώτατος.
.....	χείρων, <i>pejor</i> .	} χείριστος.
.....	χερσίων, . . .	
.....	χεριότερος, . .	
.....	ἐλάσσων, <i>minor</i> .	} ἐλάχιστος.
.....	ἐλάττων, . . .	
βραδύς, <i>tardus</i> .	βράσσων, <i>tardior</i>.	.....
μέγας, <i>magnus</i>.	.....	μέγιστος.
πλέος, πλείος, <i>plenus</i> .	πλέων, πλείων,	πλείστος.

Attici formant multa per -ίστερος, et -ίστατος, et nonnulla per -έστερος, et -έστατος, et per -αίτερος, et -αίτατος, a positivis in -ος; ut,

λάλος, λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος, <i>loquax</i> .
αἰδοῖος, αἰδοίεστος,	αἰδοίεστατος, <i>venerabilis</i> .
ὀλίγος, ὀλιγίστερος,	ὀλιγίστατος, ὀλίγιστος, <i>paucus</i> .
ἴσος, ἰσαίτερος,	ἰσαίτατος, <i>æqualis</i> .
φίλος, φιλαίτερος, φίλτερος, φιλαίτατος, φίλτατος, φίλιστος, <i>amicus</i> .	

* In comparativis in -ίων, i brevem usurpant Iones, longam Attici.

A superlativis etiam formantur alia comparativa, et superlativa, ut, ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχιστότερος, *multo minimus*; κυδίστος, κυδίστατος, *longe gloriosissimus*.

Comparantur etiam,

I. Substantiva; ut,

ἔχθος, odium,	ἐχθίων,	ἐχθιστος.
αἷσχος, dedecus,	αἰσχίων,	αἰσχιστος.
κῦδος, gloria,	κυδίων,	κυδίστος.
κέρδος, lucrum,	κερδίων,	κέρδιστος.
καλλὸς, pulchritudo,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
Ἄρης, Mars,	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.
κράτος, robur,	.....	κράτιστος.
κρείων, rex,	κρείσων, κρείττων,	.....
βέλος, telum,	βέλτερος, βέλτιον,	βέλτιστος.

II. Pronomen; ut,

αὐτός, ipse,	αὐτότατος.
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III. Verba; ut,

λῶ, volo,	λώων, λῶων, λωΐτερος,	λῶστος.
φέρω, fero,	φέρτερος,	φέρτατος, Φέριστος, Φέρτιστος.

IV. Adverbia; ut,

ἄνω, supra,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.
μάλα, valde,	μᾶλλον,	μάλιστα.
κάτω, infra,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
πῶρῶ, longè,	πορῶτερος,	πορῶτατος.
πέραν, ultra,	περαίτερος,	περαίτατος.
ἔξω, extra,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.
ῥέα, facile,	ῥᾶων,	ῥᾶστος.

V. Prepositiones; ut,

ὑπέρ, super,	ὑπέρτερος,	ὑπέρτατος, per Syncopen ἕπατος.
πρό, ante,	πρότερος,	πρότατος, per Syncopen πρόατος,
per Crasin	πρῶτος, et quasi geminato superlativo,	πρώτιστος.
ἔγγυς, prope,	ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγίον,	ἐγγύτατος, ἔγγιστος.

VI. Participia ; ut,

ἔρρωμένος, *robustus*, ἔρρωμενέστερος, ἔρρωμενέστατος.

Quædam etiam sunt, quæ prorsus ab analogiâ recedunt : ut,

ἀγαθός, <i>bonus</i> ;	χερείων, <i>pejor</i> ;
ἀμείνων, <i>melior</i> ;	μείων, ἡσσων, ἥττων, <i>minor</i> ;
ἄριστος, <i>optimus</i> ;	μείζων, μᾶσσων, <i>major</i> ; &c.
κακός, <i>malus</i> ;	

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES EXPLAINED.

Adjectives in Greek, as in other languages, have three degrees of comparison, the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

What the English commonly express, by the terminations *-er* and *-est*, the Greeks commonly express by *-τερος* and *-τατος* ; thus, *μάκαρ*, *happy*, *μακάρετερος*, *happier*, *μακάρετατος*, *happiest*.

In adding these terminations, some little change is frequently made on the primary words ; for example, adjectives in *-εις* throw out the *ι* in their comparison ; as, *χαρίεις*, *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος*, *graceful*.

Those in *-ος* throw away the *ς* ; as, *ὀρθός*, *ὀρθότερος*, *ὀρθότατος*, *right*.

And *-ος*, after a short syllable, changes the *ο* into *ω* ; as, *σοφός*, *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*, *wise*.

Those in *-ας*, *-ης*, and *-υς*, add the signs of comparison to their neuter gender ; as, *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, *μελάντερος*, *μελάντατος*, *black* ; M. and F. *εὐσεβής*, N. *εὐσεβής*, *εὐσεβέστερος*, *εὐσεβέστατος*, *pious* ; *εὐρύς*, *εὐρεία*, *εὐρὺ*, *εὐρύτερος*, *εὐρύτατος*, *broad*.

Those in *-ων* add them to their nominative plural ; as, *κακοδαίμων*, *κακοδαίμονες*, *κακοδαίμονέστερος*, *κακοδαίμονέστατος*, *wretched*.

In some adjectives derived from substantives, the comparison is made by *-ίων* and *-ιστος*, and that not from the positive, but from the substantive whence it is derived ; as, *καλός*, *fair*, from *κάλλος*, *κάλλιος*, *beauty*, has *καλλίων*, *κάλλιστος*.

Some adjectives in *-υς* are compared both ways ; as, *βαθύς*, *deep*, *βαθύτερος*, *βαθύτατος*, OR, *βαθίων*, *βάθιστος*.

ῥάδιος, *easy*, has, omitting *δ*, *ῥαῖων*, *ῥαῖστος* ; or, with *ι* subscribed, *ῥάων*, *ῥᾶστος*.

The following comparisons are called irregular, but the irregular comparatives and superlatives really belong to other positives, which have become obsolete. The ideas expressed by the following words, being of frequent occurrence, have originally had many words to express them, some of which falling into desuetude, while their comparatives and superlatives have continued in use, these have been classed by grammarians under the synonymous positives which are retained ; some of which also have lost their own comparatives and superlatives ; and hence the same set of adjectives have, in various languages, been supposed to furnish examples of irregular comparison.

ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	{	ἀμείνων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
		ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.
		βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
		κρείσσων,	κράτιστος.
		λαίων,	λαῖστος.

κακός, <i>evil</i> ,	{ κακίων,	κάκιστος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ χείρων,	χείριστος.
πολύς, <i>much</i> ,	μείζων,	μεγίστος.
ἐλαχὺς, <i>little</i> ,	πλείων,	πλείστος.
μικρός, <i>little</i> ,	ἐλάσσων,	ἐλάχιστος.
	ἥσσαν, ὅγ μείων, ὅγ μικρότερος,	μικρότατος.

Some adjectives, which have no positive degree, are formed from,

1. Nouns ; as,

βασιλεὺς, <i>a king</i> ,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.
κέρδος, <i>gain</i> ,	κερδίων,	κέρδιστος.
Θεός, <i>God</i> ,	θεώτερος,	_____
κλέπτης, <i>a thief</i> ,	_____	κλεπτίστατος.
κῦδος, <i>glory</i> ,	κυδίων,	κῦδιστος.
κύων, <i>a dog</i> ,	κύντερος,	κύντατος.
πλήκτης, <i>a striker</i> ,	_____	πληκτίστατος.
πότης, <i>a drinker</i> ,	_____	ποτίστατος.
ῥίγος, <i>cold, rigour</i> ,	ρίγιων,	ρίγιστος.
φῶρ, <i>a thief</i> ,	_____	φωρότατος.

2. PRONOUN.

αὐτός, <i>self</i> ,	_____	αὐτότατος.
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3. VERB.

φέρειν, <i>to bear</i> ,	φέρτερος,	φέρετατος, φέρετιστος, φέριστος.
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4. PARTICIPLE.

ἔρρωμένος, <i>strong</i> ,	ἔρρωμενεστερος,	ἔρρωμένεσταιος.
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5. ADVERBS.

ἄνω, <i>up</i> ,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.
ἄφαρ, <i>immediately</i> ,	ἀφάρτερος,	_____
ἐγγύς, <i>near</i> ,	{ ἐγγύτερος,	{ -τατος.
	{ ἐγγίων,	{ -ιστος.
ἔξω, <i>out</i> ,	ἐξώτερος,	-τατος.
ἔσω, <i>in</i> ,	ἐσώτερος,	-τατος.
κάτω, <i>down</i> ,	κατώτερος,	-τατος.
ὀπίσω, <i>back</i> .	ὀπισώτερος,	-τατος.

PRONOMINA.

Pronomina primitiva sunt,

Ἐγὼ, *ego* ; σύ, *tu* ; οὗ, *sui*.

Possessiva sunt,

ἐμός, <i>meus</i> ;	σφωίτερος, <i>vester duorum</i> ;
σός, <i>tuus</i> ;	ἡμέτερος, <i>noster</i> ;
ἐός, <i>suus</i> ;	ὕμέτερος, <i>vester</i> ;
νωίτερος, <i>noster duorum</i> ;	σφέτερος, <i>suus</i> .

Reliqua sunt

Οὗτος, *hic* ; ἐκεῖνος, *ille* ; αὐτός, *ipse* ; ὅς, *qui*.

Composita sunt,

ἐμαυτοῦ, *mei ipsius* ;
σεαυτοῦ, *tui ipsius* ;

ἐαυτοῦ, *sui ipsius*.

Ἐγώ, *Ego*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἐγώ, Per Aphær.	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶϊ,	N. ἡμεῖς,
G. ἐμοῦ, μου,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶϊν.	G. ἡμῶν,
D. ἐμοί, μοί,		D. ἡμῖν,
A. ἐμέ, μέ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Σὺ, *tu*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. σὺ,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶϊ,	N. ὑμεῖς,
G. σοῦ,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶϊν.	G. ὑμῶν,
D. σοί,		D. ὑμῖν,
A. σέ.		A. ὑμᾶς.

Οὗ, *sui et illius*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. caret.	N. A. σφωῇ, σφῶϊ,	N. σφεῖς,
G. οὔ,	G. D. σφωῖν, σφῶϊν.	G. σφῶν,
D. οῖ, ἐοῖ,		D. σφίσι,
A. εἰ.		A. σφᾶς.

Relativum, Ὁς, *quis*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁς, ὃς, ὁ,	N. A. ὃς, ὃς, ὃς,	N. οἱ, αἱ, ἃ,
G. οὔ, ὃς, οὔ,	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ὧ, ὃς, ὧ,		D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ὦν, ὃς, ὦ.		A. οὖς, αῖς, ἄ.

Sic ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, et ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ.

Item reliqua per tria genera more adjectivorum, et, ut nomina secundæ, et tertiæ declinationis, inflectuntur.

ἐμὸς,
 νωϊτέρος,
 ἡμέτερος,
 σὸς, τέος,
 σφωϊτέρος,
 ὑμέτερος,
 ἐὸς, ὄς,
 σφέτερος,
 οὗτος,
 ἐκεῖνος,
 αὐτός,
 ἐμαυτοῦ,
 σεαυτοῦ,
 ἐαυτοῦ,

ἐμή,
 νωϊτέρα,
 ἡμετέρα,
 σή, τη,
 σφωϊτέρα,
 ὑμετέρα,
 ἐή, ῆ,
 σφετέρα,
 αὕτη,
 ἐκεῖνη,
 αὕτη,
 ἐμαυτῆς,
 σεαυτῆς,
 ἐαυτῆς,

ἐμόν.
 νωϊτέρον.
 ἡμέτερον.
 σόν, τεόν.
 σφωϊτέρον.
 ὑμέτερον.
 ἐόν, ὄν.
 σφέτερον.
 τοῦτο.
 ἐκεῖνο.
 αὐτό.
 ἐμαυτοῦ.
 σεαυτοῦ.
 ἐαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, *hic*.

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. Nom.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο.
Gen.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου.
Dat.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ.
Acc.	τούτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.
Dual. N. A.	τούτῳ,	ταύτα,	τούτῳ.
G. D.	τούτοιιν,	ταύταιιν,	τούτοιιν.
Plur. Nom.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα.
Gen.	τούτων,	ταυτῶν,	τούτων.
Dat.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις.
Acc.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

Sic variatur etiam ἐκεῖνος.

Pronomina composita, quæ carent nominativo.

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
ἐμαυτοῦ, } σεαυτοῦ, } ἐαυτοῦ, }	-τῆς, -τοῦ,	-τῇ, -τῇ, -τῇ,	-τόν, -τήν, -τό.

et per crasin σαυτοῦ, -τῆς, -τοῦ· αὐτοῦ, -τῆς, -τοῦ, &c.

Singularem solum habent ἐμαυτοῦ et σεαυτοῦ.

Pluralem vero habet ἐαυτοῦ :

Gen. ἐαυτῶν,	ἐαυτῶν,	ἐαυτῶν.
Dat. ἐαυτοῖς,	ἐαυταῖς,	ἐαυτοῖς.
Acc. ἐαυτοῦς,	ἐαυτάς,	ἐαυτά.

Pronomen Indefinitum δεῖνα, *quidam*.

Nom. ὁ δεῖνα, δεῖς,	ἡ δεῖνα,	τό δεῖνα.
Gen. τοῦ δεῖνος, δεῖνατος,	τῆς δεῖνος,	τοῦ δεῖνος.
Dat. τῷ δεῖνι, δεῖνατι,	τῇ δεῖνι,	τῷ δεῖνι.
Acc. τὸν δεῖνα,	τὴν δεῖνα,	τό δεῖνα.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PRONOUNS.

While the article defines the extent of the meaning of nouns, pronouns stand in their place, as their substitutes or representatives. They also are, like nouns, capable of variation in gender, case, and number.

The personal pronouns are substantives; the rest are adjectives. Of these, the following omit, in the neuter:

ἄλλος,	ἄλλη,	ἄλλο,	another.
αὐτὸς,	αὐτή,	αὐτό,	himself; from αὖ, again, and the article.
ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,	who.
οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,	this.
ἐκεῖνος,	ἐκείνη,	ἐκεῖνο,	he, she, it, or that; from ἐκεῖ, there, and ὅς.

ἄλλος, αὐτὸς, and ἐκεῖνος, are declined like ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, οὗτος, this, is declined like the article, from which it is derived, being compounded of ἰ and αὐτός; thus,

From ἄλλος comes the compound pronoun,

DUAL.				PLURAL.			
N. A. V.	ἀλλήλ-ω,	-α,	-ω,	G.	ἀλλήλ-ων,	-ων,	-ων.
G. D.	ἀλλήλ-ων,	-αίν,	-οιν.	D.	ἀλλήλ-οις,	-αῖς,	-οῖς.
				A.	ἀλλήλ-ους,	-ας,	-α.

From the three personal pronouns are derived the *possessive* pronouns, which are regular adjectives, *viz.*

From	ἐμεῖ,	comes	ἐμὸς,	ἐμή,	ἐμὸν,	mine.
	σέ,		σὸς,	σή,	σὸν,	thine.
	ἐ,		ὅς,	ἥ,	ὸν,	his.
	ὑμεῖς,		ὑμέτερος,	-α,	-ον,	our.*
	σφoί,		σφoίτερος,	-α,	-ον,	your.*
	ἡμεῖς,		ἡμέτερος,	-α,	-ον,	our.
	ὑμεῖς,		ὑμέτερος,	-α,	-ον,	your.
	αφῆς,		αφῆτερος,	-α,	-ον,	their.

From the personal pronouns and αὐτός, come the *reciprocal* pronouns, which, however, are not found in the nominative.

* When spoken of two persons.

Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ,	ἐμαυτῆς,	ἐμαυτοῦ,	of myself.
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ,	ἐμαυτῇ,	ἐμαυτῷ,	to myself.
Accus.	ἐμαυτόν,	ἐμαυτήν,	ἐμαυτό,	myself; and thus,
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ, or, by contraction,	σαυτοῦ,	of thyself.	
Gen.	αὐτοῦ, or, by contraction,	αὐτοῦ,	of himself, which has also in	
Gen.	ἐαυτῶν,	ἐαυτῶν,	ἐαυτῶν,	of themselves. [the plural
Dat.	ἐαυτοῖς,	ἐαυταῖς,	ἐαυτοῖς,	to themselves.
Accus.	ἐαυτούς,	ἐαυτάς,	ἐαυτά,	themselves.

τίς is an interrogative pronoun, when printed with an acute accent; an indefinite pronoun, when with a grave one: thus, τίς, *who?* τίς, *any one, some one.* And, universally, interrogative words are used as indefinites when the accent is changed. — τίς is thus declined:

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	τίς,	τίς,	τί,	τινέ,	τινέ,	τινέ,	τινές,	τινές,	τινα,
Gen.	τινός,	τινός,	τινός,	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	τινων,	τινων,	τινων,
Dat.	τινί,	τινί,	τινί,	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	τισι,	τισι,	τισι.
Accus.	τινα,	τινα,	τι.	τινέ,	τινέ,	τινέ.	τινας,	τινας,	τινα.

The interrogative τίς, has its responsive ὅστις; as, τίς ἐποίησε; *what person did it?* οὐκ ὄδα ὅστις, *I don't know which person.*

There was anciently among the Greeks another interrogative pronoun, πῶς, πῇ, πῶ, and its responsive ὁπῶς, ἐπῇ, ἐπῶ, which indeed ceased to be used, except in two cases, and these only understood as adverbs; viz. Gen. ποῦ, *in what place?* Dat. πῇ, *by what way?* and so, ὁποῦ, ἐπῇ, *where*, responsively: from these, however, are formed, in the comparative degree, πότερος, -α, -ον, *which of the two?* and its responsive ὁπότερος, -α, -ον, with many other adjectives, and adverbs, of frequent occurrence.

Among pronouns also are classed three Gentile adjectives, formed with δαπέδον, *soil or land*, viz. ἡμεδαπός, -ῇ, -ὲν, *of our country*; ὑμεδαπός, -ῇ, -ὲν, *of your country*; ποδαπός, *of what country?*

From the neuter gender of the article, and of the relative, interrogative, and responsive pronoun, are derived other adjectives; as,

ANTECEDENT.	RESPONSIVE.
τὸ, <i>the.</i>	ὃ, <i>which.</i>
τοῖος, <i>of the kind.</i>	ὁῖος, <i>of which kind.</i>
τόσος, <i>of the number.</i>	ὅσος, <i>of which number.</i>
τηλίκος, <i>of the size.</i>	ἡλίκος, <i>of which size.</i>
πῶ, <i>what.</i>	ἐπῶ, <i>what.</i>
ποῖος, <i>of what kind.</i>	ὁποῖος, <i>of what kind.</i>
πόσος, <i>of what number.</i>	ὁπόσος, <i>of what number.</i>
πηλίκος, <i>of what size.</i>	ὁπηλίκος, <i>of what size.</i>

Of these, and ὁῦτος, are compounded, τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, *of this kind*; τοσοῦτος, *of this number*; τηλικούτος, *of this size.*

τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, and τηλικούτος, frequently have the neuter in ν; as, τοιοῦτον, &c. In like manner we often read, ταῦτόν for τὸ αὐτόν, *the same.*

ὁ δέεις, contracted for ὁ δὲ εἷς, *this or that one*, (as from οὐ δὲ εἷς, is made οὐδείς,) genitive, τοῦ δὲ ἐνός, contracted τοῦ δέινος, dative τῷ δὲ ἐνί, contracted τῷ δέινι, accusative τὸν δὲ ἑνα, contracted τὸν δέινα. We read, ὁ δέινα, for ὁ δὲ ἑνα; but the accusative ἑνα is then governed by the verb λέγω understood.

DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

N.B. B denotes the Bæotic dialect, in which form words rarely occur.

Ἐγώ.

		IONIC.	DORIC.	ÆOLIC, &c.	POETIC.
Sing.	N.		ἐγών, ἐγώνη.	ἔγω, ἐγών.	ἦγώ.
	G.	ἐμεῖο, ἐμέο, ἐμεῖθεν.	ἐγόνγα, ἐγόνγη. ἐμεῦ.	B. ἰώ, ἰώγα. B. ἐμοῦς.	
Dual.	D.		ἐμίν.	ἔμοι, B. ἐμύ.	
	N. A.		ἄμῃ, ἄμμε.		
Plur.	N.	ἡμέες.	ἄμμε, ἄμμες.		ἄμμε, ἄμμες.
	G.	ἡμέων.	ἄμῶν, ἄμέων.	ἄμμεων, ἄμμεσων.	ἡμέων.
	D.		ἄμιν, ἄμιν.	ἄμμε, ἄμμιν, ἄμμεσιν.	ἡμιν.
	A.	ἡμέας.	ἄμᾶς, ἄμῃ, ἄμμε.	ἄμμεας, ἄμμεῖας.	ἡμεῖας.

Σύ.

		IONIC.	DORIC.	ÆOLIC, &c.	POETIC.
Sing.	N. V.		τὸ, τύνη, τύνγα.	τούνη.	
	G.	σεῖο, σέο, σεῖθεν.	τεῦ, τεύς, τεοῦς.	σεῦ, σείθεν.	σεῖοθεν.
Dual.	D.		τοῖ, τίν, τέιν.	τίνη.	
	A.		τέ, τύ.	τίν, τέιν.	
Dual.	N. A. V.		ὑμέ, ὑμμε.		
	N. V.	ὑμέες.	ὑμμε, ὑμμες.		ὑμμε, ὑμμες.
Plur.	G.	ὑμέων.	ὑμῶν.	ὑμμεων, ὑμμεσων.	ὑμέων.
	D.		ὑμίν, ὑμίν.	ὑμμε, ὑμμιν, ὑμμεσιν.	ὑμιν.
	A.	ὑμέας.	ὑμᾶς, ὑμῃ, ὑμμε.	ὑμμεας, ὑμμεῖας.	ὑμεῖας.

Ὅς.

		IONIC.	DORIC.	ÆOLIC, &c.	POETIC.
Sing.	G.	εἶο, οἶο, εἰῶ, εἶο, εἶθεν.	εῦ.	εἶθεν, γέθεν.	εἰοθεν.
	D.	εἰῶ.			εἰῶ.
Dual.	A.			μίν, νίν.	εἶς, σφέ.
	N. A.	σφέες.	σφῶς, σφῶ.		
Plur.	N.	σφέες.	σφέες.		σφεῖες.
	G.	σφέων.			σφεῖων.
	D.	σφίν, σφί.		ἄσφι.	φίν.
	A.	σφέας.	σφέ, ψέ.	σφές, ἄσφε, μίν, νίν.	σφεῖας.

Observe that μίν and νίν, are used for the accusative in all genders and numbers.

The adjective pronouns are inflected, in the different dialects, according to the models of the second and third declensions. Other peculiarities will be learned by practice; as, ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον, our. D. ἄμδς, -ὰ, -ον — ὑμέτερος, D. ὑμδς — σφέτερος, D. σφδς — οὔτινος, A. οὔτου, D. οὔτε, I. ὅτεο, P. ὅττω — ὅτινι, A. ὅτω, I. ὅτέω — σδς, σή, σόν, thine, I. τεδς, τεῖς, τεῇ — ὅς, ἦ, ὄν, his, I. ἐδς, ἐῇ, ἐόν.

VERBUM.*

CONJUGATIONES, συζυγίαι, sunt tredecim; sex barytonorum, tres contractorum, et quatuor verborum in -μι.

Vocantur barytona, quia gravem habent tonum in ultimâ, qui non appingitur, sed subintelligitur, ita ut accentus sit in penultimâ.

Conjugationes verborum dignoscuntur per literas characteristicas, quæ figurativæ, vel indices appellantur.

Litera Characteristica est, quæ præcedit -ω, vel -ομαι. Sed in πτ, κτ, μν, prior litera est characteristicâ.

*Characteristicæ Primæ Conjugationis.**In*

PRÆS.		FUT.		PRÆT.
π, τέρω	} -ψω	τέρω	} -φω	τέτερω, delecto.
β, λείω		λείω		λέλειφα, sacrifico.
φ, γράω		γράφω		γέγραφα, scribo.
πτ, τύπτω		τύπτω		τέτυφα, verbero.

Secundæ.

κ, πλέκω	} -ξω	πλέξω	} -χα	πέπλεχα, plico.
γ, λέγω		λέξω		λέλεχα, dico.
κ, τρέχω		τρέξω		τέτερχα, curro.
κτ, τίκτω		τέξω		τέτεχα, pario.

* It will be well for the learner to examine the Greek trees, and the 23 explanations, as he proceeds with the verbs.

Tertiæ.

PRÆS.		FUT.		PRÆT.
τ, ἀνύτω	} -σω	ἀνύσω	} -κα	ἤνυκα, perficio.
δ, ἄδω		ἄσω		ἤκα, cano.
δ, πλῆθω		πλήσω		πέπληκα, impleo.

Quartæ.

σσ, πλάσσω	} -σω	πλάσω	} -κα	πέπλακα, fingo.
ττ, ὀρύττω		ὀρύξω		ὠρύχα, fodio.
ζ, φράζω		φράσω		πέφρακα, dico.

Quintæ.

λ, ψάλλω	} -ῶ	ψαλλῶ	} -κα	ἔψαλκα, psallo.
μ, νέμω		νεμῶ		νενέμηκα, distribuo.
ν, φαίνω		φαινῶ		πέφαγκα, ostendo.
ρ, σπείρω		σπερῶ		ἔσπαρκα, sero.
μν, τέμνω		τεμῶ		τετέμηκα, scindo.

Sextæ.

Quævis vocalis, vel diphthongus, quæ præcedit -ω, vel -ομαι, ut τίω, fut. τίσω, præt. τέτικα, honoro.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

The characteristic letter of the verb is that which precedes -ω in the present: where the termination is -πτω or -κτω, the first consonant is the characteristic. This is changed in the different tenses; thus,

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERF.	AOR. I. PASS.
β, π, φ, (πτ)	ψ	φ	-φθην
γ, κ, χ, (κτ, γκ, σκ)	ξ	χ	-χθην

Obs. When κ is accompanied by a consonant, both are considered as a simple κ.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERF.	AOR. I. PASS.
δ, θ, τ,	σ	κ	-σθην
ζ, σσ, ττ	ξ	χ	-χθην
verbs in -έω, -άω, -όω	σ	κ	-σθην, -σθην
λ, μ, ν, ρ	ῶ	κ	-θην.

When πτ, κτ, λλ, or μν, come before -ω in the present, the first consonant is the characteristic. Also some verbs in -σσω, which the Attics change into -ττω, form the first future by rejecting one of the consonants; as, πλάσσω, πλάσω, πέπλακα; and some verbs in -ζω have -ξω in the first future; as, οἰμῶζω, οἰμῶξω; and some have both -σω and -ξω; as, ἀεπάζω, ἀεπῶσω OR ἀεπῶξω.

THE TENSES EXPLAINED.

The *present* tense speaks of a thing now doing or being ; as, *τίω*, *I honour*, or *am now honouring*.

The *imperfect* speaks of a thing which was doing or being at some time past ; as, *ἔτιον*, *I honoured* or *was honouring*.

The *perfect* speaks of a thing done, without regard to the time when it was done ; as, *τέτιχα*, *I have honoured*.

The *pluperfect* refers to some time past, and speaks of something done before that time ; as, *ἔτετίχουν*, *I had honoured*.

The *futures* speak of a thing to be done, or to be hereafter ; as, *τίσω*, *I shall* or *will honour*. But the *paulo-post future*, which belongs only to the passive voice, is used when a thing is imminent or near ; as, *τετίσομαι*, *I shall be presently honoured*.

The *aorists* or *indefinite tenses* have frequently the force or signification of the perfect or imperfect ; as, *ἔτίσα*, *I have honoured* ; *ἔτυπον*, *I struck* : often of the pluperfect ; as, *ἐπεὶ πολλὰ ἤκουσε*, *when he had heard many things* : sometimes of the future ; as, *τί δοκεῖ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ*, *what think ye, that he will not come* : and sometimes of the present ; as, *ἐπὶ τοῦ Μωσέως καθέδρας ἐκάθισαν*, *they sit on Moses' seat*.

The *indefinite tenses*, or *aorists*, so called from *ἀορίστοι*, because indefinite as to time, though generally denoting the past. Being formed from the futures, they are, like them, double in form, and single in signification ; as, *ἔτυψα* and *ἔτυπον*, *I struck* or *did strike*.

MODUS INDICATIVUS, a quo omnes alii modi deducuntur.

Tempus Præsens.

S. <i>τύπτω</i> ,	<i>τύπτεις</i> ,	<i>τύπτει</i> '	<i>verbero.</i>
D. <i>τύπτετον</i> ,	<i>τύπτετον</i> ,	<i>τύπτετον</i> '	
P. <i>τύπτομεν</i> ,	<i>τύπτετε</i> ,	<i>τύπτουσι</i> .	

Unde Imperfectum.

S. <i>ἔτυπον</i> ,	<i>ἔτυπτες</i> ,	<i>ἔτυπτε</i> '	<i>verberabam.</i>
D. <i>ἔτύπτετον</i> ,	<i>ἔτύπτετον</i> ,	<i>ἔτυπτέτην</i> '	
P. <i>ἐτύπτομεν</i> ,	<i>ἐτύπτετε</i> ,	<i>ἔτυπτον</i> .*	

Futurum primum.

S. <i>τύψω</i> ,	<i>τύψεις</i> ,	<i>τύψει</i> †	<i>verberabo.</i>
D. <i>τύψετον</i> ,	<i>τύψετον</i> ,	<i>τύψετον</i> '	
P. <i>τύψομεν</i> ,	<i>τύψετε</i> ,	<i>τύψουσι</i> .	

* Iones formant imperfectum et aoristos ambos in *-σκον*, a secunda persona singulari, abjiciendo augmentum et addendo *-κον* ; ut, *τύπτες*, *τύπτισκον* *τύψας*, *τύψασκον*. Terminatio *-ον* fit *-όμεν* in pass. et med.

† In futuris quintæ conjugationis *-ῶ*, *-ῆς*, *-εῖ* *-έτην*, *-έτον* *-όμεν*, *-εῖτε*, *-ούσι*, itemque in quibusdam Atticis, et Doricis omnibus futuris reliquarum conjugationum.

Unde Aoristus primus.

S.	ἔτυψα,	ἔτυψας,	ἔτυψε·	<i>verberavi.</i>
D.		ἐτύψατον,	ἐτυψάτην·	
P.	ἐτύψαμεν,	ἐτύψατε,	ἔτυψαν.	

Perfectum.

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυφας,	τέτυφε·	<i>verberavi.</i>
D.		τετύφατον,	τετύφατον·	
P.	τετύφαμεν,	τετύφατε,	τετύφασι.	

Unde Plusquamperfectum.

S.	ἔτετύφειν,	ἔτετύφεις,	ἔτετύφει·	<i>verberaveram.</i>
D.		ἔτετύφειτον,	ἔτετυφείτην·	
P.	ἔτετύφειμεν,	ἔτετύφειτε,	ἔτετύφεισαν.	

Aoristus secundus.

S.	ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπες,	ἔτυπε·	<i>verberavi.</i>
D.		ἐτύπετον,	ἐτυπέτην·	
P.	ἐτύπομεν,	ἐτύπετε,	ἔτυπον.	

Unde Futurum secundum.

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπείς,	τυπεῖ·	<i>verberabo.</i>
D.		τυπεῖτον,	τυπεῖτον·	
P.	τυποῦμεν,	τυπεῖτε,	τυποῦσι.	

MODUS IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum.

S.	τύπτε,	τυπτέτω·	<i>verbera.</i>
D.	τύπτετον,	τυπτέτων·	
P.	τύπτετε,	τυπτέτωσαν.	

Aoristus primus.

S.	τύψον,	τυψάτω·	<i>verberato tu.</i>
D.	τύψατον,	τυψάτων·	
P.	τύψατε,	τυψάτωσαν.	

Aoristus Secundus.

S.	τύπε,	τυπέτω·	<i>verberato tu.</i>
D.	τύπετον,	τυπέτων·	
P.	τύπετε,	τυπέτωσαν.	

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

S.	τέτυφε,	τετυφέτω*	<i>verberaveris.</i>
D.	τετύφετον,	τετυφέτων*	
P.	τετύφετε,	τετυφέτωσαν.	

MODUS OPTATIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum, εἴθε.

S.	τύπτοιμι,	τύπτοις,	τύπτοι*	<i>utinam verberem</i>
D.		τύπτοιτον,	τυπτοίτην*	<i>[vel verberarem.]</i>
P.	τύπτοιμεν,	τύπτοιτε,	τύπτοιεν.	

Futurum primum.

S.	τύψοιμι,	τύψοις,	τύψοι*	<i>verberem.</i>
D.		τύψοιτον,	τυψοίτην*	
P.	τύψοιμεν,	τύψοιτε,	τύψοιεν.	

Aoristus primus.

S.	τύψαιμι,	τύψαις,	τύψαι*	<i>verberaverim.</i>
D.		τύψαιτον,	τυψαίτην*	
P.	τύψαιμεν,	τύψαιτε,	τύψαιεν.	

* Aoristus Æolicus Atticis usitatissimus.

S.	τύψεια,	τύψεας,†	τύψειε†	<i>verberaverim.</i>
D.		τυψείατον,	τυψείάτην.	
P.	τυψείαμεν,	τυψείατε,	τύψειαν.†	

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

S.	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφοις,	τετύφοι*	<i>verberavisse.</i>
D.		τετυφοίτον,	τετυφοίτην*	
P.	τετύφοιμεν,	τετύφοιτε,	τετύφοιεν.	

Aoristus Secundus.

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τυποι*	<i>verberaverim.</i>
D.		τύποιτον,	τυποίτην*	
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.	

* Aoristus Æolicus, formatur ab aoristo primo, interserendo *ε* ante *α*, et abjiciendo augmentum, ut, *ἐτυψα*, *τύψεια*.

† Aoristus Æolicus, nisi in secunda et tertia persona singulari, et tertia plurali vix occurrit.

Futurum secundum.

S. τυποῖμι,	τυποῖς,	τυποῖ*	<i>verberavero</i>
D. τυποῖτον,	τυποῖτον,	τυποῖτην*	
P. τυποῖμεν,	τυποῖτε,	τυποῖεν.	

MODUS SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum, ἰάν.

S. τύπτω,	τύπτῃς,	τύπτῃ*	<i>si verberem vel</i>
D. τύπτητον,	τύπτητον,	τύπτητον*	<i>[verberarem.]</i>
P. τύπτωμεν,	τύπτητε,	τύπτωσι.†	

Aoristus primus.

S. τύψω,	τύψῃς,	τύψῃ*	<i>si verberavero.</i>
D. τύψητον,	τύψητον,	τύψητον*	
P. τύψωμεν,	τύψητε,	τύψωσι.	

Aoristus secundus.

S. τύπω,	τύπῃς,	τύπῃ*	<i>si verberavero.</i>
D. τύπητον,	τύπητον,	τύπητον*	
P. τύπωμεν,	τύπητε,	τύπωσι.	

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

S. τετύφω,	τετύφῃς,	τετύφῃ*	<i>si verberaverim.</i>
D. τετύφητον,	τετύφητον,	τετύφητον*	
P. τετύφωμεν,	τετύφητε,	τετύφωσι.	

MODUS INFINITIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum,	τύπτειν.
Futurum primum,	τύψειν.
Aoristus primus,	τύψαι.
Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum,	τετυφέναι.
Aoristus secundus,	τυπεῖν.
Futurum secundum,	τυπεῖν.

* Iones addunt -σι tertiis personis singularibus, ut, τύπτῃσι, pro τύπτῃ.

† Penultima longa in duali ac plurali hujus modi corripitur sæpe; Ionicè, ut ait scriptor Sch. brev. ad Iliad. B. 72. sed *Lesboῶα* (περὶ σχήμ. p. 178. edit. Valck.) dicit hoc esse schema Corinthium.

PARTICIPIUM.

Participia omnia sequuntur formam Adjectivorum.

Præsens et Imperfectum.

MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
N. ὁ τύπτων,	ἡ τύπτουσα,	τὸ τύπτον·	<i>verberans.</i>
G. τοῦ τύπτοντος,	τῆς τυπτούσης,	τοῦ τύπτοντος.	

Futurum Primum.

N. ὁ τύψων,	ἡ τύψουσα,	τὸ τύψον·	<i>verberaturus.</i>
G. τοῦ τύποντος,	τῆς τυψούσης,	τοῦ τύποντος.	

Aoristus primus.

N. ὁ τύψας,	ἡ τύψασα,	τὸ τύψαν·	<i>qui verberavit.</i>
G. τοῦ τύψαντος,	τῆς τυψάσης,	τοῦ τύψαντος.	

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

N. ὁ τετυφώς,*	ἡ τετυφυῖα,	τὸ τετυφός·	<i>qui verberavit vel</i>
G. τοῦ τετυφότης,	τῆς τετυφύας,	τοῦ τετυφότης.	<i>[verberaverat.]</i>

Aoristus secundus.

N. ὁ τυπῶν,	ἡ τυπούσα,	τὸ τυπόν·	<i>qui verberavit.</i>
G. τοῦ τυπόντος,	τῆς τυπούσης,	τοῦ τυπόντος.	

Futurum secundum.

N. ὁ τυποῶν,	ἡ τυποῦσα,	τὸ τυποῦν·	<i>verberaturus.</i>
G. τοῦ τυποῦντος,	τῆς τυπούσης,	τοῦ τυποῦντος.	

* At participia in -αας post contractionem in -ως, formant fœmininum in -ῶσα, et neutrum in -ως, ut,

Nom. ἐστῶς, ἐστῶσα, ἐστῶς·

Gen. ἐστῶτος, ἐστῶσης, ἐστῶτος, et ita per cæteros casus retinent -ω.

COGNATA TEMPORA IN VOCE ACTIVA.

	INDIC.	IMP.	OPTAT.	SUBJ.	INFIN.	PARTIC.
Præs.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοίμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperf.	ἔτυπτον	...	...	...	...	...
Fut. α.	τύψω	...	τύψοίμι	...	...	...
Aor. α.	τύψω	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψειν	τύψων
Perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τέτύφοιμι	τέτύφω	τέτυφέναι	τέτυφως
Plus. Perf.	ἔτετύφειν	...	...	...	...	...
Aor. β.	ἔτυπον	τύπτε	τύποίμι	τύτω	τυπτεῖν	τυτῶν
Fut. β.	τυπῶ	...	τυτοίμι	...	τυπεῖν	τυτῶν
Præs.	λέγω	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λέγειν	λέγων
Imperf.	ἔλεγον	...	...	...	...	...
Fut. α.	λέξω	...	λέξοιμι	...	...	...
Aor. α.	ἔλεξα	λέξον	λέξαιμι	λέξω	λέξαι	λέξας
Perf.	ἔλεξα	ἔλεχε	ἔλέχοιμι	ἔλεχα	ἔλεχέναι	ἔλεχως
Plus. Perf.	ἔλελεχεν	...	...	...	...	...
Aor. β.	ἔλεγον	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λεγεῖν	λεγῶν
Fut. β.	λεγῶ	...	λεγοίμι	...	λεγεῖν	λεγῶν
Præs.	πείθω	πείθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πείθειν	πείθων
Imperf.	ἔπειθον	...	...	...	...	...
Fut. α.	πείσω	...	πείσοιμι	...	πείσειν	πείσων
Aor. α.	ἔπεισα	πείσον	πείσαιμι	πείσω	πείσαι	πείσας
Perf.	πέπεικα	πέπεικε	πέπείκοιμι	πέπεικα	πέπεικέναι	πέπεικως
Plus. Perf.	ἔπεπεικεν	...	...	...	...	...
Aor. β.	ἔπειθον	πείθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πειθεῖν	πειθῶν
Fut. β.	πειθῶ	...	πειθοίμι	...	πειθεῖν	πειθῶν
Præs.	φράζω	φράζε	φράζοιμι	φράζω	φράζειν	φράζων
Imperf.	ἔφραζον	...	...	...	...	...
Fut. α.	φράσω	...	φράσοιμι	...	φράσειν	φράσων
Aor. α.	ἔφρασα	φράσον	φράσαιμι	φράσω	φράσαι	φράσας
Perf.	πέφρακα	πέφρακε	πέφρακοιμι	πέφρακα	πέφρακέναι	πέφρακως
Plus. Perf.	ἔπεφρακεν	...	...	...	...	...
Aor. β.	ἔφραδον	φράδε	φράδοιμι	φράδω	φραδεῖν	φραδῶν
Fut. β.	φραδῶ	...	φραδοίμι	...	φραδεῖν	φραδῶν
Præs.	σπείρω	σπείρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperf.	ἔσπειρον	...	...	...	...	...
Fut. α.	σπερῶ	...	σπεροίμι	...	σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
Aor. α.	ἔσπειρα	σπείρον	σπείραιμι	σπείρω	σπείραι	σπείρας
Perf.	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρκε	ἔσπαρκοιμι	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρκέναι	ἔσπαρκως
Plus. Perf.	ἔσπαρκεν	...	...	...	...	...
Aor. β.	ἔσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν
Fut. β.	σπαρῶ	...	σπαροίμι	...	σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν
Præs.	ἄκουω	ἄκουε	ἄκούοιμι	ἄκούω	ἄκούειν	ἄκούων
Imperf.	ἤκουον	...	...	...	...	...
Fut. α.	ἄκούσω	...	ἄκούσοιμι	...	ἄκούσειν	ἄκούσων
Aor. α.	ἤκουσα	ἄκουσον	ἄκούσαιμι	ἄκούσω	ἄκούσαι	ἄκούσας
Perf.	ἤκουκα	ἤκουκε	ἤκούκοιμι	ἤκούκα	ἤκουκέναι	ἤκουκως
Plus. Perf.	ἤκούκεν	...	...	...	...	...
Aor. β.	ἤκουον	ἄκουε	ἄκούοιμι	ἄκούω	ἀκουεῖν	ἀκῶν
Fut. β.	ἀκοῶ	...	ἀκούοιμι	...	ἀκουεῖν	ἀκοῶν

TEMPORUM FORMATIO.

PRÆSENS.

Præsens est thema, et fundamentum, ut, *τύπτω*.

IMPERFECTUM.

Imperfectum formatur a præsentī, mutando *-ω* in *-ον*, et præponendo augmentum, ut, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

Augmentum.

Augmentum, *αὕξησις*, est duplex; syllabicum, *συλλαβικὴ*, et temporale, *χρονικὴ*. Syllabicum augmentum est *ε*, cum verbum incipiat a consonante; tunc enim *ε* præfigitur imperfecto, plusquamperfecto, aoristo primo, aoristo secundo modi indicativi, sed non in reliquis modis.

Attici mutant *ε* syllabicum augmentum, in temporale, *η*, ut, *ἔμελλον*, *ἤμελλον*, *futurus eram*.

Verbis, in auctis temporibus, incipientibus ab *α*, *η*, *ο*, *ω*, *οι*, *ου*, Attici præfigunt *ε* cum spiritu thematis: ut, *ἔάλωκα*, *ἔηκα*, *ἔοργα*, *ἔώργειν*, *ἔωσα*, *ἔοικα*, *ἔούρηκα*. Solvunt etiam temporale augmentum *η* in *εα*, ut, *ἔαξε* pro *ἦξε*.

Poetæ præponunt *ε* aoristis, sive a vocali, sive a diphthongo incipientibus, ut *ἔειπα* pro *εἶπα*, *dixi*.

Si verbum incipiat a *ρ*, geminatur *ρ* post, ut, *ῥίπτω*, *ῥῥίπττον*.*

* Apud poetas *ρ* sæpe non geminatur, ut, *ῥεζον*. Od. ψ. 56.

TEMPORALE AUGMENTUM.

Temporale augmentum adhibetur, cū verbum incipiat a mutabili vocali, vel a mutabili diphthongo, et usurpatur in perfecto, et plusquamperfecto, per omnes modos: in imperfecto, et aoristis solummodo in indicativo.

Mutabiles vocales sunt, α, ε, ο.*

α	mutatur in η, ut ἀκούω,	ἤκουον, audio.
ε	..... in η, ut ἐγείρω,	ἤγειρον, excito.
ο	..... in ω, ut ὀρύττω,	ὥρυττον, fodio.

Mutabiles diphthongi sunt, αι, αυ, οι.

αι	mutatur in η, ut αἶρω,	ἦρον, tollo.
αυ	..... in ηυ, ut αὐξάνω,	ἠύξανον, augeo.
οι	..... in ω, ut οἰκίζω,	ὤκιζον, ædifico.

Si verbum incipiat ab immutabili vocali, vel ab immutabili diphthongo, idem erit initium omnium temporum.

Immutabiles vocales sunt longæ naturâ, ut,

η, ἤχῃω,	ἤχεον, sono, sonabam.
ι, ἰθύνω,	ἰθύνον, dirigo.
υ, ὑλίζω,	ὑλιζον, defæco.
ω, ὠθέω,	ὠθεον, impello.

Immutabiles diphthongi sunt

ει, εἰκάζω,	εἴκαζον, assimilo.
ευ, εὐθύνω,	εὐθύνον, dirigo.
ου, οὐτάζω,	οὐταζον, vulnero.

* Vocales ι et υ, si breves sint natura in præsentē, fiunt longæ in auctis temporibus; ut, ἵκανω, ἵκανον ὑβρίζω, ὑβριζον. Igitur ι et υ capiunt augmentum, potestate literæ, etsi non forma, mutata.

Atticè tamen *ει* mutatur* in *η*, ut, *εἰκάζω, ἥκαζον*; et *ευ* in *ηυ* ut, *εὐχομαι, ηὐχόμεν, oro, orabam*; et *εἶδω, scio*, in plusquamperfecto fit *εἶδεν*, et Att. *ἦδεν, sciveram*.

Exceptiones.

Quatuor sunt verba, incipientia ab *α* quæ augmentum non admittunt, ut, *ἄω, ἄσιν, spiro: ἄϊω, ἄϊον, audio: ἀηθέσσω, ἀήθεσσον, insuetus sum: ἀηδιζομαι, ἀηδιζόμεν, tædio afficio*: ne *η*, nullâ literâ interpositâ, geminetur.†

Quædam, ab *ε* incipientia, in auctis temporibus adsciscunt *ι*, ut,

<i>ἔχω, εἶχον, habeo</i> ;	<i>ἐάω, sino</i> ;
<i>ἔλω, εἶλον, capio</i> ;	<i>ἐώ, induo</i> ;
<i>ἔλκω, ἐλκύνω, traho</i> ;	<i>ἐώ, colloco</i> ;
<i>ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, serpo</i> ;	<i>ἐρύω, traho</i> ;
<i>ἐστήκω, sto</i> ;	<i>ἐθίζω, assuefacio</i> ;
<i>ἔπομαι, sequor</i> ;	<i>ἐργάζομαι, operor</i> ;
<i>ἐρέω, dico</i> ;	<i>ἐλίσσω, volvo</i> ;
<i>ἐστιάω, convivio excipio</i> ;	<i>ἔπω, εἶπον, dico</i> ;

quod servat augmentum in omnibus modis: *ἐθω, assuesco*, in præterito medio *ἐΐωθα*, interposito *ω*.

E ante *ο* non mutatur, sed *ο* in *ω*‡ vertitur, ut, *ἐορτάζω, ἐώρταζον, festum celebroy*.

Quædam etiam, ab *οι* incipientia, nullum habent augmentum: ut, *οἰδάνω, οἰδανον, tumeo*:

* Id est, pars mutabilis diphthongi mutatur, quod solum in diphthongis, vulgo dictis mutabilibus, agitur.

† Veteres Attici *α*, longum natura, non mutabant in *η* per augmentum, ut, *ἀνᾰλώω, ἀνᾰλωκα*.—Valck. ad Phœn. v. 591.

‡ Haud absimili modo *ἐολπα ἐώλπειν, ἐοργα ἐώργειν, ἐοικα ἐόκειν*.

οἰκουρέω, *domum custodio*: οἰνόω, *in vinum verto*: οἰμάω, *concito*, &c.

DE AUGMENTIS COMPOSITORUM.

Verba habent Augmentum in initio, si componantur vel

1. Cum nomine, ut, φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφουν, *philosophor*.

2. Cum præpositione, quæ non mutat significationem verbi, ut, καθεύδω, ἐκάθευδον, *dormio*: vel si simplicia nullo sint in usu, ut, ἀντιβόλῳ, ἡντιβόλουν, *supplico*: ἐμμελῳ, ἡμμέλουν, *curo*.

3. Cum ὁμῶς, vel ὁμοῦ, et α privativâ particulâ, ut, ἀφρονέω, ἡφρόνουν, *insipiens sum*: ὁμολογέω, ὁμολόγουν, *confiteor*.

Augmentum erit in medio, inter præpositionem, et verbum, si præpositio mutet significationem verbi, ut, καταγινώσκω, κατεγίνωσκον, *condemno*.

Augmentum erit in medio, inter adverbium, et verbum, si componatur cum δὺς et ἐν ut, δυσαρρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν, *displiceo*: εὐεργετέω, εὐηργέτουν, *benefacio*: nisi consonans, vel immutabilis vocalis sequatur, ut, δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχουν, *infelix sum*.

Quædam et in principio, et in medio augentur, ut, ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλουν, *turbo*: ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθουν, *corrigo*: et quædam vel in principio, vel in medio, ut, ἀνωξα, vel ἡνοιξα, *aperui*.

Præpositiones in compositis, præfixæ vocali-

bus, suam propriam vocalem in omnibus temporibus amittunt, ut, *παρακούω, παρήκουον, perperam audio.*

Excipe *περὶ* et *πρὸ*, quæ nunquam vocalem amittunt, et aliquando *ἀμφί*. *πρὸ* autem sæpe contrahitur, ut, *προέχω, προύχω, præcedo.**

Præpositio mutat suam tenuem in aspiratam, si verbum incipiat ab aspiratâ, ut, *καθάπτομαι, attingo*, a *κατὰ*, et *ἄπτομαι*.

REGULÆ.

Iones ex auctis temporibus abjiciunt augmentum,† ut, *τύπτε*, pro *ἔτυπτε*.

FUTURUM PRIMUM.

Futurum primum formatur a præsentî, mutando ultimam syllabam in conjugatione

Primâ in *-ψω*.

Secundâ in *-ξω*.

Tertiâ in *-σω*.

Quartâ, *-σσω*, et *-ττω*, in *-ξω*, et quædam in *-σω*; sed‡ *-ζω*, fere in *-σω*.

Quintâ, in *-λῶ*, *-μῶ*, *-νῶ*, *-ρῶ*, *-ῶ*, circumflexâ.

Sextâ in *-σω*.

* Apud poetas omnes præpositiones vocales suas passim retinent.

† Abjiciunt quoque reduplicationem Iones perinde ac augmentum, ut, *δίντο* pro *ἰδίδιντο*.

‡ Nonnulla in *-ζω*, habent *-ξω*, ut, *οἰμῶζω, ploro, οἰμῶξω* et alia quædam habent *-σω* et *-ξω*, ut, *ἀεπάζω, rapio, ἀεπάσω* et *ἀεπάξω* quædam etiam ante ξ assumunt γ, ut, *λίζω, πλάζω, κλάζω, σαλπίζω* fut. *λίγξω, πλάγξω, κ. λ.*

REGULÆ.

Penultima futuri primi * plerumque longa est, nisi in quintâ conjugatione, ubi semper brevis est, vel elidendo secundam consonantem, ut, τέμνω, τεμῶ, *scindo*; vel secundam vocalem diphthongi, ut, φαίνω, φανῶ, *ostendo*; vel breviando ancipitem, ut, κρίνω, κρινῶ, *judico*.

Quædam futura spiritum thematis transponunt, θρέψω, a τρέφω, *nutrio*; δύψω, a τύφω, *futum excito*; θρέξω, a τρέχω, *curro*; et ἔξω, ab ἔχω, *habeo*.

Ex futuris quartæ et sextæ conjugationis in -άσω, -έσω, -όσω, Iones tollunt -ς, ac deinde Attici contrahunt in -ῶ circumflexum: ut, σκεδάσω, σκεδάω Ionicè, σκεδῶ Atticè: καλέσω, καλέω, καλῶ ὁμόσω, ὁμόω, ὁμῶ. Quæ etiam habent terminationem circumflexorum per omnes personas. Ex futuris quartæ conjugationis in -ίσω Attici tollunt solummodo σ et circumflectunt -ῶ; ut, κομίσω, κομισῶ.

Dores mutant in præsentī quartæ conjugationis -ζω in -σδω, ut, κωμάσδω, pro κωμάζω, *lascivio*; et in futuro, -σω in -ξω, ut, βαδίξω, *vado*, βαδίσω, Dor. βαδίξω κλείω, *claudio*, κλείσω et κλάσω, Dor. κλάξω.

Æoles efferunt futura in -λω et -ρω, per -σω, ut, κέλλω, *appello*, κελῶ, Æol. κέλσω ὄρω, *excito*, ὄρῶ, Æol. ὄρσω.

* Non semper, ut, ἀρξέσω, γελᾶσω, ὀνόσω, ἀνύσω, κ. λ. in futuris vero quartæ conjugationis, in -σω desinentibus, penultima, nisi præcedat η vel ω, semper corripitur, ut, θαυμάσω, πείσω, φροντίσω, ἀρμύσω, ἐρπύσω, κ. λ.

Poetæ in futuro sextæ conjugationis sæpe abjiciunt σ, ut, δῆω, *inveniam*, pro δήσω, a δέω κλείω, *claudam*, pro κλείσω et κέω, seu κείω, *cubabo*, pro κέσω, a κέω.

AORISTI.

Aoristi sunt tempora incertæ significationis, cū incertum sit, an paulò ante, an multò ante res præterierit.

Aoristus primus formatur a futuro primo, mutando -ω in -α, et præponendo augmentum, ut, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

Exceptiones.

Quinque sunt aoristi primi, qui futuri primi characteristicam non assumunt, ut, ἔθηκα, *posui*; ἔδωκα, *dedi*; ἤκα, *misi*; εἶπα, *dixi*; ἤνεγκα, *tuli*.

Penultima aoristi primi plerumque* longa est, unde in quintâ conjugatione α mutatur in η, ut, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα, *cecini*: et ε in ει, ut, σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα, *sevi*: et vocalis anceps longa fit, ut, κρινῶ, ἔκρινα, *judicavi*: interdum vero α longum servatur, ut, ἐδυσχέρινα, *molestè tuli*; ἐκέρδανα, *lucratus sum*; ἐπέρινα, *perfeci*.

Ex quibusdam aoristis primis σ excluditur, ut, pro ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, ἔχαια, a χέω, *fundo*: ἔσεισα, ἔσεια, a σεύω, *moveo*: ἤλεινα, ab ἀλείω, *vito*; et ἤκεια, ab ἀκέω, *sano*.

* Non semper, ut, ἐβάστασα, ἐτέλεισα, ἐγέμισα, ὤμοσα, ἔπτυσσα, κ. λ.

PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM.

Præteritum perfectum formatur a futuro primo, mutando in conjugatione

Primâ, -ψω in -φα.

Secundâ, -ξω in -χα.

Tertiâ, -σω in -κα.

Quartâ, -ξω* in -χα, et -σω in -κα.

Quintâ, -ω in -κα; sed -μῶ in -μηκα.†

Sextâ, -σω in -κα.

Et repetitur prima consonans thematis cum ε, si verbum incipiat a simplici consonante, ut, *τύψω, τέτυφα*; vel a mutâ cum liquidâ, ut, *πλέξω, πέπλεχα*. Sin a duplici, vel geminâ, tantum ε præponitur, ut, *ζάω, vivo, ἔζηκα σπείρω, sero, ἔσπαρκα*.

Cùm verbum incipiat ab aspiratâ, adsumit suam tenuem, ut, *θύω, sacrifico, τέθυκα*. Si incipiat a ρ, geminatur ρ, et ε tantùm præfigitur, ut, *ρίπτω, præcipito, ἔρριφα*.

Observationes.

Dissyllaba quintæ conjugationis mutant ε futuri in α, ut, *στέλλω, στελῶ, mitto, ἔσταλκα*.‡

Dissyllaba in -είνω, -ίνω, -ύνω, abjiciunt υ futuri in præterito, ut, *κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα, interficio*: *θύνω, θυνῶ, τέθυκα, ruo*. Cætera in -νω,

* Excipe *πέφρικα*, a *φρίσσω*, horreo: non *πέφριχα*, ne duæ continentes syllabæ ab aspiratis incipiant.

† Præterita in -μηκα re verâ derivantur a verbis, fere inusitatis, in -ίω, vel -άω.

‡ Retinetur autem ε futuri in -μῶ, ut, *νεμῶ, νενέμηκα*.

mutant ν in γ , ut, φαίνω, ostendo, πέφαγκα· μό-
λύνω, contamino, μεμόλυνκα.

Γρηγορέω et γνωρίζω tantum ϵ præponunt, etsi
a mutâ cum liquidâ incipient; ἐγρηγόρηκα enim
et ἐγνώρικα tantum sunt in usu; sic ἔγνωκα.

Quædam verba incipientia a $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\tau$, $\mu\nu$, repe-
tunt fere primam literam thematis, ut, πτώω,
verbum inusitatum πέπτωκα, cado; κτάομαι,
κέκτημαι,* possideo; μνάομαι, μέμνημαι, com-
memoro.

Attici verbis incipientibus ab α , ϵ , o , brevibus,
præponunt duas priores literas thematis, ut,
ἐρίζω, ἥρικα, ἐξήρικα, contendo; et tertia syllaba
corripitur, si præteritum numerum trium syl-
labarum excesserit: ut, ἀλήθω, ἥληκα, ἀλήλεκα,
molo. Excipe ἥρείκα, ἐξήρεικα, ab ἐρείδω, firmo;
ob differentiam præteriti ἐξήρικα, ab ἐρίζω, con-
tendo.

Si verbum incipiat a λ vel μ , Attici præfi-
gunt $\epsilon\iota$ præterito, ut, λήβω, verbum inusitatum,
εἴληφα, accipio: μείζομαι, εἴμαρμαι, sortior.

In verbis dissyllabis primæ et secundæ con-
jugationis Attici convertunt ϵ , penultimam præ-
sentis, in o , ut, στρέφω, verto, ἔστροφα· κλέπτω,
furor, κέκλοφα.

PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM.

Plusquamperfectum formatur a præterito
mutando $-\alpha$ in $-\epsilon\iota\nu$, et præponendo ϵ , si præteri-
tum incipiat a consonante, ut, τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.

* Sed ἔκκτημαι quoque.

Plusquamperfectis Atticis additur interdum alterum temporale augmentum, ut, ὀρώρυχα, ὠρώρυχεν.

AORISTUS SECUNDUS.

Aoristus secundus formatur a præsenti, mutando -ω in -ον, præponendo augmentum, et servando characteristicam præsentis, ut, τύπτω, ἔτυπον.

Penultima hujus aoristi plerumque brevis est, unde, si penultima præsentis sit longa positione, posterior consonans, si non sit characteristicam, abjicitur, ut, κάμνω, *laboro*, ἔκαμον. Si posterior sit characteristicam, servatur, ut, τέρω, *delecto*, ἔταρπον.

Vocales, et diphthongi præsentis in penultimâ aoristi β ita mutantur,

<div> <div>ε</div> <div>η</div> <div>ω</div> <div>αι</div> <div>αυ</div> </div>	<div> <div>mutatur in α, ut,</div> </div>	<div> <div>δέρω, ἔδαρον, <i>excorio</i>; excipiuntur ἔβλεπον, ἔλεγον,</div> <div>ἔφλεγον, ἔτεμον,* ἔτηκον.</div> </div>
		<div> <div>λήθω, ἔλαθον, <i>lateo</i>; excipe ἔπληγον, a πλήσσω, <i>per-</i></div> <div><i>cutio</i>.†</div> </div>
		<div> <div>τρώγω, ἔτραγον, <i>comedo</i>.</div> </div>
		<div> <div>καίω, ἔκαον, <i>uro</i>.</div> </div>
		<div> <div>παύω, ἔπαον, <i>sedo</i>.</div> </div>
<div> <div>ευ in υ, ut, Φεύγω, <i>fugio</i>, ἔφυγον.</div> </div>		
<div> <div>ον in ο, ut, ἀκούω, <i>audio</i>, ἤκοον.</div> </div>		
<div> <div>ει in ι, ut, λείπω, ἔλιπον, sed in</div> <div>quintâ conjugatione muta-</div> <div>tur in</div> </div>	<div> <div>dissyllabis in α, ut, σπείρω, <i>sero</i>,</div> <div>ἔσπαρον.</div> <div>trisyllabis in ε, ut, ὀφείλω, <i>debeo</i>,</div> <div>ᾠφελον.</div> </div>	

Vocales α, ι, υ, longæ in penultimâ præsentis, fiunt breves in penultimâ aoristi secundi.

* At ἔταμον etiam passim legitur, nisi hoc forte a τάμνω deducendum sit.

† At ἔπληγον, et ἐπλάγην leguntur, cum animi motum significant.

Observatio.

Observandum est in quartâ conjugatione, si futurum primum exit in -σω, aoristus secundus desinit in -δον, si in -ξω, in -γον, ut, φράζω, φράσω, dico, ἔφραδον τάττω, τάξω, ordino, ἔταγον.

Quidam aoristi secundi formantur irregulariter, ut,

β pro π	{	βλάπτω,	ἔβλαβον,*	noceo.
		καλύπτω,	ἐκάλυβον,	tego.
		κρύπτω,	ἐκρυβον,	abscondo.
		βάπτω,	ἔβαπον,	tingo.
		σκάπτω,	ἔσκαπον,	fodio.
φ pro π	{	ράπτω,	ἔρραπον,	suo.
		θάπτω,	ἔταπον,	sepelio.
		δάπτω,	ἔδαπον,	voro.
		ἄπτω,	ἤπον,	necto.
		ρίπτω,	ἔρριπον,	jacio.
γ pro χ	{	δρύπτω,	ἔδρουπον,	lacerō.
		θήπω,	ἔταπον,	stupeo.
		σμύχω,	ἔσμυγον,	uro.
		ψύχω,	ἔψυγον,	refrigero.

Iones in quibusdam temporibus, et præcipuè in aoristo secundo, geminatione uti solent, ut, pro ἔκαμον, κέκαμον, laboravi; et pro πιθήσω, πέπιθήσω, confidam; Attici quoque præponunt duas priores literas thematis, ut, ἄγηγον pro ἤγον et per metathesin augmenti ἤγαγον.

Verba sextæ conjugationis carent plerumque aoristo secundo, futuro secundo, et præterito medio. Carent quoque multa alio.

* Hi omnes suum, β, φ, et γ ex futuris primis capiunt; a quibus æquè regulariter formantur, ac alii a præsentibus. Sic supra, ἔταγον a τάξω. Sed ἔφραδον descendit regulariter a prææs. φράζω.—Vide resolutionem dupl. Conson. p. 3.

FUTURUM SECUNDUM.

Futurum secundum formatur ab aoristo secundo, mutando -ον in -ω circumflexum, et abjiciendo augmentum, ut, ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

Reliqui modi cum suis temporibus formantur ab indicativo, et tempora similia a similibus.

The AUGMENT is made according to the following rules :

First, If the verb begin with a consonant, the augment prefixed is ε ; thus,

τύπτω,	ἔτυπτον,	ἔτυψα
λέγω,	ἔλεγον,	ἔλεξα,
γράφω,	ἔγραφον,	ἔγραψα,

ε after ε is doubled ; thus,

ρίπτω,	<i>I throw,</i>	ῥρίπτον	ῥρίψα.
ρήσσω,	<i>break,</i>	ῥρήσسون,	ῥρήξα.
ρύω,	<i>draw,</i>	ῥρύον,	ῥρύσα.

In the perfect the initial consonant is also repeated ; thus,

τίπτω,	τύψω,	τέτυφα.
λέγω,	λέξω,	λέλεχα.
γράφω,	γράψω,	γέγραφα.

But if it be a rough, the smooth letter of the same order is repeated ; thus,

θαυμάζω,	<i>I wonder,</i>	θαυμάσαι,	τεθαύμακα.
φαίνω,	<i>show,</i>	φανῶ,	πέφαγκα.
χρίω	<i>anoint,</i>	χρίσω,	κέχρικα.*

ε is not repeated ; thus,

ρίπτω,	ρίψω,	ῥρίφα.
ρήσσω,	ρήξω,	ῥρήχα.
ρύω,	ρύσω,	ῥρύσα.

Neither is γ before ν, nor φ before θ, nor σ before or after a consonant, nor ζ in πτείνω, repeated ; thus,

γνώω,	<i>I know,</i>	γνώσω,	ἔγνωκα.
γνωρίζω,	<i>make known,</i>	γνωρίσω,	ἔγνωρικα.
φθίω,	<i>destroy,</i>	φθίσω,	ἔφθικα.
ψεύδω,	<i>deceive,</i>	ψεύσω,	ἔψευκα.
ψάλλω,	<i>sing,</i>	ψαλῶ,	ἔψαλκα.

* This rule originates in a desire to avoid the concurrence of two syllables both beginning with aspirates ; and it influences all the inflections, and the composition, of words in Greek.

ζάω,	<i>I live,</i>	ζήσω,	ἐζήκα.
σπεύδω,	<i>hasten,</i>	σπεύσω,	ἔσπευκα.
στέφω,	<i>crown,</i>	στέψω,	ἔστεφα.
κτείνω,	<i>kill,</i>	κτενῶ,	ἔκταγνα.

In the Attic dialect, instead of a repetition of the initial consonant in the perfect and pluperfect, a new augment of the ε is used ; as,

λαμβάνω, *I receive* ; fut. λήψομαι ; perf. ἔλελθα ; or by the Attic dialect, εἴλεθα.

When there is no repetition of the initial consonant in the perfect, the pluperfect does not receive a new augment ; thus,

ρίπτω,	ρίψω,	ῥρίψα,	ῥῥίψεν.
ψάλλω,	ψαλῶ,	ῥψαλκα,	ῥψάλλεν.
γνώω,	γνώσω,	ἔγνωκα,	ἔγνώκεν.

Secondly, If the verb begin with α, ε, ο ; or with αυ, αι, οι ; the augment is made by changing the initial vowel into its corresponding long one, and subscribing the ι of the diphthong.

α. ἀνύω,	<i>I perfect,</i>	ἤνουν.	αυ. αὐξάνω,	<i>I increase,</i>	ἠύξανον.
ε. ἐλπίζω,	<i>hope,</i>	ἤλπιζον.	αι. αἶρω,	<i>take up,</i>	ἤρεον.
ο. ὀπάζω,	<i>afford,</i>	ὠπαζον.	οι. οἰκίζω,	<i>build,</i>	ὠκίζον.*

But ε, instead of being lengthened as above, is often changed into its diphthong ; as,

ἔχω,	<i>I have,</i>	εἶχον.	ἔάω,	<i>I allow,</i>	εἶαον.
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List of verbs which change ε into ει.

ἔάω,	<i>I allow.</i>	ἔπω,	<i>I say.</i>
ἔζομαι,	<i>sit.</i>	ἐργάζομαι,	<i>work.</i>
ἐθίζω,	<i>accustom.</i>	ἔβρω,	<i>say.</i>
ἐλίσσω,	<i>roll.</i>	ἔρπαι,	<i>creep.</i>
ἐλκω,	<i>draw.</i>	ἐρπύζω,	.
ἐλκείω,	.	ἐρύω,	<i>draw.</i>
ἐλκύνω,	.	ἔστιάω,	<i>give a feast.</i>
ἐλέω, ἔλω,	<i>take hold of.</i>	ἔχω,	<i>have.</i>
ἔπομαι,	<i>follow.</i>		

And, if the verb begin with εο, ε remains, and the augment is made upon ο ; thus,

ἐορτάζω,	<i>I feast.</i>	ἑώρταζον,	<i>I did feast.</i>
ἐόλπαι,	<i>have hoped.</i>	ἑώλπειν,	<i>had hoped.</i>
ἐόργα,	<i>have done.</i>	ἑώργειν,	<i>had done.</i>
ἑοικε,	<i>It hath seemed.</i>	ἑώκει,	<i>It had seemed.</i>

If the verb begin with any other vowel or diphthong, it does not receive an augment ; thus,

ι. ἵκομαι,	<i>I come,</i>	ιζόμεν,
υ. ὑβρίζω,	<i>insult,</i>	ὑβρίζον.
η. ἤχρω,	<i>sound,</i>	ἤχεον.
ω. ὠθώ,	<i>drive,</i>	ὠθον.
ει. εἰσάζω,	<i>assimilate,</i>	εἰσαζον.
ευ. εὐθύνω,	<i>direct,</i>	εὐθύνον.
ου. οὐτάζω,	<i>wound,</i>	οὐταζον.

* But ἀώ, *I blow* ; ἀῖω, *I hear* ; ἀηθέσσω, *I am unused* ; ἀηδίζομαι, *I loathe* ; retain the original vowel unchanged : also some verbs derived from οἶκος, οἶνος, οἶανός, and οἶαξ ; as, οἶνίζω, *I smell of wine*, οἶνιζον.

ι and υ, instead of augment, are pronounced long; as, ἴκομαι, ἴκόμεν; ὕβριζω, ὕβριζον.

Verbs compounded with prepositions, receive the augment between the preposition and the simple verb; as, προσκόπτω, προσέκοπτον.

Verbs compounded with εἶ and δύς, if susceptible of an augment, receive it in the same place; as, εὐαγγελίζομαι, εὐηγγελιζόμεν.

δυσαρεστέομαι, δυσηρεστήθην, *Aquila* and *Symmachus*, *Psal.* cxiv. 11.*

Some verbs are augmented both in the beginning, and in the middle; as, ἀνοίγω, ἀνέωξα, ἤνοιξα; ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθουν; ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλεον.

ἐκ, in composition, is changed into ἐξ before the vowel augment; as, ἐκφέρω, ἐξέφερον.

ἐν and σύν, when they change the ν before a consonant, resume it before the vowel; as, ἐμμένω, ἐνέμενον; συμβουλεύω, συνεβούλευον.

σύν sometimes drops the ν; as, συζητέω, συνεζήτηον.

The next thing to be attended to in the formation of the Greek verb, is the

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

I. THE PRESENT.

The present passive, and middle is formed from the present active, by changing -ω into -ομαι; as, τίω, τίομαι.

II. THE IMPERFECT.

The imperfects active, passive, and middle are formed from the presents of the same voices, by changing -ω into -ον, and -ομαι into -ομεν, and prefixing their proper augment; as, τίω, ἔτιον, τίομαι, ἐτιόμεν.

III. THE PERFECT.

The perfect passive is formed from the first future by changing -σω, and -ω after a liquid into -κα, -ψω into -φα, and -ξω into -χα, and prefixing their proper augment, as in the foregoing classes.

The perfect passive is formed from the perfect active, by changing -κα into -μαι, -σαι, -ται; -φα into -μμαι, -ψαι, -πται, and -χα into -γμαι, -ξαι, -κται; as, τίτωκα, τίτμμαι, τίτισαι, τίτιται; ἑψαλκα, ἑψαλμαι, ἑψαλσαι, ἑψαλται; τίτυφα, τίτυμμαι, τίτυναι, τίτυπται; λίλεχα, λίλιγμαι, λίλέξαι, λίλικται.

The perfect middle is formed from the second future active, by changing -ω into -α, and prefixing its proper augment; as, τιῶ, τέτια.

Observations on the perfect active.

1. Dissyllables in -λω, -μω, -νω, -ρω, change ε of the first future into α in the perfect; as, στέλλω, to send, στείλῳ, ἔσταλκα; τείνω, to stretch out, τενῶ, τέτακα; σπείρω, to sow, σπειρῶ, ἔσπαρκα.

2. Some change ν into γ; as, φαίνω, to show, φάνω, πίφαγκα.

3. Dissyllables in -εινω, -ινω, and -υνω, reject ν; as, κτείνω, to kill, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα; κρίνω, to judge, κρινῶ, κέκρικα; θύνω, to hasten furiously, θυνῶ, τέθυκα.

* There are no examples, however, of the latter, in the New Testament, and those in the Septuagint are all augmented at the beginning of the word; as, δυστοκίω, ἔδυστόκησεν, *Gen.* xxxv. 16. δυσφημῶ, ἔδυσφήμησαν, 1 *Macc.* vii. 41. δυσφορέω, ἔδυσφόρουν, 2 *Macc.* iv. 35. and xiii. 25.

4. Such verbs as have -μω in the first future, put η before μ and α; as, νέμω, to distribute, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα.

5. Some verbs suffer syncope; as, καλέω, to call, καλέσω or καλήσω, κέκληκα, for κικάληκα.

On the perfect passive.

1. Verbs which have -σω in the first future active, and retain σ before -θησομαι, change -κα into -σμαι, -σαι, -σται; as, ἀκούω, to hear, ἀκούσῃ, ἤκουκα, ἤκουσαι, ἤκουσαι, ἤκουσται.

2. Also verbs in -τω, -θω, -ζω, -σσω, or -ττω, when they make the perfect in -κα, they retain σ before -μαι; as,

ἐρεῖδω,	to fasten,	ἐρεῖσθαι,	ἤρεικα,	ἤρεισμαι.
πείθω,	to persuade,	πέισθαι,	πέπικα,	πέπεισμαι.
ἀρύτω,	to draw,	ἀρύσθαι,	ἤρυκα,	ἤρυσμαι.
κοιμῶ,	to carry,	κομίσθαι,	κεκόμικα,	κεκόμισμαι.
πλάσσω,	to form,	πλάσθαι,	πέπλακα,	πέπλασμαι.

3. Verbs in -νω form the perfect passive by changing -γκα into -μμαι, -νσαι, -νται; as, μολύνω, to pollute, μεμόλυνκα, μεμόλυνμαι, μεμόλυνσαι, μεμόλυνται, Att. 1st plur. μεμολύσμεθα.

4. Στρέφω, to turn or bend, τρέπω, to turn; and τρέφω, to nourish, change ε of the perfect active into α; as, ἔστρεφα, ἔστρεμμαι, &c.

5. Some verbs throw away the first vowel of the diphthong ευ; as, τέυχω, to frame, τέτυχα, τέτυγμαι.

6. When the third person singular of the perfect passive ends purely in -ται, or of the pluperfect in -το, the third person plural takes ν before -ται and -το, as φιλέω, to love, πεφίληται, πεφίληνται; ἐπιφίλητο, ἐπιφίληντο: but, when the third person singular of the perfect and pluperfect ends impure, the third person plural is formed by the participle perfect and the verb εἰμί; as, τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ; ἐτέτυπτο, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

On the imperative and infinitive passive.

1. The second person of the perfect of the imperative is formed from the second person of the pluperfect of the indicative, by dropping the augment; as, τέτυψο from ἐτέτυψο. And from the third person singular of the pluperfect of the indicative comes also the third person singular of the imperative, by changing -το into -θω; as, τετίφθω from ἐτέτυπτο. But when the third person ends in -το pure, it puts σ before -θω; as, from ἐτέτιτο comes τετίσθω.

2. The perfect of the infinitive passive is formed from the third person singular of the perfect of the indicative, by changing the smooth letters into aspirates, and putting σ before -ται, if it be pure; as, τέτυπται, τετίφθαι, τέτιται, τετίσθαι.

On the perfect middle.

1. Dissyllables having ε or α in the second future active, coming from ε or ει of the present, change ε and α into ο; as, λέγω, to say, λειῶ, λέλογα; πλέκω, to fold, πλακῶ, πέπλοκα; σπείρω, σπαρῶ, ἔσπορα.

2. ι of the second future active, coming from ει of the present, is changed into οι; as, λείπω, to leave, λιπῶ, λέλοιπα. And α of the second future active, coming from αι or η, is changed into η; as, φαίνω, to appear, φανῶ, πέφηναι; σήπω, to putrefy, σαπῶ, σέσηπα. To these add two having α in the present, viz. θάλλω, to be green, θαλῶ, τέθηλα; κλάζω, to shout, κλάγω, κέκληγα.

3. *Δαγγάνω*, to obtain by lot, has *λέλογχα*; *βάλλω*, to throw, *βέβωλα*; *ῥέζω*, to do or make, *ῥόρογα* or *ῥοργα*; and, *ἔω*, to accustom, *εἴωθα*.

IV. THE PLUPERFECT.

The pluperfect active, passive, and middle are formed from the perfects of the same voices, by changing *-α* into *-ειν* and *-αι* into *-ην*, and prefixing *ε*, if the augment be syllabical; as, *τέτυφα*, *ἔτετύφειν*, *τέτυμμαι*, *ἔτετύμμην*, *τέτυπα*, *ἔτετύπειν*.

V. THE FIRST AORIST.

The first aorist active and passive is formed from the first futures of the same voices, by changing *-ω* into *-α*, and *-σομαι* into *-ν*, and prefixing their proper augments; as, *τίψω*, *ἔτυψα*, *τυθήσομαι*, *ἐτύθην*.

The first aorist middle is formed from the first aorist active, by adding *-μην*; as, *ἔτυψα*, *ἐτυψάμην*.

Observations on the first aorist active and middle.

Verbs in *-λω*, *-μαι*, *-ρω* make the penult of the first aorist long, by changing *ε* into *ει*, and producing *α*, *ι*, *υ*; as, *δέμω*, to build, *δεμῶ*, *ἔδειμα*; *μισαίνω*, to pollute, *μιανῶ*, *ἐμίαινα*. Some retain the characteristic of the present; as, *ἔπω*, to say, *εἶπα*; *χέω*, to pour, *ἔχαια*.

Some verbs in the first aorist middle admit of syncope in most of the moods; as, *εὐεράμην*, *εὐεραίμην*, *εὔεσθαι* for *εὐερεσάμην*, &c. from *εὐερίσσω*, to find.

VI. THE SECOND AORIST.

The second aorist active, passive, and middle is formed from the second future active, by changing *-ῶ* into *-ον* for the active, into *-ην* for the passive, and into *-ομην* for the middle, and prefixing the proper augment; as, *τυπῶ*, *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτύπην*, *ἐτυπόμην*.

VII. THE FIRST FUTURE.

The first future active is formed from the present of the indicative, as in the foregoing classes, *τίεπω*, *τίεψω*, &c.

The first future passive and middle is formed from the first future active, by changing *-ψω* into *-εθήσομαι*; *-ξω* into *-χθήσομαι*; and *ω* after *σ* or a liquid into *-θησομαι* for the passive; and *-ω* into *-ομαι* for the middle; as, *τίψω*, *τυθήσομαι*; *λέξω*, *λεχθήσομαι*; *φράσω*, *φρασθήσομαι*; *ἄρω*, *ἀρεθήσομαι*; *τίψω*, *τύψομαι*, &c.

Observations on the first future active.

1. Verbs in *-λω*, *-μαι*, *-νω*, *-ρω*, having the penult of the first future long by position or a diphthong, shorten it by throwing away the last consonant or vowel; as, *ψάλλω*, to play on an instrument, *ψαλῶ*; *σπείρω*, to sow, *σπείρω*; also they circumflex the last syllable, and in the dual and plural change *ε* into *ει*.

2. If a consonant be the characteristic of the present, and can be compounded with *σ*, let it be compounded, but if not, let it be thrown away; accordingly *β*, *π*, *φ* being compounded with *σ* make *ψ*; and *γ*, *κ*, *χ* being compounded with *σ* make *ξ*; but *δ*, *θ*, *ζ*, *τ*, because they cannot be so compounded, are thrown away; as, *λείβω*, to pour out, *λείψω*; *τίεπω*, to delight, *τίεψω*; *γράφω*, to write, *γράψω*; *λέγω*, to say, *λέξω*; *πλέπω*, to fold, *πλέξω*; *βρέχω*, to water, *θρέξω*; *ᾄδω*, to sing, *ᾄσω*; *πλήθω*, to fill, *πλήσω*; *φράζω*, to mention, *φράσω*; *ἀνύτω*, to finish, *ἀνύσω*.

3. Some verbs in -σσω throw away one σ; as, πλάσσω, to form, πλάσω; ἰμάσσω, to beat, ἰμάσω. And some change -σσω into -ξω; as, πρᾶσσω, to make or do, πρᾶξω.

4. Some change -ζω into -ξω; as, κρᾶζω, to cry, κρᾶξω; ἐγγυαλίζω, to deliver into one's hand, ἐγγυαλίξω. And some change -ζω into -σω or -ξω; as, ἀρπάζω, to snatch, ἀρπάσω or ἀρπάξω. So ἀτίζω, to vilify; διστάζω, to doubt; νυστάζω, to sleep; σαλπίζω, to sound a trumpet; ἐμπάζω, to care; μερμηρίζω, to think or consider seriously; βάζω, to speak.

5. Three verbs change the smooth consonant of the present into an aspirate, viz. τρέφω, to nourish, θρέψω; τρέχω, to run, θρέξω; and τύφω, to smoke, θύψω; ἔχω, to have, makes ἔξω; καίω, to burn, makes καύσω, and κλαίω, to weep, κλαύσω.

On the first future passive and middle.

1. Verbs ending purely in -ω, if they have a long vowel or diphthong before -σω in the first future active, they for the most part throw away σ before -θήσομαι in the first future passive; but if they have a short or doubtful vowel before -σω, they retain σ; as, φιλέω, to love, φιλήσω, φιληθήσομαι; τοξεύω, to dart, τοξεύσω, τοξευθήσομαι; τελέω, to finish, τελείσω, τελεσθήσομαι. Except γινώσκω, to know, γνώσω, γνωσθήσομαι; παίω, to strike, παίσω, παισθήσομαι; αἰνέω, to praise, αἰνέσω, αἰνεθήσομαι; τίω, to honour, τίσω, τιθήσομαι, and some others.

2. Verbs in -λω, -μω, -νω, -ρω, which in the perfect active change ε into α, or throw away ν, they do the same in the first future passive before -θήσομαι; as, στέλλω, to send, στείλω, ἔσταλκα, σταλθήσομαι; νέμω, to give, νεμῶ, -θήσομαι; τένω, to stretch, τενῶ, τέτακα, ταθήσομαι.

3. Some verbs having a long syllable before -σω, change it into a short one before -θήσομαι:

χέω,	to pour,	χέσω,	χυθήσομαι.
σεύω,	to stir up,	σεύσω,	συθήσομαι.
αἰρέω,	to take up,	αἰρέσω,	αἰρεθήσομαι.
εὕρισκω,	to find,	εὕρεσω,	εὕρεθήσομαι.

4. Verbs in -λω, -μω, -νω, -ρω, in the first future middle change -ω into -ομαι, and in the other persons and moods they change ε into ει and ο into ου; as, σπείρω, to sow, σπαρέω, σπαρεύομαι, σπαρέῃ, σπαρεῖται, &c. Inf. σπαρεῖσθαι, partic. σπαρούμενος, &c.

VIII. THE SECOND FUTURE.

The second future active is formed from the present of the indicative by shortening the penult and circumflexing -ω; as, τύπτω, τυπῶ.

The second future passive and middle is formed from the second future active, by changing -ω into -ήσομαι for the passive, and into -οῦμαι for the middle; as, τύπω, τυπήσομαι, τυποῦμαι.

Observations on the second future active and middle.

1. The penult of the second future active, if it be long, is shortened by changing the vowels η and ω, and the diphthongs αι, αυ, into α, and by throwing away the first vowels of the diphthongs ει and ευ; as, σήπω, σαιπῶ; τρώγω, τραγῶ; καίω, καῶ; παύω, παῶ; λείπω, λιπῶ; ἐρεύγω, ἐρυγῶ. But dissyllables in -λω, -μω, -νω, -ρω, change ει into α, and polysyllables into ι; as, σπείρω, σπαρέω; ἀγείρω, ἀγρεῶ.

2. Verbs having two consonants before ω of the present throw away the last, if it is not the characteristic; as, $\tauύπτω$, $\tauυπῶ$; $\psiάλλω$, $\psiαλλῶ$. But verbs which have three consonants before ω of the present make the penult of the second future long, because, though one be thrown away, two remain; as, $μάρπτω$, $μαρπῶ$. Also they do the same which have two consonants before ω , if the last be the characteristic; as, $τέρπω$, $ταρπῶ$.

3. Dissyllables having ϵ in the penult, a liquid going before or coming after, change ϵ into α ; as, $πλέκω$, $πλακῶ$; but $λίγω$, $φλέγω$, and $βλέπω$ retain ϵ .

4. Some verbs change the characteristic of the present, viz. these seven change π into ϕ , $ἄπτω$, $βάπτω$, $θάπτω$, $δρύπτω$, $ράπτω$, $ρίπτω$, and $κρύπτω$, as, $ἄφῶ$, $βαφῶ$, &c. Three change π into ϵ , viz. $βλάπτω$, $καλύπτω$, and $κρύπτω$; as, $βλαβῶ$, &c. and two change χ into γ , viz. $\ψύχω$, $\ψυγῶ$; $σχύχω$, $σχυγῶ$.

5. Verbs in $-\sigmaσω$ and $-\ζω$, having $-\ζω$ in the first future, take γ in the second; as, $ορύσσω$, $ορύζω$, $ορυγῶ$; $κράζω$, $κράξω$, $κραγῶ$. And if they have $-\σω$ in the first future, they take δ in the second; as, $φράζω$, $φράσω$, $φραδῶ$.

6. Most verbs in $-\σσω$ and $-\ζω$ want the second future, as do likewise such as end in $-\ωω$ and $-\ουω$, and dissyllables in $-\νω$, $-\νωω$, and $-\ωνω$; yet some of them have the perfect middle; as, $ἀκούω$, $ἤκοα$.

7. These verbs, $ἔδω$ and $φάγω$, to eat, and $πίω$ or $πίνω$, to drink, have $-\ομαι$ in the second future middle; as, $ἐδομαι$, $φάγομαι$, $πίομαι$; nor do they change ϵ into ϵ , or $ο$ into ω .

IX. THE PAULO-POST FUTURE.

The paulo-post future is formed from the second person singular of the perfect passive, by putting $ομ$ before $-\αι$; as, $τέτυψαι$, $τετύφομαι$.

VERBUM εἰμί *sum*.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
εἰμί,	εἶς vel εἷ, ἐστὶ,		ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν,		ἐσμὲν, ἐστὲ, εἰσὶ.
	ἐγ, A.				
ἐμεῖ,	ῶσθε, Æ.	ἐντί, D.		εἰμεῖς,	ἐντί, D.
ἡμεῖ,	ἑσσι, } P.			εἰμεν,	εὐτί, Æ.
	εἰ, }			ἐμεν,	ἑασι, I.
				ἐτέ,	ἑασσι, P

Imperfectum.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτην,	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.
ἦ,	ἦσθα,	ἦν, A.					
		ἦς, D.			ἦμες, D.		
ἔα,	ἔης,	ἔην, I.				ἔατε, I.	
ἔα,	ἔης,	ἔης,	ἔστων,	ἔστην, Pl.	ἔσμεν,	ἔσσε, Ple.	
ἔον,	ἔεις,	ἔην,	ἔτοι,	ἔτην, Sys.		ἔσαν, Sys.	
ἔιν,	ἔις, et	ἔις,	ἔστων,	ἔστην, P.		ἔσαν, P.	
ἔστων,	ἔσσε,	ἔσσε,				ἔσσαν, F.	
ἔην,	ἔησθα,	ἔην,				ἔην, Syn.	
ἔην,		ἔην,					

Plusquamperfectum.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ἦμεν,*	ἦσο,	ἦτο,	ἦμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἦσθην,	ἦμεθα,	ἦσθε, ἦντε.
							ἦτο, I.
							ἦτο, P.

Futurum.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ἔσομαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται,	-όμεθον,	-εσθον,-εσθον,	-όμεθα,-εσθε,-ονται.		
	ἔσει, A.	ἔσται, Syn.					
ἔσούμαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται,	ἔσούμεθον, &c. D.				
ἔσῶμαι, D.							
ἔσσειμαι,	ἔσσει,	ἔσσειται, D.					
	ἔσει, I.						
ἔσσομαι,	ἔσσει,	ἔσσειται,	ἔσσομέθον, &c. P.				
	ἔσσει, P.		ἔσσομέθον, P.		-όμεσθα, P.		

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ἴσθι vel ἔσω,	ἔστω,		ἔστων,	ἔστων,	ἔσσε, ἔστωσαν.		
ἔσθι,	ἔσσο, P.				ἔστων, ἔσσεισθαι, A.		
ἔ, Cras. P.	ἔται, D.						

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,	εἴητων,	εἴητην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.		
εἴοιμι,	εἴοις,	εἴοι, &c. P.			εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴην, Syn.		

* Ἡμεν et ἔσομαι, a verbo inusitato, ἔομαι, rectè formantur.

Futurum.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἔσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο,	-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην,	-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.
ἔσσοίμην, &c..P.		

SUBJUNCTIVUS, ἐάν.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ὦσι,
ἔω, ἔης, ἔης, } I. ῆσθα, ῆσι,	ἔητον, ἔητον,	ἔωμεν, ἔητε, ἔωσι, I.
εἶω, εἶης, εἶης, } I. εἶσθα, εἶσι,	εἶητον, εἶητον,	εἶμεν, D. ὦντι, } D. εἶωμεν, &c. P. εἶντι, } εἶομεν, Syst.

INFINITIVUS.

PRÆS.	FUT.
εἶναι,	ἔσεσθαι.
εἶμεν, } I. εἶμεναι, } εἶμεναι, Æ.	εἰσῆσθαι, D. εἰσῆσθαι, D. et P. εἰσεσθαι, P.
ῆμεν, } D. ῆμεν, } ῆμεναι, } εἶμεναι, P.	

PARTICIPIUM.

Nom.	Gen.	FUT.
ὢν, οὔσας, ὢν,	ὢντος, οὔσης, ὢντος.	ἔσόμενος, -η, -ον.
ἔων, ἐοῦσας, ἐόν, I. ῶς, εἶσας, ἐν, } εἰσας, } D. εὔσας, }	ἔοντος, ἐοῦσης, ἔοντος, I. ἔντος, &c. Æ. εὔντος, &c. D.	ἔσόμενος, &c. P.

PARADIGMA VOCIS PASSIVÆ.

MODUS INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

S. τύπτομαι,*	τύπτη,†	τύπτεται	<i>verberor.</i>
D. τυπτόμεθον,	τύπτεσθον,	τύπτεσθον	
P. τυπτόμεθα,	τύπτεσθε,	τύπονται.	

Unde Imperfectum.

S. ἐτυπτόμην,	ἐτύπτου,‡	ἐτύπτετο	<i>verberabar.</i>
D. ἐτυπτόμεθον,	ἐτύπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτέσθην	
P. ἐτυπτόμεθα,	ἐτύπτεσθε,	ἐτύποντο.	

Aoristus secundus.

S. ἐτύπην,	ἐτύπησ,	ἐτύπη	<i>verberatus fui.</i>
D. ἐτύπητον,	ἐτύπητον,	ἐτυπήτην	
P. ἐτύπημεν,	ἐτύπητε,	ἐτύπησαν.	

Unde Futurum secundum.

S. τυπήσομαι,	τυπήση,	τυπήσεται	<i>verberabor.</i>
D. τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον	
P. τυπήσεμεθα,	τυπήσεσθε,	τυπήσονται.	

* Quatuor verba, ut, βούλομαι, ὀψομαι, οἶμαι, ἔομαι, et Atticè omnia fere verba formant secundam personam in -ει, ut, βούλει, ὀψει, οἶει, εἰ et facta Crasi εἶ.

† Apud Græcos veteres secunda persona erat τύπτεσαι, ut, in τίθεμαι, τίθεσαι, et sic in reliquis, a prima persona in -μαι, secunda erat in -σαι. Iones tollebant σ, ac deinde Attici contrahebant -ει et -ηαι, in -η.

‡ Apud Veteres erat secunda persona in -ισο. Iones tollebant σ, et Attici deinde contrahebant -ισο in -συ. Sic a prima persona in -άμην, secunda erat -ασο, Ionicè -αω, Atticè -ω.

Perfectum.

S. τέτυμμαι,	τέτυψαι,*	τέτυπται	<i>verberatus fui.</i>
D. τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον	
P. τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσί.	

Unde Plusquamperfectum.

S. ἐτετύμμη,	ἐτέτυψο,	ἐτέτυπτο	<i>verberatus eram.</i>
D. ἐτετύμμεθον,	ἐτέτυφθον,	ἐτετύφθην	
P. ἐτετύμμεθα,	ἐτέτυφθε,	ἐτετυμμένοι ἦσαν.	

Unde paulò post Futurum.

S. τετύψομαι,	τετύψη,	τετύψεται	<i>mox verberabor.</i>
D. τετυψόμεθον,	τετύψεσθον,	τετύψεσθον	
P. τετυψόμεθα,	τετύψεσθε,	τετύψονται.	

Aoristus primus.

S. ἐτύφθην,	ἐτύφθης,	ἐτύφθη	<i>verberatus fui.</i>
D. ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτυφθήτην	
P. ἐτύφθημεν,	ἐτύφθητε,	ἐτύφθησαν.	

Unde Futurum primum.

S. τυφθήσομαι,	τυφθήσῃ,	τυφθήσεται	<i>verberatus ero vel</i>
D. τυφθησόμεθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,	τυφθήσεσθον	<i>[verberabor.]</i>
P. τυφθησόμεθα,	τυφθήσεσθε,	τυφθήσονται.	

MODUS IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum.

S.	τύπτου,	τυπτέσθω	<i>verberare.</i>
D.	τύπτεσθον,	τυπτέσθων	
P.	τύπτεσθε,	τυπτέσθωσαν.	

* Secunda persona singularis perfecti oritur ex prima mutando consonantem ante -αι in characteristicam futuri primi activi, ut, τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, a τίνψω solam verò μ post liquidam thematis, ut τέτιμμαι, τέτιψαι, etiam post γ in ἤλεγμαι, ἤλεξαι. In quinta conjugatione μ semper vertitur in σ, ut ἴσπαρμαι, ἴσπαρσαι.

Tertia singularis oritur ex secunda, vertendo σ in τ; ut, ἴσπαρται, ἴσπαρται τέτυψαι, τέτυπται λέλειξαι, λέλεκται. Si vero prima persona exit in -σμαι, tertia retinet σ ante terminationem -ται, ut, τιτέλισμαι, τιτέλισαι, τιτέλισται πίφρασμαι, πίφρασσαι, πίφρασται.

Secunda et tertia dualis, et secunda pluralis formantur a tertia singulari, mutando tenues suas in aspiratas; ut, τέτυπται, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθε sumendo item σ ante θ purum, ut, κέκρικται, κέκρισθον.

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

S.	τέτυψο,	τετύφθω·	<i>verberatus sis.</i>
D.	τέτυφθον,	τετύφθων·	
P.	τέτυφθε,	τετύφθωσαν.	

Aoristus primus.

S.	τύφθητι,	τυφθήτω·	<i>verberator tu.</i>
D.	τύφθητον,	τυφθήτων·	
P.	τύφθητε,	τυφθήτωσαν.	

Aoristus secundus.

S.	τύπηθι,	τυπήτω·	<i>verberator tu.</i>
D.	τύπητον,	τυπήτων·	
P.	τύπητε,	τυπήτωσαν.	

MODUS OPTATIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum, εἴθε.

S.	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτοιο,	τύπτοιτο·	<i>utinam verberer vel</i>
D.	τυπτοίμεθον,	τύπτοισθον,	τυπτοίσθην·	<i>[verberarer.</i>
P.	τυπτοίμεθα,	τύπτοισθε,	τύπτοιντο.	

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

S.	τετυμμένος	εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη·	<i>verberatus essem.</i>
D.	τετυμμένω		εἶητον,	εἶήτην·	
P.	τετυμμένοι	εἶμεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν.	

Aoristus α'.

S.	τυφθείην,	τυφθείης,	τυφθείη·	<i>verberatus sim vel</i>
D.		τυφθείητον,	τυφθείήτην·	<i>[fuerim.</i>
P.	τυφθείμεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν.	

Aoristus β'.

S.	τυπείην,	τυπείης,	τυπείη·	<i>verberatus sim vel</i>
D.		τυπείητον,	τυπείήτην·	<i>[fuerim.</i>
P.	τυπείμεν,	τυπείητε,	τυπείησαν.	

Futurum α'.

S.	τυφθήσοίμην,	τυφθήσοιο,	τυφθήσοιτο·	<i>verberer.</i>
D.	τυφθήσοίμεθον,	τυφθήσοισθον,	τυφθήσοίσθην·	
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα,	τυφθήσοισθε,	τυφθήσοιντο.	

Futurum β'.

S. τυπησοίμην,	τυπήσοιο,	τυπήσοιτο·	<i>verberer.</i>
D. τυπησοίμεθον,	τυπήσοισθον,	τυπησοίσθην·	
P. τυπησοίμεθα,	τυπήσοισθε,	τυπήσονται.	

Paulò post Futurum.

S. τετυψοίμην,	τετύψοιο,	τετύψοιτο·	<i>mox verberatus sim.</i>
D. τετυψοίμεθον,	τετύψοισθον,	τετυψοίσθην·	
P. τετυψοίμεθα,	τετύψοισθε,	τετύψονται.	

MODUS SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum, εἰάν.

S. τύπτωμαι,	τύπτῃ,	τύπτηται·	<i>si verberer vel ver-</i>
D. τυπτώμεθον,	τύπτησθον,	τύπτησθον·	<i>[berarer.</i>
P. τυπτώμεθα,	τύπτησθε,	τύπτωνται.	

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

S. τετυμμένος ὦ,	ῆς,	ῆ·	<i>si verberatus sim vel essem.</i>
D. τετυμμένω	ῆτον,	ῆτον·	
P. τετυμμένοι ὦμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.	

Aoristus primus.

S. τυφθῶ,	τυφθῆς,	τυφθῇ·	<i>si verberatus sim vel</i>
D. τυφθώμεθον,	τυφθῆτον,	τυφθῆτον·	<i>[fuerim, fuero.</i>
P. τυφθώμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.	

Aoristus secundus.

S. τυπῶ,	τυπῆς,	τυπῇ·	<i>si verberatus fuero.</i>
D. τυπῶμεθον,	τυπῆτον,	τυπῆτον·	
P. τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.	

MODUS INFINITIVUS.

Præsens et Imperfectum,	τύπτεσθαι.
Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum,	τετύφθαι.
Aoristus primus,	τυφθῆναι.
Aoristus secundus,	τυπῆναι.
Futurum primum,	τυφθήσεσθαι.
Futurum secundum,	τυπήσεσθαι.
Paulò post Futurum,	τετύψεσθαι.

PARTICIPIUM.

Præsens et Imperfectum.

MAS.

FEM.

NEUT.

N. ὁ τυπτόμενος, ἡ τυπτομένη, τὸ τυπτόμενον· *qui verberatur.*
 G. τοῦ τυπτομένου, τῆς τυπτομένης, τοῦ τυπτομένου.

Perfectum et Plusquamperfectum.

N. ὁ τετυμμένος, ἡ τετυμμένη, τὸ τετυμμένον· *verberatus.*
 G. τοῦ τετυμμένου, τῆς τετυμμένης, τοῦ τετυμμένου.

Aoristus primus.

N. ὁ τυφθεῖς, ἡ τυφθεῖσα, τὸ τυφθέν· *verberatus.*
 G. τοῦ τυφθέντος, τῆς τυφθείσης, τοῦ τυφθέντος.

Aoristus secundus.

N. ὁ τυπείς, ἡ τυπεῖσα, τὸ τυπέν· *verberatus.*
 G. τοῦ τυπέντος, τῆς τυπέσης, τοῦ τυπέντος.

Futurum primum.

N. ὁ τυφθησόμενος, ἡ τυφθησομένη, τὸ τυφθησομένον· *verberandus.*
 G. τοῦ τυφθησομένου, τῆς τυφθησομένης, τοῦ τυφθησομένου.

Futurum secundum.

N. ὁ τυπησόμενος, ἡ τυπησομένη, τὸ τυπησόμενον, *verberandus.*
 G. τοῦ τυπησομένου, τῆς τυπησομένης, τοῦ τυπησομένου.

Paulò post Futurum.

N. ὁ τετυψόμενος, ἡ τετυψομένη, τὸ τετυψόμενον· *mox verber-*
 G. τοῦ τετυψομένου, τῆς τετυψομένης, τοῦ τετυψομένου. *landus.*

	INDIC.	IMP.	OPTAT.	SUBJ.	INFIN.	PARTIC.
Præs.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπταμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp.	ἐτυπτόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐτύπην	τύπῃθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
Fu. β.	τυπήσομαι		τυπησοίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
Perf.	τίτυμμαι	τέτυφο	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετυμμένος	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Plus.	ἔτετύμμην	.....	.....	..... [ω]	.....	.....
Pau.p.	τετύφομαι		τετυφόιμην		τετύφεσθαι	τετυφόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
Fu. α.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
Præs.	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imp.	ἐλεγόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐλέγην	λέγῃθι	λεγείην	λεγῶ	λεγῆναι	λεγείς
Fu. β.	λεγήσομαι		λεγησοίμην		λεγήσεσθαι	λεγησόμενος
Perf.	λίλεγμαι	λέλειξο	λελεγμένος εἶην	λελεγμένος	λέλεχθαι	λελεγμένος
Plus.	ἔλελέγμην	.....	.....	..... [ω]	.....	.....
Pau.p.	λελέξομαι		λελεξοίμην		λελέξεσθαι	λελεξόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐλέγχθην	λέχθητι	λεχθείην	λεχθῶ	λεχθῆναι	λεχθείς
Fu. α.	λεχθήσομαι		λεχθησοίμην		λεχθήσεσθαι	λεχθησόμενος
Præs.	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imp.	ἐπειθόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐπίθην	πίθῃτι	πιθείην	πιθῶ	πιθῆναι	πιθείς
Fu. β.	πιθήσομαι		πιθησοίμην		πιθήσεσθαι	πιθησόμενος
Perf.	πίπτεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος	πεπεισμένος	τεπίσθαι	πεπεισμένος
Plus.	ἔπεπεισμην	.....	..... [εἶην]	..... [ω]	.....	.....
Pau.p.	πεπίσμαι		πεπεισοίμην		πεπίσεσθαι	πεπεισόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐπίσθην	πίσθητι	πεισθείην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι	πεισθείς
Fu. α.	πεισθήσομαι		πεισθησοίμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθησόμενος
Præs.	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imp.	ἐφραζόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐφράδην	φραδῇθι	φραδείην	φραδῶ	φραδῆναι	φραδείς
Fu. β.	φραδήσομαι		φραδησοίμην		φραδήσεσθαι	φραδησόμενος
Perf.	πίφρασμαι	πέφρασο	πεφρασμένος	πεφρασμένος	πεφράσθαι	πεφρασμένος
Plus.	ἔπεφρασμην	.....	..... [εἶην]	..... [ω]	.....	.....
Pau.p.	πεφράσομαι		πεφρασοίμην		πεφράσεσθαι	πεφρασόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐφρασθην	φράσθητι	φρασθείην	φρασθῶ	φρασθῆναι	φρασθείς
Fu. α.	φρασθήσομαι		φρασθησοίμην		φρασθήσεσθαι	φρασθησόμενος
Præs.	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imp.	ἐσπειρόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐσπάρην	σπάρῃθι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρείς
Fu. β.	σπαρήσομαι		σπαρησοίμην		σπαρήσεσθαι	σπαρησόμενος
Perf.	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἔσπαρμένος εἶην	ἔσπαρμένος	ἔσπαρθαι	ἔσπαρμένος
Plus.	ἔσπαρμην	.....	..... [εἶην]	..... [ω]	.....	.....
Pau.p.	ἔσπαρσομαι		ἔσπαρσοίμην		ἔσπαρσεσθαι	ἔσπαρσόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐσπάρθην	σπάρθητι	σπαρθείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρθείς
Fu. α.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθησοίμην		σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθησόμενος
Præs.	ἀκούομαι	ἀκούου	ἀκουοίμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκουόμενος
Imp.	ἤκουόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἤκούην	ἀκούῃθι	ἀκουείην	ἀκούῶ	ἀκούῆναι	ἀκουείς
Fu. β.	ἀκούσομαι		ἀκουσοίμην		ἀκούσεσθαι	ἀκουσόμενος
Perf.	ἤκουσμαι	ἤκουσο	ἤκουσμένος εἶην	ἤκουσμένος	ἤκούσθαι	ἤκουσμένος
Plus.	ἤκουσμην	.....	.....	..... [ω]	.....	.....
Pau.p.	ἤκούσομαι		ἤκουσοίμην		ἤκούσεσθαι	ἤκουσόμενος
Ao. α.	ἤκούσθην	ἀκούσθητι	ἀκουσθείην	ἀκουσθῶ	ἀκουσθῆναι	ἀκουσθείς
Fu. α.	ἀκουσθήσομαι		ἀκουσθησοίμην		ἀκουσθήσεσθαι	ἀκουσθησόμενος

FORMATIO TEMPORUM IN VOCE PASSIVA.

Novem sunt tempora in voce passivâ quorum tria deducuntur ab activâ:

Præsens, Præteritum, Aoristus secundus.

PRÆSENS.

Præsens formatur a præsenti activo, mutando *-ω* in *-ομαι*, ut, *τύπτω*, *τύπτομαι*.

IMPERFECTUM.

Imperfectum formatur a præsenti, mutando *-μαι* in *-μην*, et præponendo augmentum, ut, *τύπτομαι*, *ἐτυπτόμην*.

AORISTUS SECUNDUS.

Aoristus secundus formatur ab aoristo secundo activo, vertendo *-ον* in *-ην*, ut, *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτύπην*.

FUTURUM SECUNDUM.

Futurum secundum formatur a tertiâ personâ singulari aoristi secundi addendo *-σομαι*, et abjiciendo augmentum, ut, *ἐτύπη*, *τυπήσομαι*.

PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM.

Præteritum perfectum formatur a præterito activo, mutando in conjugatione

Primâ, α purum in -μαι, μ geminato, ut, τέτυφα, τέτυμμαι -φα impurum in -μαι, ut, τέτερφα, τέτερμαι.

Secundâ, -χα in -γμαι, ut, λέλεχα, λέλεγμαι.

Tertiâ, -κα in -σμαι, ut, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι.

Quartâ, { -χα in -γμαι, ut, τέταχα, τέταγμαι.
 { -κα in -σμαι, ut, πέφρακα, πέφρασμαι.

Quintâ, -κα in -μαι, ut, ἔψαλκα, ἔψαλμαι, sed πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι.

Sextâ, -κα in { -σμαι, si penultima præteriti
 activi sit brevis, ut, τετέλεκα,
 τετέλεσμαι.
 { -μαι, si penultima præteriti ac-
 tivi sit longa, ut, πεποίηκα,
 πεποίημαι.

EXCIPIUNTUR

ἤκουσμαι, ab ἀκούω, audio;	κέκλεισμαι, a κλείω, claudio;
κέκρουσμαι, a κρούω, pulso;	σέσεισμαι, a σείω, quatuo;
ἔπταισμαι, a πταίω, impingo;	ἔγνωνσμαι, a γνῶω, cognosco;
κεκέλευσμαι, a κελεύω, jubeo;	τέθραυσμαι, a θραύω, frango, &c.

Quædam etiam verba excipiuntur, quæ, etiamsi penultima præteriti activi corripitur, σ non admittunt, ut, ἤρομαι, aratus sum, ab ἤροκα, aravi: ἤλαμαι, agitated sum, ab ἤλακα, agitavi, et quædam alia.

À verbis in -νω Attici faciunt præteritum passivum per -σμαι, ut, μιαινῶ, inquino, μεμιάσμαι φαίνῶ, ostendo, πέφασμαι.

Quædam ex ευ penultimâ præteriti activi abjiciunt ε in penultimâ præteriti passivi, ut, ex πέφευχα, πέφυγμαι τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι sic ἔσσυμαι, κέχυμαι, πέπυσμαι.

Quæ habent *ε* ita implicitum cum consonante, ut, ex iis una syllaba efficiatur, mutant *ε* in *α*, ut, στρέφω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι, *verto* ; excipe βέβρεγμαι, *a βρέχω, rigo.*

PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM.

Plusquamperfectum formatur a perfecto, mutando *-μαι* in *-μην*, et præfigendo *ε* si præteritum incipiat a consonante, ut, τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

Cùm præteriti, et plusquamperfecti tertia singularis desinit in *-ται* vel *-το* impurum, circumloquimur tertiam pluralem per participium, et εἰσὶ, ut, τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ.

Cùm verò *-ται* vel *-το* sit purum, tertia pluralis fit ex tertiâ singulari addendo *ν* ante *-ται* vel *-το*, ut, κέκριται, κέκρινται, πεποιήται, πεποιήνται. Et interdum circumlocutio per participium et εἰμὶ non fit in optativis et subjunctivis ; ut, ἔκταίμην, -αῖο, -αῖτο, optat. et ἔκτωμαι, -η, -ηται, subjunct. a κτείνω, *occido* : præcipuè autem in verbis contractis, ut, πεποιήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο ; κεκλήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο, punctulo subjecto.

Iones formant tertiam pluralem a tertiâ singulari in quibusdam temporibus interserendo *α* ante *-ται* vel *-το*, ut, ἐψαλται, ἐψάλαται.* Verum si tenuis præcedat, vertitur in suam aspiratam ; et *σ* in *θ* aliquando in *δ*, ut, τέτυπται, τετύφεται πέπεισται, πεπεῖθεται ἑσκεύασται, ἑσκευάδαται. Si

* Attici quoque scriptores usurpant hanc tertiam pluralem in *-αται* et *-ατο*. Euripides habet γευσάατο, ἀντιδωρεσάατο ; Sophocles, ἐλείατο ; Æschylus, ἐκρωσαάτο ; Aristophanes, γενοάατο, ὑφελόατο, &c.

vocalis longa, vel diphthongus præcedat, plerumque corripitur, ut, *κεκόσμηται, κεκοσμέαται, ornati fuerunt, τέθεται, τεθέαται, positi sunt.*

PAULÒ POST FUTURUM.

Paulò post futurum formatur a secundâ personâ præteriti, mutando -αι in -ομαι, ut, *τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι.*

AORISTUS PRIMUS.

Aoristus primus formatur a tertiâ personâ singulari præteriti, mutando -αι in -ην, tenues in aspiratas, et detrahendo literam geminationis, ut, *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.*

Exceptiones.

Excipiuntur,

ἐμνήσθην a *μémνηται*, *recordatus sum*, } quæ adsumunt σ.
ἐρρώσθην ab *ἐρρώται*, *convalui*, }
ἐσώθην a *έσσωσται*, *servatus sum*, quod abjicit σ.

Verba quæ in præterito verterant ε in α, in aoristo primo resumunt ε, ut, *έστραμμαι, έστρέφθην* et, quæ abjecerant ν, poeticè hîc illud recipiunt, ut, *εκλίνθην*, pro *εκλίθην*, *inclino.*

FUTURUM PRIMUM.

Futurum primum formatur a tertiâ personâ singulari aoristi primi addendo -ομαι, et amovendo augmentum, ut, *ἐτύφθθ, τυφθήσομαι.*

Reliqui modi formantur ab indicativo, et tempora a suis temporibus.

VOX MEDIA.

Vox Media dicitur, quia mediam inflexionem, et mediam significationem, partim passivam, partim activam habet.

I. Ex verbis mediis, quædam sunt merè deponentia, habentque activam significationem sine ullâ activâ voce: ut, *δέχομαι, excipio; δέξομαι, excipiam; ἐδεξάμην, excepi.*

II. Quædam sunt neutra, habentque passivam significationem cum inflexione partim passivâ, partim activâ, ut, *τήκομαι, τέτηκα, con- tabui; σήπομαι, σέσηπα, computrui; μαίνομαι, μέμνηα, insanivi.*

III. Quædam sunt, sensu verè medio, quæ *reciproca* dici possint, ut, *λούομαι, lavo me ipsum vel labor a me ipso; ubi actio reflectitur in agentem.*

IV. Quædam sunt, quæ activam licet vocem usitatam habeant, in mediâ voce sensum tamen activum fere habent; præsertim in aoristo primo et futuro primo.

COGNATA TEMPORA IN VOCE MEDIA.

	INDIC.	IMP.	OPTAT.	SUBJ.	INFIN.	PARTIC.
Præs.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπταμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp.	ἐτύπτομην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐτυπόμην	τυπτοῦ	τυποίμην	τύπαμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
Fu. β.	τυποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος
Fu. α.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐτύψαμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Plus.	ἐτέτυπεν	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Præs.	λέγωμαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imp.	ἐλεγόμην	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐλεγόμην	λεγοῦ	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λεγέσθαι	λεγόμενος
Fu. β.	λεγοῦμαι		λεγοίμην		λεγείσθαι	λεγούμενος
Fu. α.	λέξομαι		λέξοίμην		λέξεσθαι	λεξόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐλέξαμην	λέξαι	λεξαίμην	λέξωμαι	λέξασθαι	λεξάμενος
Perf.	ἐέλογα	λέλογε	λελόγοιμι	λελόγω	λελογέναι	λελογώς
Plus.	ἐέλογεν	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Præs.	πιθόμαι	πιθου	πιθοίμην	πιθώμαι	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
Imp.	ἐπιθόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐπιθόμην	πιθοῦ	πιθοίμην	πίθωμαι	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
Fu. β.	πιθοῦμαι		πιθοίμην		πιθεῖσθαι	πιθούμενος
Fu. α.	τίσσομαι		τισσοίμην		τίσεισθαι	τισσόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐπισάμην	πίσαι	πεισαίμην	πείσωμαι	πείσασθαι	πεισάμενος
Perf.	πέπειθα	πέπειθε	πεπειθοίμι	πεπειθω	πεπειθέναι	πεπειθώς
Plus.	ἐπεποίην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Præs.	φραζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imp.	ἐφραζόμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐφραδοίμην	φραδοῦ	φραδοίμην	φράδωμαι	φραδείσθαι	φραδόμενος
Fu. β.	φραδοῦμαι		φραδοίμην		φραδείσθαι	φραδόμενος
Fu. α.	φράσσομαι		φρασσοίμην		φράσσεσθαι	φρασόμενος
Ao. α.	ἐφρασάμην	φράσαι	φρασαίμην	φράσωμαι	φράσασθαι	φρασάμενος
Plus.	πέφραδα	πέφραδε	πεφράδοιμι	πεφράδω	πεφραδέναι	πεφραδώς
Perf.	ἐπέφραδεν	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Præs.	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imp.	ἐσπείρομην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἐσπαρόμην	σπαροῦ	σπαροίμην	σπάρωμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
Fu. β.	σπαροῦμαι		σπαροίμην		σπαρεῖσθαι	σπαρούμενος
Fu. α.	σπερῶμαι		σπεροίμην		σπερεῖσθαι	σπερούμενος
Ao. α.	ἐσπειράμην	σπείραι	σπειραίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπειρεσθαι	σπειράμενος
Perf.	ἔσπερα	ἔσπερε	ἐσπείροιμι	ἔσπερω	ἔσπερέναι	ἔσπερως
Plus.	ἔσπερεν	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Præs.	ἀκούομαι	ἀκούου	ἀκουοίμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Imp.	ἠκούομην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ao. β.	ἠκούομην	ἀκού	ἀκούίμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Fu. β.	ἀκούομαι		ἀκούοίμην		ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκούόμενος
Fu. α.	ἀκούσομαι		ἀκουσοίμην		ἀκούσεσθαι	ἀκουσόμενος
Ao. α.	ἠκουσάμην	ἄκουσαι	ἄκουσαιμην	ἄκούσωμαι	ἄκούσασθαι	ἄκουσάμενος
Perf.	ἠκούα	ἠκούε	ἠκούοιμι	ἠκούω	ἠκούέναι	ἠκούως
Plus.	ἠκούεν	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORMATIO TEMPORUM IN VOCE MEDIA.

Præsens est idem cum præsentī passivo.

Imperfectum est idem cum imperfecto passivo

AORISTUS SECUNDUS.

Aoristus secundus formatur ab aoristo secundo activo, mutando *-ον* in *-ορην*, ut, *ἔτυπον*, *τυπῶ*, *ἐτυπόρην*.

FUTURUM SECUNDUM.

Futurum secundum formatur a futuro secundo activo, mutando *-ῶ* in *-οῦμαι*, ut, *τυπῶ*, *τυποῦμαι*.

Sing. <i>τυποῦμαι</i> ,	<i>τυπῇ</i> ,	<i>τυπεῖται</i>
Dual. <i>τυπούμεθον</i> ,	<i>τυπεῖσθον</i> ,	<i>τυπεῖσθον</i>
Plur. <i>τυπούμεθα</i> ,	<i>τυπεῖσθε</i> ,	<i>τυποῦνται</i> .

Excipe *πίομαι*, *bibam*; *ἔδομαι*, *edam*; *φάγομαι*, *edam*, *φάγεσαι*, *φάγεται* et poetica illa, *βέομαι*, *ibo*; *νέομαι*, per crasin, *νεῦμαι*, *ibo*.

FUTURUM PRIMUM.

Futurum primum formatur a futuro primo activo, vertendo *-ω* in *-ομαι*, ut, *τύψω*, *τύψομαι*. Sed in quintâ conjugatione in *-οῦμαι*, ut, *ψαλῶ*, *ψαλοῦμαι* et Attici in quartâ et sextâ faciunt quoque *-οῦμαι*, ut, *κομιῶ*, *κομιοῦμαι* ὁμῶ, ὁμοῦμαι usurpant idem interdum in reliquis conjugationibus, ut, *φευξοῦμαι* a *φεύγω*. Dores certè in omnibus.

AORISTUS PRIMUS.

Aoristus primus formatur ab aoristo primo activo, addendo *-μην*, ut, *ἔτυψα*, *ἐτυψάμην*

Sing.	ἐτυψάμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο·
Dual.	ἐτυψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθην·
Plur.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

IMPERATIVUS.

Sing.	τύψαι,	τυψάσθω·
Dual.	τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων·
Plur.	τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

OPTATIVUS.

Sing.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο·
Dual.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψαισθον,	τυψαίσθην·
Plur.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

PRÆTERITUM MEDIUM.

Præteritum medium formatur a præterito activo, assumendo characteristicam aoristi secundi pro* suâ, ut, *τέτυφα*, *τέτυπα*, vel ab aoristo† secundo, mutando -ον in -α, et præponendo reduplicationem, si verbum incipiat a simplici consonante, vel a mutâ cum liquidâ: ut, *ἔτυπον*, *τέτυπα*.

REGULÆ.

Penultima præteriti medii est eadem cum penultimâ præteriti activi plerumque:

Sed in penultimâ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \end{array} \right\}$ præteriti medii præsentis activi $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omicron \\ \eta \\ \eta \end{array} \right\}$ mutatur in

ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{πείθω,} \\ \text{φαίνω,} \\ \text{θάλλω,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{πέποιθα,} \\ \text{πέφηνα,} \\ \text{τέθηλα,} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{persuadeo.} \\ \text{ostendo.} \\ \text{germino.} \end{array}$

Sed α aliquando servatur; ut, *ἔψαλα*, *cecini*.

Dissyllaba, quæ habent ε in penultimâ futuri primi, mutant ε in ο in penultimâ præteriti me-

* Præter *δίδω*, *δίδοικα*· ubi characteristicam præteriti activi servatur in præterito medio.

† Præterita media non semper habent penultimam brevem aoristi secundi: multa retinent, ex præsentē, penultimam longam; ut, *βέβηκα*, *τέτρεγα*, *ἔτρεγα*, *μέμυκα*, *πέπρωκα*, *κεκῆθα*, η, ω, et ε presentis manent plerumque in penultima præteriti medii.

dii; ut, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα et σπείρω, σπέρω, ἔσπορα, sero.

Cùm χ vel φ sit characteristic a thematis, idem est præteritum activum, et præteritum medium

PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM MEDIUM.

Plusquamperfectum medium formatur a præterito, mutando -α in -ειν, et præponendo ε, si præteritum incipiat a consonante, ut, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν, ut, in voce activâ.*

The following scheme will exhibit in one view the connection and dependence of tenses.

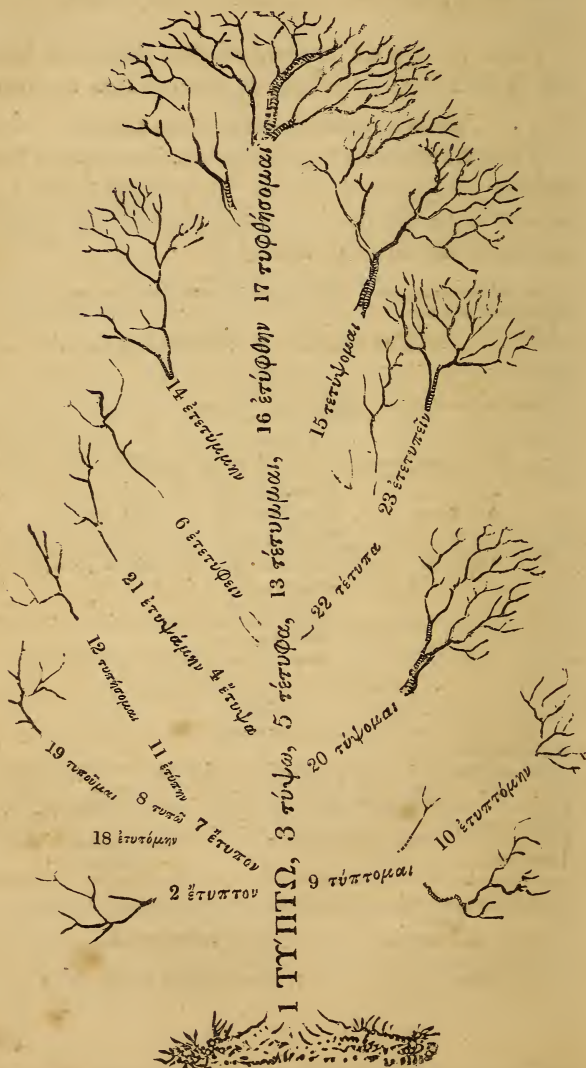
THE SCHEME OF FORMATION.

Present.			
Act. ΤΥΨΩ.			
Pass. τύπτομαι. Mid.			
Imperfect.			
Act. ἐτυπτον.		Pass. ἐτυπτόμην. Mid.	
Second Aorist.			
Act. ἔτυπον.	Pass. ἐτύπην.	Mid. ἐτυπόμεν.	
Second Future.			
Act. τυτῶ.	Pass. τυθήσομαι.	Mid. τυτούμαι.	
First Future.			
Act. ΤΥΨΩ.			
Mid. τύψομαι.			
First Aorist.			
Act. ἐτυψα.		Mid. ἐτυψάμην.	
Perfect.			
Act. ΤΕΨΑ.			
Pluperfect.			
Act. ἐτιτύφην.		Paulo post Future.	
Pass. ἐτετύμην.	Pass. τίτυ- Mid. τίτυπα	-μαι 1.	τετύψομαι.
		-ψαι 2.	First Aorist.
		-πται 3.	First Future.
Mid. ἐτετύπειν.			Pass. τεψθήσομαι.

* Apud veteres Græcos plusquamperfectum sic inflectebatur:

Ionicè.	Atticè.
ἤδεα, sciveram	ἤδη per contractionem
ἤδεις	ἤδεις
ἤδεε	ἤδου et, addito ἤδεις, et ἤδη.

MR PARKHURST'S GREEK TREE EXPLAINED.



N. B.—Mr Parkhurst observes, that it will be a very useful exercise for the learner to display other verbs in the same manner.

AN EASY EXPLANATION OF THE FORMATION OF THE GREEK VERBS.

2. IMPERFECT is formed from 1. by changing *-ω* into *-ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτω, ἔτυπτον*.

3. FIRST FUTURE is formed from 1. by changing the *characteristics*; as, *τύπτω, τίψω*.

4. FIRST AORIST is formed from 3. by changing *-ω* into *-α*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίψω, ἔτυψα*.

5. PERFECT is formed from 3. by changing the *characteristics*, and the last letter *-ω* into *-α*, and repeating the first letter of the theme before the augment, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, &c.; as, *τίψω, τέτυφα*.

6. PLUPERFECT is formed from 5. by changing *-α* into *-ειν*, and prefixing *ε*, if 5 begins with a consonant; as, *τέτυφα, ἐτέτυφειν*.

7. SECOND AORIST is formed from 1. by changing *-ω* into *-ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, *γράφω, ἔγραφον*; see rule for *τύπτω, ἔτυπον*.

8. SECOND FUTURE is formed from 7. by changing *-ον* into *-ῶ* (*circumflexed*) and cutting off the augment; as, *ἔτυπον, τυπῶ*.

9. PRESENT PASSIVE is formed from 1. by changing *-ω* into *-ομαι*; as, *τύπτω, τύπτομαι*.

10. IMPERFECT P. is formed from 9. by changing *-μαι* into *-μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτομαι, ἔτυπτόμην*.

11. SECOND AORIST P. is formed from 7. by changing *-ον* into *-ην*; as, *ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην*.

12. SECOND FUTURE P. is formed from 11. (third person singular) by adding *-σομαι* and cutting off the augment; as, *ἐτύπη, τυπήσομαι*.

13. PERFECT P. is formed from 5. by a change in the *characteristics*; as, *-φα* into *-μμαι*, *-χα* into *-γμαι*, *-χα* into *-μαι*: see rules.

14. PLUPERFECT P. is formed from 13. by changing *-μαι* into *-μην* and prefixing *ε* if the 13. begins with a consonant; as, *τέτυμμαι, ἐτέτυμμην*.

15. PAULO-POST FUTURE is formed from 13. (second person singular) by inserting *-οι* before the ending *-αι*; as, *τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι*.

16. FIRST AORIST P. is formed from 13. (third person singular) by changing *-αι* into *-ην*, and *tenuis* into *aspirates*, and dropping the prefixed consonant, if any; as, *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην*.

17. FIRST FUTURE P. is formed from 16. (third person singular) by adding *-σομαι* and cutting off the augment; as, *ἐτύφθη, τυφθήσομαι*.

18. SECOND AORIST MIDDLE is formed from 7. by changing *-ον* into *-ομην*; as, *ἔτύπον, ἔτυπόμην*.

19. SECOND FUTURE M. is formed from 8. by changing *-ῶ* into *-ῶμαι*; as, *τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι*.

20. FIRST FUTURE M. is formed from 3. by changing *-ω* into *-ομαι*; as, *τίψω, τίψομαι*.

21. FIRST AORIST M. is formed from 4. by adding *-μην*; as, *ἔτυψα, ἔτυψάμην*.

22. PERFECT M. is formed from 5. by changing that *characteristic* for the *characteristic* of 1.

23. PLUPERFECT M. is formed from 22. by changing *-α* into *-ων*, and prefixing the augment, if the verb begins with a consonant.

VERBA CIRCUMFLEXA, sive CONTRACTA.

Verba circumflexa dicuntur, quia habent circumflexum in ultimâ syllabâ præsentis.

Oriuntur e verbis sextæ conjugationis in -έω, -άω, -όω, unde tres sunt circumflexorum conjugationes.

Prima in -έω,	{	fut. in {	-ήσω	{	præt. in {	-ηκα		
Secunda in -άω,							-ήσω	-ηκα
Tertia in -όω,									-ώσω	-ωκα

Exceptiones in primâ conjugatione.

Quædam verba primæ conjugationis formant futurum atque præteritum, et in -ήσω et -έσω, et in -ηκα et -εκα, cum η et ε ut, καλέω, *voco*; αἰνέω, *laudo*; κορσέω, *satio*, &c.

Quædam etiam ε solummodo, penultimam præsentis, retinent; ut, τελέω, *perficio*; ἀρκεύω, *propulso*, &c.

Dissyllaba in -εω, formant futurum in -εύσω scilicet, χέω, *fundo*; ῥέω, *fluo*; πνέω, *flo*; πλέω, *navigo*.* Excipiuntur δέω, δήσω, *ligo*; et τρέω, τρέσω, *tremo*.

Exceptiones in secundâ conjugatione.

Verba, quæ habent ε vel ι ante -άω, ut εάω, *permitto*; θεάω, *specto*; κοπιάω, *laboro*; item trisyllaba, quæ habent λ vel ρ† ante -άω, modo immediatè præcedat vocalis, non consonans; ut, περάω, *transeo*; γελάω, *rideo*; et dissyllaba,

* Hæc verò futura rectiùs a præsentibus in -εύω, fere inusitatis derivantur.

† Item, μ, ν, κρεμάω, κρεμάσω πεινάω, πεινάσω.

quæ habent λ vel ϑ* ante -άω, ut, θλάω, *tundo*; κλάω, *frango*; δράω, *facio*; formant futurum in -άσω, et præteritum in -ακα.

Exceptiones in tertiâ conjugatione.

Verba in -όω, quæ non a nomine descendunt, formant futurum per ο· ut, ἀρόω, *aro*, ἀρόσω· ὀνόω, *vituperō*, ὀνόσω.

Contrahuntur præsens et imperfectum solummodo. In cæteris temporibus sequuntur formam verborum sextæ conjugationis.

Verba circumflexa carent plerumque aoristo secundo, futuro secundo, et præterito medio.

Horum verborum forma simplex ac non contracta usitatior est Ionibus; Atticis, et reliquis fere Græcis, forma contracta.

Exceptio.

Quæ in -ω impurum post contractionem designant, in primâ et secundâ conjugatione, habent aoristum secundum, futurum secundum, et præteritum medium; ut, δουπέω, δουπῶ, ἐδουπον, δουπῶ, δέδουπα, *sono*.†

In dissyllabis primæ conjugationis, prima singularis, prima quoque et tertia pluralis, non contrahuntur; ut, πλέω, πλέομεν, πλέουσι, non πλῶ, πλοῦμεν, πλοῦσι, uti nec in optativis, nec subjunctivis.

In dissyllabis secundæ conjugationis omnes personæ contrahuntur.

* Item, π, θ, σπάω; σπάσω φθάω, φθάσω, πάομαι quoque πάσομαι, *gusto*.

† Sic in secunda μυκάω, μυκῶ, ἔμυκεν, μυκῶ, μέμυκα, *muigio*.

Ratio Contrahendi.

I. In primâ conjugatione, *εε* contrahitur in *ει*, et *εο* in *ου*.

Si vocalis longa, aut diphthongus, sequitur *ε*, fit contractio tollendo *ε*.

II. In secundâ conjugatione, si *ο*, vel *ω*, vel *οι*, vel *ου*, sequitur *α*, fit contractio in *ω*.

Si quævis alia vocalis, aut diphthongus, sequitur *α*, fit contractio in *α*.

Dores contrahunt *-άεις* in *-ῆς*, *-άει* in *-ῆ*, et *-άειν* in *-ῆν* ut, *ὀράεις*, *ὀρῆς*· *ὀράει*, *ὀρῆ*· *ὀράειν*, *ὀρῆν*. Et Attici in his quatuor: *ζῶ*, *ζῆς*, *ζῆ*, *vivo*; *πεινῶ*, *-νῆς*, *-νῆ*, *esurio*; *διψῶ*, *-ῆς*, *-ῆ*, *sitio*; *χεῶμαι*, *χεῖ*, *χεῖται*, *χεῖσθαι*, *utor*.

Æoles vertunt, in infinitivo *-ᾶν*, in *-αῖς*, ut, *γελαῖς*, pro *γελᾶν*.

Poetæ, in secundâ hâc conjugatione, post contractionem in *ω* præponunt *ο* ut, *καρηκομῶντες*, *καρηκομῶντες*, a *καρηκομάω*, *caput comatum habeo*;^{*} et *α* nonnunquam geminant; ut, *τιμᾶασθαι*, pro *τιμᾶσθαι*.[†]

III. In tertiâ conjugatione, si *ω* vel *η*[‡] sequitur *ο*, fit contractio in *ω*.

Si *ε*, vel *ου*, vel *ο*, sequitur *ο*, fit contractio in *ου*.

Si quævis alia diphthongus sequitur *ο*, fit contractio in *οι*, nisi in infinitivo, qui contrahitur in *-οῦν*, ut, *χρυσόειν*, *χρυσοῦν*.

^{*} Eodem contrahendi genere poetæ in nominibus etiam utuntur; ut, *φάος*, *lux*, per crasin *φῶς*, et poeticè *φῶας*.

[†] Si syllaba, quæ præcedit *α* in inserto, sit longa, *α* etiam insertum longum est, ut, *μενοῖνᾶα*· si brevis, breve; ut, *ισχᾶνᾶα*.

[‡] Id est, *η* vocalis; nam si sit *η* diphthongus, fit contractio in *οι*.

RULES FOR CONTRACTIONS IN GREEK.

Where there is a concourse of vowels in any word, two syllables are frequently changed into one; which is called a *contraction*.

A contraction without change of the vowels, is called *synæresis*, or junction of syllables; as, *τείχεϊ, τείχῃ*.

A contraction with change of the vowels, is called *crasis*, or mixture of syllables; as, *τείχια, τείχη*.

In giving rules for contractions, learners must be reminded, that there

are two short vowels,	.	.	.	ε,	ο;
which have their corresponding long ones,	.	.	.	η,	ω;
and their diphthongs,	.	.	.	ει,	ου.

General rules for contraction.

1. A short vowel before itself, is contracted into its diphthong; as,

IN NOUNS.

Δημοσθένης,	Δημοσθῆνις,	<i>Demosthenes.</i>
Λητόας,	Λητοῦς,	<i>Latona.</i>
νόος,	νοῦς,	<i>the mind.</i>

IN VERBS.

φιλέειτε,	φιλεῖτε,	<i>ye love.</i>
δηλόομεν,	δηλοῦμεν,	<i>we declare.</i>

2. A short vowel before a different short one, is contracted into *ω*; thus;

IN NOUNS.

πορφυρέον,	πορφυροῦν,	<i>purple.</i>
νόε,	νοῦ,	<i>O mind.</i>
μελιτόεν,	μελιτοῦν,	<i>honeyed.</i>
βόεις,	βοῦς,	<i>oxen.</i>

IN VERBS.

φιλέομεν,	φιλοῦμεν,	<i>we love.</i>
δηλόετε,	δηλοῦτε,	<i>ye declare.</i>

3. A short vowel before *α*, is contracted into its long one; as,

γῆα,	γῆ,	γῆς,	γῆ, &c.	<i>the earth.</i>
χρυσῆα,	χρυσῆ,	χρυσῆς,	χρυσῆ, &c.	<i>golden.</i>
ἔαρ,	ἦρ,	ἦρος,	ἦρι, &c.	<i>the spring.</i>
φειδῶα,	φειδῶ,	φειδῶς,	φειδῶ, &c.	<i>parsimony.</i>

But, *-εῖα* in nouns of the second declension, and *-ια* pure, in every case, are contracted into *ᾶ*; as,

πορφυρέα,	πορφυρᾶ,	<i>purple.</i>	G. πορφυρᾶς, &c.
χρεῖα,	χρεῖᾶ,	<i>debt.</i>	G. χρεῖᾶν, &c.

The neuter plural of adjectives in *-πλός*, is also contracted into *ᾶ*; as,

διπλόα,	διπλᾶ,	<i>double.</i>
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4. A short vowel before *ι*, is contracted by synæresis into a diphthong, without change of letters; as,

τείχει,	τείχει,	to a wall.
μέρει,	μέρει,	to a part.
αἰδοί,	αἰδοί,	to modesty.

5. *ε* before a long vowel or diphthong, is thrown out; as,

IN NOUNS.		
Ἡρακλῆς,	Ἡρακλῆς,	<i>Hercules.</i>
τείχεων,	τειχῶν,	<i>of walls.</i>
χρυσόις,	χρυσόις,	<i>with golden.</i>
πορφύρεου,	πορφύρεον,	<i>of purple.</i>
IN VERBS.		
καλεῖ,	καλεῖ,	<i>thou art called.</i>
φιλέω,	φιλεῶ,	<i>I love.</i>
καλεῖς,	καλεῖς,	<i>thou callest.</i>

6. *ο-μικρον* before a long vowel, is changed into *ω-μέγα*; as

IN NOUNS.		
νόων,	νών,	<i>of the minds.</i>
IN VERBS.		
δηλώω,	δηλωῶ,	<i>I declare.</i>
δηλόητε,	δηλώτε,	<i>ye declare.</i>

ο-μικρον before a diphthong, throws away the first, and is united to the last of the vowels, by synæresis; as,

IN NOUNS.		
νόου,	νοῦ,	<i>of the mind.</i>
IN VERBS.		
δηλόει	δηλοι,	<i>he declares.</i>
δολόη,	δολοι,	<i>he may declare.</i>
δηλόου,	δηλοῦ,	<i>declare thou.</i>

But in the termination *-οειν*, the *ε* is thrown out, and the contraction is made by *crasis* into *ου*; as,

δηλόων,	δηλόεν,	δηλοῦν,	<i>to declare.</i>
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In adjectives in *-πλός*, *ομικρον* before a long vowel or diphthong, is thrown out; as,

διπλόη,	διπλῇ,	<i>double.</i>
διπλοῇ,	διπλῇ,	
διπλόων,	διπλῶν.	

7. *α* before *ο* or *ω*, is contracted into *ω-μέγα*; *α* not before *ο* or *ω*, is contracted into *α*, and where *α* precedes a diphthong, the second vowel of the diphthong is thrown out, before the contraction is made, and if that vowel be *ι*, it is subscribed; as,

τιμάομεν,	τιμῶμεν,	<i>we honour.</i>
τιμάω,	τιμῶ,	<i>I honour.</i>
μνάα,	μνᾶ,	<i>a mina.</i>
γελάει,	γελᾶ,	<i>laugh thou.</i>
τιμάη,	τιμᾶ,	<i>he may honour.</i>
τιμάει,	τιμᾶ,	<i>he honours.</i>
γελάοιμι,	γελῶμι,	<i>I might laugh.</i>

8. If the first vowel be *ι*, or *υ*, or a long vowel, the subsequent one is always thrown out; as,

ὄφεις,	ὄφις,	serpents.
σινήπιῖ,	σινήπι,	to mustard.
βότρυες,	βότρυς,	bunches of grapes.
κύονος,	κύωνος,	of a dog.
τιμήν,	τιμῆν,	honoured.

Special rules of contracted words.

1. The contracted nominative and accusative plural of nouns of the fifth declension are alike; as,

Δημοσθένης,	Δημοσθένεις.
Δημοσθένεας,	. . .

2. In nouns of the fifth declension, a nominative, after being contracted, is then declined regularly; as,

λαῶας, contracted	λαῶς,	a stone.
	λαῶος,	
	λαῶι.	

3. In adjectives in *-οις*, the contraction of the neuter gender prevails likewise in the masculine and feminine.

μελιτόις, contracted	μελιτοῦς,
μελιτόεσσα,	μελιτοῦσσα,
μελιτόεν,	μελιτοῦν.

4. A consonant between two vowels, is frequently thrown out, that a concourse of vowels may take place, and a contraction be made; thus,

In neuter nouns in *-ας*, *τ* is thrown out; as, κέρας, a horn.

κέρατος,	κέρας,	κέρως.
κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα.

In adjectives of the comparative degree, *ν* is thrown out; as, βελτίων, better.

βελτίονα,	βελτίαα,	βελτία.
βελτίονες,	βελτίοες,	βελτίους.
βελτίονας,	βελτίοας,	. . .

In verbs, *σ* is sometimes thrown out; as,

τίθεις,	τίθει,	τίθου,	place thyself.
τύπτισαι,	τύπτει,	τύπτῃ,	thou strikest thyself.

PARADIGMA VERBORUM CIRCUMFLEXORUM.

I. VOX ACTIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.	DUAL.			PLURAL.		
		-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ
1	Φηλέω -ῶ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ
2	Τιμάω -ῶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ
3	Χρυσόω -ῶ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ

Imperfectum.

	SING.	DUAL.			PLURAL.		
		-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ
1	ἔφηλεον -ονυ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ
2	ἔτιμαον -ων	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ
3	ἐχρυσόον -ουυ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ

IMPERATIVUS.

	SING.	DUAL.			PLURAL.		
		-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ
1	Φηλέε -ει	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ	-έει -εῖ
2	Τιμάε -ε	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ	-άει -ᾶ
3	Χρυσόε -ου	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ	-όει -οῖ

OPTATIVUS, εἰθε.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Φιλέοιμι -οῖ	τιμᾶοιμι -ῶ	χρυσόοιμι -οῖ	-έοις -οῖς	-άοις -ῶς	-όοις -οῖς	-έοι -οῖ	-άοι -ῶ	-όοι -οῖ

SUBJUNCTIVUS, &c. ἐάν.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Φιλέω -ῶ	τιμᾶω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	-έῃ -ῆ	-άῃ -ᾷ	-όῃ -οῖ	-έω -ῶ	-άω -ῶ	-όω -ῶ

INFINITIVUS.

Præsens. 1. Φιλέειν Φιλεῖν. 2. τιμᾶειν τιμᾶν. 3. χρυσόειν χρυσᾶν.

PARTICIPIUM.

	NOM.			GEN.		
	MAS.	FEEM.	NEUT.	MAS.	FEEM.	NEUT.
	1 Φιλέων -ῶν	Φιλέουσα -ούσα	Φιλέον -όν	Φιλέοντος -όντος	εούσης -ούσης	έοντος -όντος

* Atticus optativus usitatio Φιλόων, -ης, -η} &c. more barytonorum.
τιμᾶων, -ης, -η}
χρυσόων, -ης, -η}

II. VOX PASSIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Φιλέο -οῦ	τιμάο -ῶ	χρυσόο -οῦ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -εἶ	-έε -εἶ	-έε -εἶ
2	τιμάο -ῶ	τιμάο -ῶ	τιμάο -ῶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ
3	χρυσόο -οῦ	χρυσόο -οῦ	χρυσόο -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ

Imperfectum.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Φιλέο -οῦ	τιμάο -ῶ	χρυσόο -οῦ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -εἶ	-έε -εἶ	-έε -εἶ
2	τιμάο -ῶ	τιμάο -ῶ	τιμάο -ῶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ
3	χρυσόο -οῦ	χρυσόο -οῦ	χρυσόο -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Φιλέο -οῦ	τιμάο -ῶ	χρυσόο -οῦ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -ἤ	-έε -εἶ	-έε -εἶ	-έε -εἶ
2	τιμάο -ῶ	τιμάο -ῶ	τιμάο -ῶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ	-άε -ᾶ
3	χρυσόο -οῦ	χρυσόο -οῦ	χρυσόο -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ	-όε -οῦ

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3
1	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί	Φιλέωι -οί
2	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ	τιμάωι -ῶ
3	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί	χρυσόωι -οί

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3
1	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ	Φιλέω -ῶ
2	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ	τιμάω -ῶ
3	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ	χρυσόω -ῶ

INFINITIVUS.

Præsens.

1	Φιλέεσθαι -εῖσθαι
2	τιμάεσθαι -ᾷσθαι
3	χρυσόεσθαι -οῦσθαι

PARTICIPIUM.

Præsens.

1	Φιλεῖν -όμενος
2	τιμάειν -όμενος
3	χρυσόειν -όμενος

VERBA in -μι.

Quatuor sunt conjugationes verborum in -μι, quæ profluunt e verbis sextæ conjugationis in

-έω	} ut, a	{	ἔω, τίθημι, pono.
-άω			στάω, ἵστημι, statuo.
-όω			δόω, δίδωμι, do.
-ύω			ζευγνύω, ζεύγνυμι, jungo.*

Hæc in -νυμι fiunt non modo a barytonis sextæ sed et reliquarum conjugationum, interserendo νυ: ut, ab ἄγω, ἄγνυμι· δείκω, δείκνυμι· ὄρω, ὄρνυμι.

Fiunt verba in -μι,

1. Mutando -ω, ultimam syllabam, in -μι.

2. Vertendo penultimam in suam longam, si sit mutabilis, ut, ἔω, τίθημι.

3. Præponendo reduplicationem.

Reduplicatio duplex est;

1. Propria, cùm repetitur prima consonans thematis cum ι, ut, δόω, δίδωμι· tenuis vero pro aspiratâ ponitur, ut, ἔω, τίθημι.

2. Impropria, cùm ι aspirata tantùm præfigitur; idque fit, vel cùm verbum incipiat a στ, ut, στάω, ἵστημι· vel a πτ, ut, πτάω, ἵπτημι, volo; vel cùm verbum incipiat a vocali, ut, ἔω, ἵημι.

Æoles mutant η in ε, geminato μ, ut, τίθεμμυ, pro τίθημι. Bœoti mutant η in ει, factâ reduplicatione per ε, ut, πεφίλειμι.

* Poetæ aliunde deducunt, ut, φέρεμι, βεβήθημι, διζήμι, π. λ. α φέρω, βεβήθα, διζω.

In quartâ conjugatione nulla est reduplicatio, sed tantum ω mutatur in $-\mu\iota$.

Iones vero in quartâ conjugatione utuntur reduplicatione, ut, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\theta\iota$, pro $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\theta\iota$, *audi*.

In quibusdam, pro reduplicatione, repetuntur duæ priores literæ thematis, ut $\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ab $\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ inusitato : $\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\mu\iota$ ab $\alpha\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

Multa alia sunt etiam sine reduplicatione, ut, $\phi\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$, $\beta\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$, $\gamma\tilde{\nu}\omega\mu\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\mu\iota$, $\sigma\beta\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$, &c.

Destituuntur verba in $-\mu\iota$ omnibus temporibus, nisi præsenti, imperfecto, et aoristo secundo.

Verba quartæ conjugationis non ultra imperfectum flectuntur. Carent etiam modo optativo, et subjunctivo.

PARADIGMA VERBORUM in $-\mu\iota$.

I. VOX ACTIVA.

MODUS INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, -ης, -ησι		$-\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, -ετον		$-\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, -ετε, -εῖσι
2	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, -ης, -ησι		$-\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$, -ατον		$-\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$, -ατε, -ἄσι
3	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, -ως, -ωσι		$-\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$, -οτον		$-\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, -οτε, -οῦσι
4	$\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$, -υς, -υσι		$-\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, -υτον		$-\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, -υτε, -ῦσι

Imperfectum.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$, -ης, -η		$-\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, -έτην		$-\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, -ετε, -εσαν
2	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, -ης, -η		$-\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$, -άτην		$-\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$, -ατε, -ασαν
3	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$, -ως, -ω		$-\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$, -ότην		$-\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, -οτε, -οσαν
4	$\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\nu$, -υς, -υ		$-\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, -ύτην		$-\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, -υτε, -υσαν

Atticum imperfectum usitatus.

1	τίθειον -ουν	} more contractorum.
2	ίσταον -ων	
3	ἰδίδοον -ουν	

Aoristus β'.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1	ἔθην, ἔθης, ἔθη	-ετον, -έτην	-εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν
2	ἔστην, ἔστης, ἔστη	-ητον, -ήτην	-ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν*
3	ἔδων, ἔδως, ἔδω	-οτον, -ότην	-ομεν, -οτε, -οσαν

Aoristus secundus per omnes personas, sicut imperfectum inflectitur, excepto, quòd in plurali, ac duali vocalem retinet longam, præter ἔθην, ἔδων, et ἦν, a verbo ἵημι, mitto.

Ex verbis in -ω tempora anomala.

Aor. 1.	ἔθηκα.	2. στήσω.	3. δώσω.
Fut. 1.	θήσω.	2. ἔστησα.	3. ἔδωκα.
Præt. 1.	τέθηκα et τέθεικα.	2. ἔστηκα.	3. δέδωκα.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1	τίθειτι, -έτω	-ετον, -έτων	-ετε, -έτωσαν
2	ἵσταθι, -άτω	-ατον, -άτων	-ατε, -άτωσαν
3	δίδοθι, -ότω	-οτον, -ότων	-οτε, -ότωσαν
4	ζεύγνυθι,† -ύτω	-υτον, -ύτων	-υτε, -ύτωσαν

Atticis imperativus usitator.

1	τίθει -ει	} more contractorum.
2	ἵσταε -α	
3	δίδοε -ου	

* Et ἔστασαν. Hom. passim.

† Pro ζεύγνυθι dicitur ζεύγνυ. Sic pro δείκνυθι, δείκνυ, ostende. Pro ὀμνυθι, ὀμνυ, jura.

Aoristus β'.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.	
1	ῥέξ,*	ῥέτω		ῥέτον,	ῥέτων	ῥέτε,	ῥέτωσαν
2	στῆθι,	στήτω		στήτον,	στήτων	στήτε,	στήτωσαν
3	δόξ,	δότω		δότον,	δότων	δότε,	δότωσαν

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
1	τιθείην,	-ης,	-η	-ητον,	-ήτην	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν et -εν
2	ιστάιην,	-ης,	-η	-ητον,	-ήτην	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν et -εν
3	διδόιην,	-ης,	-η	-ητον,	-ήτην	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν et -εν

Aoristus β'.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
1	ῥείην,	-ης,	-η	-ητον,	-ήτην	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν et -εν
2	σταίην,	-ης,	-η	-ητον,	-ήτην	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν et -εν
3	δοίην,	-ης,	-η	-ητον,	-ήτην	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν et -εν

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
1	τιθῶ,	-ῆς,	-ῆ	-ῆτον,	-ῆτον,	-ῶμεν,	-ῆτε,	-ῶσι
2	ιστῶ,	-ᾶς,	-ᾶ	-ᾶτον,	-ᾶτον,	-ῶμεν,	-ᾶτε,	-ῶσι
3	διδῶ,	-ῶς,	-ῶ	-ῶτον,	-ῶτον,	-ῶμεν,	-ῶτε,	-ῶσι

Aoristus β'.

	SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
1	θῶ,	θῆς,	θῆ	θῆτον,	θῆτον	θῶμεν,	θῆτε,	θῶσι
2	στῶ,	στῆς,	στῆ	στῆτον,	στῆτον	στῶμεν,	στῆτε,	στῶσι
3	δῶ,	δῶς,	δῶ	δῶτον,	δῶτον	δῶμεν,	δῶτε,	δῶσι

INFINITIVUS.

Præsens.

1. τιθέναι. 2. ιστάναι. 3. διδόναι. 4. ζευγύναι.

Aoristus β'.

1. ῥεῖναι.† 2. στῆναι. 3. δοῦναι.†

* Irregularia sunt θές et δός pro θῆτι et δῶθι. Ejusmodi sunt imperativa ἐπισπες, σχέες.

† Irregularia sunt pro ῥῆναι et δῶναι.

PARTICIPIA.

Præsens.

1. τιθεῖς,	-εῖσα,	-έν.
2. ἰσταῖς,	-ᾶσα,	-άν.
3. διδούς,	-οῦσα,	-όν.
4. ζευγνύς.	-ῦσα,	-ύν.

Aoristus β'.

1. θεῖς,	θεῖσα,	θέν.
2. σταῖς,	σταῖσα,	σάν.
3. δοῖς,	δοῖσα,	δόν.

FORMATIO TEMPORUM.

De præsentī jam supra dictum est.

Imperfectum.

Imperfectum formatur a præsentī mutando -μι in -ν, et præponendo augmentum, nisi verbum incipiat ab ι, ut, τίθημι, ἐτίθην, ἵστημι, ἵστην.

Aoristus secundus.

Aoristus secundus deducitur ab imperfecto, rejiciendo propriam reduplicationem, ut, ἐτίθην, ἔθην vel mutando impropriam reduplicationem in augmentum, ut, ἵστην, ἔστην.

Si verbum caret reduplicatione, idem est imperfectum et aoristus secundus.

OBSERVATIONS UPON VERBS IN -μι.

Verbs in -μι,

1. Differ from verbs in -ω pure, in the present tense and in the conjugation of some of the tenses; some of them, however, have a peculiar inflexion; and verbs in -νμι occur as verbs in -μι only in the present and imperfect.

2. This form was more common in the older language, and was retained by the Æolians and Dorians in many verbs, which in the other dialects were in -ω, -αω; as, νίκημι for νικάω, *I conquer*, ὄραμι for ὀράω, *I see*.

Verbs in -μι are formed from verbs in -εω, -αω, -ωω, -νω, 1. by changing

-ω into -μι, and lengthening the preceding vowel; 2. by prefixing the first consonant of the verb (or, if an aspirate, its lenis) with ι; as, δάω, δίδωμι, *I give*, θέω, τί-θημι, *I place*.

But if the verb begin with πτ, στ, ι aspirated only is prefixed; as, πτάω, ἵπτημι, *I fly*, στάω, ἵστημι, *I make to stand*.

No reduplication takes place in verbs formed from hyperdissyllables; as, ζευγνύω, ζεύγνυμι, *I yoke*, δεικνύω, δείκνυμι, *I show*, nor in some other verbs; as, φάω, φημι, *I say*.

Some repeat the first syllable; as, ἀχέω, ἀπάχηναι, *I grieve*.

In some the initial vowels ε and ι are changed into υ; as, ἔω, εἶμι, ἴαναι, ἴω, εἴμι, *I go*.

Formation of the Tenses.

1. In the present passive and middle, -μι is changed into -μαι, and the long vowel into the short one of the radical; as, τίθημι, τίθεμαι· ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι· δίδωμι, δίδομαι.

2. The imperfect is formed by changing, 1. In the active -μι into -ν, and prefixing the augment; as, τίθημι, ἐτίθην· φημι, ἔφην· ἵστημι, ἴστην· δίδωμι, ἐδίδαν· εἶμι (εἶμι), ἦν, (ἔεν). 2. In the passive and middle from the present, by changing -μαι into -μεν, and prefixing the augment; as, τίθεμαι, ἐπιθέμεν, &c.

3. The second aorist agrees with the imperfect, except that the reduplication is omitted; as, ἐτίθην, ἐπιθέμεν, aorist, ἔθην, ἐθέμεν· ἐδίδαν, ἐδιδόμεν, aorist, ἔδαν, ἐδόμεν. Instead of the initial ι, the syllabic augment is put; as, ἴστην, ἰστάμεν, aorist, ἔστην, ἑστάμεν.

4. The future, active, and middle, is the regular future of the radical forms; as, θήσω, στήσω, δώσω.

5. Most verbs in -μι have their aorist 1. in -κα, which form has no mood but the indicative, τίθημι, ἔθηκα, δίδωμι, ἔδωκα, ἵημι, ἤκα.

Exceptions, ἵστημι, ἔστησα, φημι, ἔφισα.

The aorist 1. middle is formed from the aorist 1. active by adding -μεν; as, ἐθήκαμεν, &c.

6. The perfect and pluperfect are formed as if from verbs in -ω, except that θήσω, ἥσω make τέθηκα, εἵκα, to avoid the similarity of sound between the regular forms, τίθηκα and ἤκα, and the first aorists.

ἔστηκα is aspirated, as is its pluperfect εἰστήκειν.

The perfect and pluperfect passive are regularly formed; τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτεθείμεν; but ἵστημι and δίδωμι take the short vowel, ἔσθηκα, ἑσταμαι, δέδωκα, δέδομαι.

7. The aorist 1. passive is formed from the perfect, as in verbs in -ω. ἑσταμαι, ἑσταται, 1. aorist, ἐστάθην.

In τίθημι and ἵημι, the υ of the perfect is changed into ε, as from τίθεται, ἐτίθην· ἀφείται, ἀφίθην.

8. The 1st and 3d futures passive are formed as in verbs in -ω, as from ἐτίθην, τιθήσομαι, from τέθειμαι, τέθειςαι, 3d future, τεθήσομαι.

II. VOX PASSIVA.

Præsens formatur a præsente activo mutando -μι in -μαι et resumendo vocalem brevem in penultimâ, ut, τίθημι, τίθεμαι præter ἄημαι, δίζημαι, cum paucis forsitan aliis.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	τίθε-μαι,	} -σαι,* -ται,	| -μεθον, -σθον, -σθον,	|	-μεθα, -σθε, -νται.
2	ἵστα-μαι,				
3	δίδο-μαι,				
4	ζεύγνυ-μαι,				

Imperfectum.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	ἔτιθέ-μην,	} -σο, -το,	| -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην,	|	-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.†
2	ἵστα-μην,				
3	ἐδιδό-μην,				
4	ἐζεύγνυ-μην,				

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	τίθε-σο,	} -σθω,	| -σθον, -σθων,	|	-σθε, -σθωσαν.
2	ἵστα-σο,‡				
3	δίδο-σο,				
4	ζεύγνυ-σο,				

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	τιθεί-μην,	} -ο, -το,	| -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην,	|	-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.
2	ισταί-μην,				
3	διδοί-μην,				

* Atticè τίθη, ἵστη. Sic κάθη, δύνη.

† Ex verbis in -ω tempora anomala. 1. Præteritum, τέθειμαι.—2. ἵσταμαι.—3. δίδομαι. Plusquamperfectum et paulò post fut. inde regulariter.—1. Aor. prim. ἐτίθην.—2. ἐστάθην.—3. ἐδίθην. Fut. primum inde regulariter.

‡ Iones tollunt σ deinde Attici contrahunt; τίθεο, τίθου· ἵσταο, ἵστα· δίδωο, δίδω.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
τιθ-ῶμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται,	-ῶμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον,	-ῶμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.
ἴστ-ῶμαι, -ᾶ, -ᾶται,	-ῶμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον,	-ῶμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.
διδ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται,	-ῶμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον,	-ῶμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται.

INFINITIVUS.

PARTICIPIUM.

Præsens.

1	τίθ-εσθαι,
2	ἴστασθαι,
3	δίδ-οσθαι,
4	ζεύγνυσθαι,

Præsens.

1	τιθέ-μενος,	-μένη,	-μενον.
2	ιστά-μενος,	-μένη,	-μενον.
3	διδό-μενος,	-μένη,	-μενον.
4	ζευγνύ-μενος,	-μένη,	-μενον.

CONJUGATIO VOCIS MEDIÆ.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens et imperfectum sunt eadem cum præsentem et imperfectum passivis.

Aoristus secundus deducitur ab imperfecto, rejiciendo propriam reduplicationem, ut, ἐτίθ-ε-μην, ἐθέ-μην vel mutando impropriam reduplicationem in augmentum, ut, ἰστά-μην, ἐστά-μην ut in voce activâ.

Aoristus β'.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1 2 3	ἐθέ-μην, ἐστά-μην, ἐδό-μην,	-σο,* -το, -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην, -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.†

* Ion. ἔθοσ, ἔδεσ. Sic ἔθον, ἔδου.

† Ex verbis in -ω tempora. Futurum primum et aoristus primus regulariter ab activis. Præteritum medium, ἔσταα, participium, ἐσταώς, ἐστάως.

IMPERATIVUS.

Aoristus β'.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	θέσω, θέσθω,*		θέσθον, θέσθων,		θέσθε, θέσθωσαν.
2	στάσω, στάσθω,		στάσθον, στάσθων,		στάσθε, στάσθωσαν.
3	δόσω, δόσθω,		δόσθον, δόσθων,		δόσθε, δόσθωσαν.

OPTATIVUS.

Aoristus β'.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
1	θελ-μην,	} -ο, -το,	-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην,	}	-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.
2	σταί-μην,				
3	δοί-μην,				

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Aoristus β'.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
ἴωμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται,			-ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον,		-ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.
στάωμαι, -ᾶ, -ᾶται,			-ώμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον,		-ώμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.
δῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται,			-ώμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον,		-ώμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται.

INFINITIVUS.

Aoristus β'.

1	θέσθαι.
2	στάσθαι.
3	δόσθαι.

PARTICIPIUM.

Aoristus β'.

1	θέμενος,	θεμένη,	θέμενον.
2	στάμενος,	σταμένη,	στάμενον.
3	δόμενος,	δομένη,	δόμενον.

• Ion. θέο, δόο. Att. θεῶ, δοῶ.

*Eîμι, Eo, Ibo.**

VOX ACTIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.				DUAL.		PLURAL.		
εἶμι,	εἶς vel εἷ,†	εἶσι,	|	ἵτον,	ἵτον,	|	ἵμεν,	ἵτε, εἶσι et ἵσι.
εἶσθα, Æ.						ἵμει, D. ἴασι, I.		

Imperfectum.

SING.				DUAL.			PLURAL.	
εἶν,	εἶς,	εἷ,	|	ἵτον,	ἵτην,	|	ἵμεν,	ἵτε, ἴσαν.
ἴον,	ἴεις,	ἴει, P.					ἴμεν, D.	ἴσαν, P. ‡

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
ἵθι vel εἷ,	ἵτω,	|	ἵτον, ἵτων,	|	ἵτε, ἵτωσαν.

INFINITIVUS.

ἵναι, vel εἶναι, vel ἰέναι.

ἵμεν, I. ἵμεναι, D. A. ἰέμεν, D.

* Poetis interdum temporis præsentis, sed oratoribus semper est futuri.

† Theoc.—Unde ἄπαι abis vel abibis.

‡ Ab inusitato aoristo primo εἶσα, tertio pl. εἶσαν, et inde ἴσαν et ἡἶσαν. —Aor. secund. ἴον, ἴεις, ἴει, κ. λ.

Præter. εἶπα.

Pl. perf. εἶκεν. Att. ἤκεν.

Fut. I med. εἰσομαι.

Aor. I med. εἰσάμην.

Præt. med. εἶα. Att. ἔα. Ion. ἦα.

Pl. perf. ἔειν.

"Ἰημι, Mitto.

VOX ACTIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰημι, Ἰῆς, Ἰησι,	Ἰετον, Ἰετον,	Ἰεμεν, Ἰετε, Ἰεῖσι.
		Ἰέασι, I. Ἰᾶσι, A

Imperfectum.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰην, Ἰῆς, Ἰῆ, | Ἰετον, Ἰέτην, | Ἰεμεν, Ἰετε, Ἰεσαν.		
Ἰεν, Ἰεις, Ἰει, &c. P.		Ἰεν, B.
Atticè Ἰουν, Ἰεις, Ἰει, more contractorum.		

Aoristus β'.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰῆν, Ἰῆς, Ἰῆ, | Ἰετον, Ἰέτην, | Ἰεμεν, Ἰετε, Ἰεσαν		

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰεθι, Ἰέτω,	Ἰετον, Ἰέτων,	Ἰετε, Ἰέτωσαν.

Atticè Ἰει, more contractorum.

Aoristus β'.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰε, Ἰέτω,	Ἰετον, Ἰέτων,	Ἰετε, Ἰέτωσαν.*

* Fut. I. Ἰέσω. Aor. primus Ἰηκα pro Ἰησα. Att. Ἰηκα. Præter. Ἰηκα, et Ἰηκα* part. ἰκῶς unde ἀφικῶς, qui dimisit.

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
είην, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἰήτην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν

Legitur εἰμι, -οις, -αι, &c.

Aoristus β'.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
εἶην, εἶης, εἶη,	εἶητον, εἰήτην,	εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens, εἰάν.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἴω, ἴῃς, ἴῃ,	ἴητον, ἴητον,	ἴωμεν, ἴητε, ἴωσι.

Aoristus β'.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ῶ, ῷς, ῷ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
ἔω, ἔης, ἔη, &c. I. εἴω, εἴης, εἴη, &c. P.		

INFINITIVUS.

Præsens.

ἵεναι.

ἵμεναι, D.
ἵμεν, I.

Aoristus β'.

εἶναι.

εἴμεναι, A. D.
εἴμεν, I.

PARTICIPIUM.

Præsens.

NOM.	GEN.
ἰείς, ἰείσα, ἰέν,	ἰέντος, ἰείσης, ἰέντος.

Aoristus β'.

NOM.	GEN.
εἶς, εἶσα, εἶν,	έντός, εἴσης, έντός.

*Ἴημι vado eadem planè ratione declinatur. Ab oratoribus tantum usurpantur, ἀπίας in indicativo, ἀπιῶσι in subjunct., ἀπίναι in infin.

VOX PASSIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἴεμαι, ἴεσαι, ἴεται,	| ἰέμεθον, ἴεσθον, ἴεσθον,	| ἰέμεθα, ἴεσθε, ἴενται.

Imperfectum.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἰέμην, ἴεσο, ἴετο,	| ἰέμεθον, ἴεσθον, ἰέσθην,	| ἰέμεθα, ἴεσθε, ἴεντο.*

IMPERATIVUS.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἴεσο, ἰέσθω,	| ἴεσθον, ἰέσθων,	| ἴεσθε, ἰέσθωσαν.



VOX MEDIA.

Aoristus β'.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔτο,	| ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθον,	| ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο
ἔο, I. ἔν, A.		

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἔσο, ἔσθω,	| ἔσθον, ἔσθων,	| ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.
ἔο, I. ἔν, A.		

* Perf. εἶμαι, tertia pl. εἶναι, unde ἀφίηται, ἀνείνται. Att. ἀφίσανται, ἀνείωνται, Aor. I. εἶθην.

OPTATIVUS.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
εἴμην, εἶο, εἴτο, | εἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην, | εἴμεθα, εἴσθε, εἴντο.		

legitur *οἶντο*
[in compositis.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens ἐάν.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ᾤμαι, ᾔ, ᾔται, | ᾤμεθον, ᾔσθον, ᾔσθον, | ᾤμεθα, ᾔσθε, ᾔνται.		

INFINITIVUS.

Aoristus β'.

εἶσθαι.

PARTICIPIUM.

Aoristus β'.

NOM.	GEN.
ἐμενος, ἐμένη, ἐμενον, | ἐμένον, ἐμένης, ἐμένου.	

"Ἰμαι, concupisco, eandem habet inflexionem, sed ultra imperfectum vix invenitur.

Ἰσῆμι, *Scio.*

VOX ACTIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰσῆμι, Ἰσῆς, Ἰσῆσι, | Ἰσατον, Ἰσατον, | Ἰσαμεν, Ἰσατε,* Ἰσασι.		
Ἰσαμι, D.	Ἰσασαι, D. Ἰστον, Sync.	Ἰσμεν, Sync. Ἰσαντι, D. Ἰδμεν, D.

Imperfectum.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰσῆν, Ἰσῆς, Ἰσῆ | Ἰσατον, Ἰσάτην, | Ἰσαμεν, Ἰσατε, Ἰσασαν.		
		Sync. Ἰσαν.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ἰσᾶθι, Ἰσάτω, | Ἰσατον, Ἰσάτων, | Ἰσατε, Ἰσάτωσαν.		
Ἰσθι, Ἰστω, &c. Sync.		Ἰστων, A.

INFINITIVUS.

Præsens.

ἰσάναι.

ἰσάμεναι et ἰδμεν, D. Ἰσαμεν, I. Ἰσμεν, Sync.

PARTICIPIIUM.

ἴσας, ἴσασα, ἴσαν.

* Sync. ἴσσι. Sic in comp. κάτισσι, scitis.

VOX PASSIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἴσασθαι et ἴσταμαι, -σαι, -ται, |	-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον, |	-μεθα, -σθε, -νται

Comp. ἐπίσταμαι, -σαι, &c.
ἐπίστη, A.
ἐπίσται, I.

Imperfectum.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἰστέμην, ἴστασο, ἴστατο, |	-άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην, |	-άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.

Comp. ἐπιστέμην, ἐπίστασο, &c.
ἡπιστέμην, A. ἐπίσταο, I.
ἐπίστω, A.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἴστασο, ἰστάσθω, |	ἴστασθον, ἰτάσθων, |	ἴστασθε, ἰτάσθωσαν.

Comp. ἐπίστασο, &c.
ἐπίσταο, I.
ἐπίστω, A.

INFINITIVUS.

ἴστασθαι. Compositum ἐπίστασθαι.

PARTICIPIUM Compositum.

NOM.	GEN.
ἐπιστάμενος, -μένη, -μενον, |	ἐπισταμένου, -μένης, -μένου

Φημί, *Dico.*

VOX ACTIVA.

INDICATIVUS.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
φημι,	φης,	φησὶ,	|	φατὸν, φατὸν,	|	φामέν, φατέ, φασί.	
φامي, D.		φατι, D.				φαντι et	
ἡμι,	ῆς,	ῆσι	} Æ.			φατι, D.	
	ἥσθα,	ἥσι					

Imperfectum.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ἔφην,	ἔφης,	ἔφη,	|	ἔφατον, ἐφάτην,	|	ἔφामεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν.	
ἔφαν, D.		ἔφα, D.				B. ἔφαν.	
						I. B. φάν.	

Aoristus β'.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ἔφην,	ἔφης,	ἔφη,	|	ἔφητον, ἐφήτην,	|	ἔφημεν, ἔφητε, ἔφησαν.	
	ἔφῃσθα,	ἔφῃ	} Æ.				
ῆν,	ῆς,	ῆ, P.					

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
φάθι,	φάτω,	|	φάτον, φάτων,	|	φάτε, φάτωσαν.

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
φαίην,	φαίης,	φαίη,	|	φαίητον, φαιήτην,	|	φαίημεν, φαίητε, φαίησαν.	
						φαῖμεν, A.	

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens, *εἶν.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, |	φῆτον, φῆτον, |	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

INFINITIVUS.

φάναι· nam φαῖναι est apparuisse.

φάμεν, D.

PARTICIPIUM.

NOM.	GEN.
φάς, φᾶσα, φάν,	φαντός, φάσης, φαντός.

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VOX MEDIA.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

| SING.              | DUAL.                 | PLURAL.             |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| φάμαι, -σαι, -ται, | -μεθον, -σθον, -σθον, | -μεθα, -σθε, -νται. |

Imperfectum.

| SING.               | DUAL.                    | PLURAL.               |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ἐφάμην, -ασο, -ατο, \| | -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην, \| | -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο. |

IMPERATIVUS.

| SING.        | DUAL.           | PLURAL.          |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| φάσο, φάσθω, \| | φάσθον, φάσθων, \| | φάσθε, φάσθωσαν. |

φάο, I.

INFINITIVUS.

φάσθαι.

PARTICIPIUM.

| NOM.                      | GEN.                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| φάμενος, φαμένη, φάμενον, \| | φαμένου, φαμένης, φαμένον. |

## VERBALIA.

VERBALIA omnia fere deducuntur, rejiciendo reduplicationem vel augmentum, et mutando terminationem ;

### I. A primâ personâ præteriti passivi in

- μα, ut, γράμμα, *litera.*
- μη, ut, γραμμή, *linea.*
- μος, ut, δεσμός, *vinculum.*
- μων, ut, νοήμων, *intelligens.*

### II. A secundâ personâ præteriti passivi in

- σια, ut, δοκιμασία, *probatio.*
- σις, ut, ποίησις, *poësis.*
- Adjectiva in -σιος, ut, θαυμάσιος, *admirabilis.*
- et in -σιμος, ut, χρήσιμος, *utilis.*

### III. A tertiâ personâ præteriti passivi

#### 1. Masculina in

- της, ut, χαρακτήρ, *character.*
- της, ut, ποιητής, *poëta.*
- τικός, ut, κριτικός, *judicialis.*
- τος, ut, ἀκυστός, *audibilis.*
- τωρ, ut, κοσμήτωρ, *princeps.*

#### 2. Fœminina in

- τις, ut, πίστις, *fides.*
- τρα, ut, ὀρχήστρα, *orchestra, i. e. illa theatri pars, in quâ chorus saltabat.*
- τρις, ut, ὀρχηστρίς, *saltatrix.*
- τυς, ut, ὀρχηστὺς, *ars saltandi.*

#### 3. Neutra in

- τήριον, ut, ποτήριον, *poculum.*
- τρον, ut, δίδακτρον, *minerval.*
- Adjectiva positionis in -έος, -έα, -έον, ut, οἰστέος, οἰστέα, οἰστέον, *ferendus, -a, -um.*

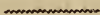
### IV. A præterito medio in

- ευσ, ut, τομιὺς, *sector.*
- η, ut, ἐπιστολή, *epistola.*
- ιον, ut, λόγιον, *oraculum.*
- ος, ut, λόγος, *sermo.*



Paucula quædam descendunt ab ipso the-  
mate, ut, λευκός, *candidus*, a λεύσσω, *video*; et ab  
aoristo secundo, ut, φυγή *fuga*, ab ἔφυγον.

Quædam a præterito activo, ut, διδασχὴ, *doc-*  
*trina*; ταραχὴ, *tumultus*; ἅφῃ, *tactus*. Et ab  
aoristo primo, ut, δόξα, *opinio*; θήκη, *theca*.



## IMPERSONALIA.

Ἀνήκει, et προσήκει, *convenit*; ἀνῆκε, et προσῆκε,  
*conveniebat*.

Ἀρέσκει, *placet*; ἤρεσκε, *placebat*; ἀρέσει, *pla-*  
*cebit*; ἤρεσε, *placuit*.

Δεῖ, *oportet*; ἔδει, *oportebat*; δέήσει, *oportebit*;  
ἐδέησε, *oportuit*. Infin. δεῖν, *oportere*. Particip.  
δέον, *quod oportet*.

Δοκεῖ, *videtur*; ἐδόκει, *videbatur*; δόξει, *vide-*  
*bitur*; ἔδοξε, *visum est*.

Μέλει, *curæ est*; ἔμελε, *curæ erat*; μελήσει,  
*curæ erit*; ἐμέλησε, *curæ fuit*. Particip. μέλον,  
*quod curæ est*.

Χρὴ, *oportet*; ἔχρην, et χρῆν, *oportebat*; χρέ-  
σει, *oportebit*; χρεῖν, *oporteat*; χρῆναι, *oportere*.

Compositum ἀπόχρη, *sufficit*; ἀπέχρη, *sufficie-*  
*bat*; ἀποχρήσει, *sufficiet*; ἀπέχρησε, *suffecit*; In-  
fin. ἀποχρῆν, *sufficere*. Particip. ἀποχρῶν, *quod*  
*sufficit*.

Passiva impersonalia sunt ἐνδέχεται, *accidit*;  
εἵμαρται, et πέπρωται, *in fatis est*.

## VERBA DEFECTIVA.

VERBA defectiva sunt, quæ solum usque ad imperfectum communiter conjugantur ; et si quæ tempora habent præter ea, mutantur illa a verbis aliis quorum præsens non est in usu.

Illa autem sunt in  $-\beta\omega$  gravitona, quæ penultimam habent vel in  $\epsilon$  solum, vel cum immutabili, ut, σέβω, στίλβω, ῥέμβω, φέρβω.

In  $-\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ , gravitona, ut, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω.

In  $-\sigma\kappa\omega$ , quâvis præcedente vocali, ut, γινώσκω.

In  $-\acute{\alpha}\theta\omega$ , ut, κιάθω  $-\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega$ , ut, τελέθω  $-\acute{\upsilon}\theta\omega$ , ut, μινύθω  $-\vartheta\omega$ , cum implicatione consonantis, ut, ἄχθω, ἔσθω.

In  $-\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , hyperdissyllaba, ut, φαείνω, ἀλεείνω, ἐρεείνω.

Item quæ ante  $-\omega$  duas habent consonantes, quarum altera est liquida, ut, δάκνω.

Quæ in  $-\omega$  purum desinunt, præcedente  $\upsilon$  diphthongo, ut, ἀγυίω.

Quæ in  $-\delta\omega$ , si præcedat  $\nu$ , vel  $\lambda$ , ut, σπένδω, μέλδω.

Item in  $-\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\omega$ , ut, κεδαίω et in  $-\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ , derivata a præsentī, vel futuro, ut, a τελέω, τελείω, ἐτέλειον, perficio ; γαμέω, uxorem duco, γαμήσω, γαμῆσειω, uxorem ducere cupio ; βρώω, edo, βρώσω, βρωσείω, edere cupio ; ὁπτω, video, ὁψω, ὁψείω, videre cupio ; πολεμέω, bellum gero, πολεμήσω, πολεμησείω, bellaturio.

Sic quæ ex contractis Attici fecerunt incontracta αὐλέω, αὐλῶ, αὐλῶ, ἡῦλον· ἀλεξέω, ἀλεξῶ, ἀλέξω· ἐψέω, ἐψῶ, ἐψω· quæ a circumflexis suis reliqua tempora mutantur, αὐλήσω, ἀλεξήσω, ἐψήσω.

Sic quæ propter consonantem aliquam injectam ε mutârunt in ι, ut, μένω, μίμνω, ἔμιμνον· τέκω, τίκτω· ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπω· γένομαι, γίγνομαι· at ἔπω, ἔσπω, ἔσπω· ἔπομαι, ἔσπομαι, ε non mutant; amittunt tamen illud subinde: ut, σπέτε, pro ἔσπετε, σπέσθαι pro ἔσπεσθαι, σπόμενος, pro ἐσπόμενος. Plurima etiam sunt, quæ unicum tantum tempus habent, ut, εἶσω, *feram*, &c.

## VERBA ANOMALA.

Anomala quæ non æqualiter ut cætera verba conjugantur, sed ab aliis verbis quædam tempora mutantur.

### A.

Ἀγαμαι, *miror, to admire*, imperf. ἡγάμην. Reliqua tempora ab ἀγάζομαι.

Ἀγνυμι, *frango, to break*, fut. ἄξω, aor. 1. ἔαξα, [unde κατέαξα] aor. 2. ἔαγον, aor. 2. pass. ἐάγην, perf. m. ἔαγα. Atticè hæc omnia.

Ἄγω, *ago vel duco, to bring, lead*, præter. Att. ἀγόοχα.

Ἀνδάνω et Ἄδω, *placeo, to please*, fut. ἀδήσω, præter. ἔδηνκα, præter. m. ἦδα et ἔαδα, Att. εὔαδα, poet. et Æol.

Αἰρέω, *capio, to take*, aor. 2. εἶλον, m. εἰλόμην, ab ἔλω inusitato.

Αἰσθάνομαι, *sentio, to perceive, think*, fut. m. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. 2. ᾔσθόμην, præter. pass. ᾔσθημαι.

Ἀλῆμαι et ἀλάομαι, *vagor*, to wander, præt. p. ἀλάλημαι Atticè infin. ἀλῆναι.

Ἀλίσκω, *capio*, to take, fut. ἀλώσω, præt. ἤλωκα et ἐάλωκα, aor. 1. ἐάλωσα, Att. Sic. ἀναλίσκω, *consumo*.

Ἀμαρτάνω, *pecco*, to sin, transgress, fut. ἀμαρτήσω, aor. 2. ἤμαρτον, poet. ἤμειστον.

Αὐξάνω et Αὐξω, *augeo*, to augment, fut. αὐξήσω, fut. m. αὐξήσομαι, præt. p. ἠύξημαι.

## B.

Βαίνω, *vado*, to go, walk, βήσομαι, præt. βέβηκα, præt. m. βέβαια, aor. 2. ἔβην.

Βάλλω, *mitto*, to throw, dart, fut. βαλῶ, βαλήσω, et βλήσω, præt. βέβηκα.

Βλαστάνω, *germino*, to blossom, fut. βλαστήσω, aor. 2. ἔβλαστον.

Βούλομαι, *volo*, to be willing, fut. βουλήσομαι, aor. 1. pass. ἐβουλήθην, ἡβουλήθην, Att. præt. m. βέβουλα.

Βρώσκω et Βιβρώσκω, *edo*, to eat, fut. βρώσω, aor. 1. ἔβρωσα, præt. βέβρωκα, aor. 2. ἔβρων.

## Γ.

Γαμῖω, *duco uxorem*, to marry, aor. 1. ἐγάμησα et ἔγημα, aor. 1. m. ἐγημάμην.

Γηράσκω, *senesco*, to grow old, fut. γηράσω, part. γήρας.

Γίνομαι, *sum*, *fio*, *nascor*, to be, become, born, fut. γενήσομαι, præt. p. γεγέννημαι, præt. m. γέγονα, γέγαα, aor. 2. m. ἐγενόμην, aor. 1. m. ἐγενάμην, *genui vel peperì*.

Γινώσκω, *cognosco*, to know, fut. γνώσομαι, aor. 1. ἔγνωσα, præt. ἔγνωνκα, aor. 2. ἔγνων.

## Δ.

Δαίω, *disco*, to learn, divide, fut. δαήσομαι, præt. δεδάηκα, præt. m. δέδαα.

Δάκνω, *mordeo*, to bite, fut. δήξομαι, aor. 2. ἔδακον, aor. 1. p. ἐδήχθην.

Δαρθάνω, *dormio*, to sleep, fut. δαρθήσομαι, aor. 2. ἔδαρθον, ἔδραθον, poet.

Δεῖδω, *timeo*, to fear, fut. δείσομαι, præt. δέδοικα, δεῖδοικα, et δέδοια, Ion. præt. m. δέδια et δείδια.

Δέω, *desum vel careo*, to bind, lack, want, præt. δεδέηκα, aor. 1. ἐδέησα et ἐδεύησα, fut. m. δευήσομαι, aor. 1. p. ἐδεήθην.

Διδάσκω, *doceo*, to teach, fut. διδάξω et διδασκῆσω, aor. 1. ἐδίδαξα.

Διδράσκω, *fugio*, to fly, aor. 2. ἔδρην.

Δοκέω, *existimo, videor, to think, seem*, fut. δόξω, aor. 1. ἔδοξα et ἔδοκησα.

Δύναμαι, *possum, to be able*, fut. δυνήσομαι, imperf. ἔδυνάμην, ἡδυνάμην, Att. aor. 1. pass. ἔδυνάσθην et ἔδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην, Att. aor. 1. m. ἔδυνησάμην.

## E.

Ἐγρηγορέω, *vigilo, to watch*, praet. ἔγρηγόρηκα, praet. m. ἔγρηγόρηα, ἔγρηγόρηθα, poët.

Ἐδω vel ἐσθίω, *edo, to eat*, praet. ἤκα, ἔδηκα, et ἔδηδοκα, Att. praet. p. ἔδηδομαι et ἔδηδεσμαι, praet. m. ἤδα et ἔδηδα.

Ἐλαύνω, *abigo, to drive away*, fut. ἐλάσω, aor. 1. ἤλασα, praet. ἤλακα, ἐλήλακα, Att. praet. p. ἤλαμαι, Att. ἐλήλαμαι et ἤλασμαι, aor. 1. p. ἤλάθην et ἤλάσθην.

Ἐλπομαι, *spero, to hope*, praet. m. ἔολπα, plus. m. p. ἐόλπειν et ἐώλπειν.

Ἐρχομαι, *venio, to come, go*, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, aor. 2. ἤλυθον, ἦλθον, Sync. praet. m. ἤλυθα, ἐλήλυθα, Att.

Εὑρίσκω, *invenio, to find*, fut. εὔρήσω, aor. 2. εὔρον, praet. p. εὔρημαι, aor. 1. p. εὔρήθην, aor. 1. m. εὔρησάμην et εὔράμην, aor. 2. m. εὔρόμην.

Ἐχω, *habeo, to have*, fut. ἔξω et σχήσω, praet. ἔσχηκα, aor. 2. ἔσχον, praet. p. ἔσχημαι, aor. 1. p. ἐσχέθην, aor. 2. m. ἐσχόμην.

## Θ.

Θνήσκω, *morior, to die*, praet. τέθνηκα, τέθνεικα, et τέθνεια, praet. m. τέθναα, aor. 2. ἔθانون.

## I.

Ἰκνέομαι, *pervenio, to come, arrive*, fut. ἴξομαι, aor. 2. m. ἰκόμην, praet. p. ἴγμαι.

Ἰλάσχομαι, *placo, to appease, be propitious*, fut. ἰλάσομαι, aor. 1. m. ἰλασάμην, praet. p. ἰλασμαι.

Ἰπταμαι, *volo, to fly*, fut. πτήσομαι, aor. 2. ἐπτάμην et ἐπτόμην.

## K.

Καίω, *uro, to burn*, fut. καύσω, aor. 1. ἔκαυσα et ἔκηα.

Κλαίω, *fleo, to weep*, fut. κλαύσω, praet. κέκλαυκα.

Κραίνω et Κραιναίνω, *perficio, to finish*, aor. 1. ἐκρήηνα, praet. p. κεκράαμαι, aor. 1. p. ἐκράάνθην.



## Λ.

Λαγχάνω, *sortior, to obtain by lot*, aor. 2. ἔλαχον, præt. Att. εἴληχα, præt. m. λέλογχα.

Λαμβάνω, *capio, to take, receive*, fut. λήψομαι, aor. 2. ἔλαβον, præt. Att. εἴληφα, præt. p. εἴλημαι.

## Μ.

Μαυθάνω, *disco, to learn*, fut. μαθήσομαι, aor. 2. ἔμαθον.

Μάχομαι, *pugno, to fight*, fut. μαχέσομαι et μαχήσομαι, præt. p. μεμάχημαι, fut. 2. m. μαχοῦμαι.

Μέλω, μέλομαι, *curo, to take care*, fut. μελήσομαι, aor. 2. ἔμελον, præt. m. μέμηλα.

Μιμνήσκω, *in memoriam revoco, to call to mind, remember*, fut. μνήσω, aor. 1. ἐμνησα, præt. p. μέμνημαι.

## Ν.

Ναίω, *habito, to dwell*, fut. νάσσομαι, aor. 1. ἔνασσα, *habitare feci*, aor. 1. p. ἐνάσθην.

## Ο.

\*Οῶ, *oleo, to smell*, ὄσω, ὀζέσω, et ὀζήσω; aor. 1. ὤζεσα, præt. ὤζηκα, præt. m. ὠδα, ὠδωδα, et ὠδοδα, Att. et poët.

Οῖομαι et οἶμαι, *puto, to think*, imperf. ὥομην et ὥμην, fut. οἰήσομαι, præt. p. ὥμαι, aor. 1. p. ὥήθην.

Οἶχομαι, *eo, to go*, οἰχήσομαι, præt. p. ὥχημαι.

\*Ολισθαίνω, *cado, to fall*, fut. ὀλισθήσω, aor. 2. ὥλισθον, præt. m. ὥλισθα.

\*Οφείλω et ὀφλω, *debeo, to owe*, fut. ὀφελήσω et ὀφλήσω, aor. 2. ὤφελον, *quod usurpatur adverbialiter, vel solum, vel cum particulis, αἰ, αἰθε, εἰ, εἰθε, et ὥς, sicut ὀφελον.*

## Π.

Πάσχω, *patior, to suffer, be affected*, fut. πείσομαι, præt. πέπονθα, aor. 2. ἔπαθον.

Πεταννύω et πετάννυμι, *expando, to open*, fut. πετάσω, aor. 1. ἐπέτασα, præt. πεπέτακα et πέπτακα.

Πίνω, *bibo, to drink*, fut. πώσω, præt. πέπωκα, aor. 2. ἔπιον, imper. πῶθι, præt. p. πέπομαι et πέπωμαι, aor. 1. p. ἐπόθην.

Πιπράσκω, *vendo, to sell, traffic*, fut. πρᾶσω, præt. p. πέπραμαι, aor. 1. p. ἐπράθην.

Πίπτω, *cado, to fall*, fut. πτώσω, præt. πέπτωκα, aor. 1. ἔπεσα, aor. 2. ἔπεσον, fut. 1. vel 2. m. πεσοῦμαι.

Πυνθάνομαι, *interrogo, audio, to ask, hear*, fut. πεύσομαι, aor. 2. ἐπυνθόμην, præt. p. πέπυσμαι.

P.

Ῥέζω, *facio, to do, sacrifice*, fut. ῤέξω et ἔρξω, aor. 1. ἔρρεξα, præt. m. ἔοργα pro ἔρρογα.

Ῥέω, *fluo, to flow*, fut. ῤέσω et ῥύσω, præt. ἔρρύηκα, aor. 2. p. ἔρρύην.

Ῥωνύω et ῥώννυμι, *roboro, to strengthen*, fut. ῤώσω, præt. ἔρρωκα, præt. p. ἔρρώμαι.

Σ.

Σβέννύω et σβέννυμι, *extinguo, to extinguish*, fut. σβέσω et σβήσομαι, præt. ἔσβεκα et ἔσβηκα, aor. 1. ἔσβεσα, aor. 2. ἔσβην.

Σπένδω, *libo, to sacrifice, make a treaty*, fut. σπείσω, præt. ἔσπεικα, aor. 1. ἔσπεισα.

Στορενύω, Στορέννυμι, *sterno, to strew, spread*, fut. στορέσω.—  
Στρώω, fut. στρώσω.

T.

Τίτω, *pario, to bring forth a child*, fut. τέξω, aor. 2. ἔτεκον, præt. m. τέτοκα.

Τιτράω et τιτράινω, *perforo, to pierce, bore*, fut. τρήσω, præt. p. τέτρημαι.

Τρέχω, *curro, to run*, præt. δεδράμηκα, aor. 2. ἔδραμον.

Τυγχάνω, *sum, consequor, to be, obtain, frame*, fut. τυχήσω, præt. τετύχηκα, aor. 2. ἔτυχον, fut. m. τεύξομαι.

Υ.

Υπισχνέομαι, *promitto, to promise*, fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, aor. 2. ὑπέσχόμην, præt. p. ὑπέσχημαι, aor. 1. p. ὑπέσχεθην.

Φ.

Φέρω, *fero, to carry, obtain*, fut. ὀψω, aor. 1. ἤνεγκα et ἤνεικα, aor. 2. ἤνεγκον, præt. m. ἤνοχα, ἐνήνοχα, Att.

Φθάνω, *prævenio, to prevent, arrive before*, fut. φθάσω, aor. 1. ἔφθασα, præt. ἔφθακα, aor. 2. ἔφθην.

Φύω, *gigno, nascor, to beget, produce*, aor. 2. ἔφυν.

X.

Χάζω, χάζομαι, *recedo, to retire, go back*, aor. 2. κέχαδον, capio, ἔχαδον, præt. m. κέχαυδα.

Χαίρω, *gaudeo, to rejoice*, fut. χαίρήσω, præt. p. κεχάρημαι.

Ω.

Ῥθίω, *pello, to push, thrust, drive*, fut. ὤσω, aor. 1. ὤσα, ὤθισα, ἔωσα, Att. præt. p. ὤσμαι et ἔωσμαι.

The following list of defective verbs are not in the Eton edition; I have placed them here, hoping they will be found useful.

## A.

- "Ἄδω for αἶδω P. *cano*, to sing, 1 fut. mid. ᾄσομαι, 1 aor. act. ᾄσα.  
 "Ἄδω, *satio*, to fill, to cloy, 1 fut. ἄσω, 1 aor. inf. ἄσαι.  
 "Ἄδω, *placeo*, to please, &c. 2 aor. ἔαδον for ἔιδον, 2 fut. ἄδῶ; perf. mid. ἔαδα for ἔδα.  
 "Ἀλέξω, *arceo*, to drive away, to help, &c. 1 fut. ἀλεξήσω, 1 aor. ἀλέξησα, from ἀλεξέω, whence ἀλεξέειν; but 1 aor. inf. ἀλέσαι and ἀλέξασθαι.  
 "Ἀναλίσκω, *consumo*, to consume, 1 fut. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνήλωκα and ἡνάλωκα; perf. pass. ἀνήλωμαι.  
 "Ἀμβελίσκω, *abortior*, to miscarry, 1 fut. ἀμβλώσω, from ἀμβλόω.  
 "Ἀμφιέννυμι, *induo*, to clothe, to put on, 1 fut. ἀμφίεσω, 1 aor. ἡμφίεσα; perf. pass. ἡμφίεσμαι.  
 "Ἀναγινώσκω, *lego*, to read, imperf. ἀνεγίνωσκον, perf. ἀνέγνωκα, 2 aor. ἀνέγνω; 1 fut. mid. ἀναγνώσομαι, from ἀναγνώω and ἀνάγνωμι.  
 "Ἀναιίνωμαι, *renuo*, to refute, &c. perf. ἀνήνημαι and ἡνήνημαι, 1 aor. mid. ἡνήνάμην, from ἀναιινέω.  
 "Ἀναμιμνήσκω, *admoneo*, to admonish, 1 fut. ἀναμιμνήσω; 1 aor. pass. ἀνεμνήσθην.  
 "Ἀνοίγω, *aperio*, to open, 1 fut. ἀνοίξω, 1 aor. ἀνέωξα, Att. ἡνοιξα; perf. mid. ἀνέωγα; perf. pass. ἀνέωγμαι, 1 aor. ἀνέωχθην.  
 "Ἀπαυρῶ, *privo*, to deprive, 1 aor. ἀπηύρεα for ἀπηύρεσα, 2 aor. ἀπηύρεον.  
 "Ἀπεχθάνομαι, *odio sum*, to be odious, 1 fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθήμην; perf. pass. ἀπήχθημαι, from ἀπεχθέομαι.  
 "Ἀπόλλυμι, *perdo*. See "Ολλυμι, to destroy.  
 "Ἀρέσκω, *placeo*, to please, 1 fut. ἀρέσω, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, perf. ἤρεκα, perf. pass. ἤρεσμαι, from ἀρέω.  
 "Ἀχθομαι, *dolco*, to grieve, to be sorry, 1 fut. ἀχθήσομαι and ἀχθείσομαι; 1 aor. pass. ἡχθίσθην, from ἀχθέομαι.

## B.

- Βίω, *vivo*, to live, 1 fut. βιώσω, 2 aor. ἐβίαν, part. βιόνς, from βίωμι.  
 Βόσκω, *pasco*, to feed, &c. 1 fut. βόσω, βώσω and βοσκήσω, 1 aor. ἐβόσκησα, from βοσκέω.

## Γ.

- Γηθῶ and γήθω, *laetor*, to rejoice, 1 fut. γηθήσω; perf. mid. γήγηθα Part. γηγηθῶς.  
 Γετηγορέω. See "Εγετηγορέω, *vigilo*, to watch, &c. p. 125.

## Δ.

- Διζομαι, *divido*, 1 fut. δάσομαι; perf. pass. δίδασμαι.  
 Δαίζω, to divide, 1 fut. δαίξω, 1 aor. ἐδαίξα; perf. pass. δεδάϊγμαι.  
 Δαίω, *uro*, to burn, &c. perf. mid. δέδηκα.  
 Δεικνύω and Δείκνυμι, *ostendo*, to show, &c. 1 fut. δείξω, perf. δέδειχα; perf. pass. δέδειγμαι, from δείκω.

Δέμω, *struo*, to build, perf. δέδηκα for δεδέμηκα.

Δέομαι, *rogo*, to ask, &c. 1 fut. δέησομαι; perf. pass. δεδέημαι, 1 aor. ἐδέηθην, from δέομαι.

Δέσχω, *video*, to see, 2 aor. ἔδραπον; perf. mid. δέδορα.

Δέω, *ligo*, to tie or bind, 1 fut. δέσω and δήσω, 1 aor. ἔδησα, perf. δέδηκα; perf. pass. δέδεμαι and δέδημαι.

Δύνω and δύω, *subeo*, to go under, to put on, 1 fut. δύσω, perf. δέδυσκα, 2 aor. ἔδυν, from δῦμι.

E.

Εάω, *sino*, to permit, to suffer, 1 fut. ἐάσω, 1 aor. εἶασα, perf. εἶακα and εἶακα.

Εγείρω, *excito*, to excite or stir up, 1 fut. ἐγερῶ, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, perf. ἤγειρα; perf. pass. ἐγήγερμαι for ἤγειραι.

Εγχείω, *infundo*. See Χέω.

Εθέλω, *volo*. See Θέλω, to be willing.

Εθω, *consuesco*, to be accustomed, perf. mid. εἴωθα for εἶθα.

Εἶδω and Εἶδω, *scio*, *video*, to know, to see, 1 fut. εἶσω and εἰδήσω, perf. εἶδονα, plu. εἰδέσκουσιν, εἰδύν, Att. ἤδυν, part. εἰδηκώς, εἰδώς, 2 aor. εἶδον, imper. ἰδέ, opt. ἴδοιαι, subj. ἴδω, inf. ἰδεῖν, part. ἰδών; 1 fut. mid. εἴσομαι, 1 aor. εἰσάμην, perf. εἶδα, οἶδασθα and οἶσθα.

Εἴκω, *similis sum*, to resemble, to be like, 1 fut. εἴξω, 1 aor. εἶξα and εἶξα, 2 aor. εἶκον; perf. mid. οἶκα and ἰοικα, plu. οἰκύν and ἰώκυν, part. οἰκώς.

Εἶπω, *dico*, to say, &c. 1 aor. εἶπα, 2 aor. εἶπον, imper. εἰπέ, opt. εἴποιμι, subj. εἴπω, infin. εἰπεῖν, part. εἰπών.

Εἴρω and Εἴρω, *dico*, to say, 1 fut. εἴρῶ and εἴρσω, perf. εἴρηκα; perf. pass. εἴρημαι, paulo-p. fut. εἰρήσομαι.

Εργάζομαι, *operor*, to be employed, to work, 1 fut. ἐργάσομαι, 1 aor. ἐργασάμην; perf. pass. ἐεργάσθην.

Εἶδω, *facio*. See Εἶδω, p. 127.

Εἶρωμαι, *interrogo*, to ask, &c. 1 fut. ἐρήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐρησάμην, ἡράμην, 2 aor. ἡρόμην, εἰρόμην.

Εἶρω, *pereo*, to walk mournfully, to perish. 1 fut. ἐρήσω, perf. ἐρήκα.

Εὔδω, *dormio*, to sleep, 1 fut. εὔδω, 1 aor. εὔδησα.

Z.

Ζάω, ζῆς, ζῆ, *vivo*, to live, imp. ζῆ and ζῆθι, opt. ζάειν and ζών, from ζῶμι, inf. ζῆν, part. ζῶν, imp. ζῆν, 1 fut. ζήσω, 1 aor. ἔζησα, from ζῆμι.

Ζώννυω and Ζώννυμι, *cingo*, to bind, to gird, 1 fut. ζώσω, perf. ἔζωπα; perf. pass. ἐζώσμαι, 1 aor. ἐζώσθην, from ζέω.

H.

Ἡθάσσω, *pubesco*, to come to ripe age, 1 fut. ἡθήσω, 1 aor. ἡθησα, perf. ἡθηκα, from ἡβάω.

Ἡδομαι, Ἡδω, *seldom*, *laetor*, to be glad, 1 fut. ἡσομαι, 1 aor. ἡσάμην; perf. pass. ἡσμαι, 1 aor. ἡσθην.

Θ.

Θέλω and Ἐθέλω, *volo*, to be willing, 1 fut. θελήσω and ἐθέλῃσω, 1 aor. ἐθέλησα and ἐθέλησα, from θελέω and ἐθέλειω.

Θηράνω, *acuō*, to whet or sharpen, to excite, &c. 1 fut. θήξω, 1 aor. ἔθιξα, perf. τέθιχα, from θήγω.

Θιγγάνω, *attingo*, to touch, &c. 1 fut. θίξω, perf. τέθιχα, 2 aor. ἔθιγον, from θίγω.

## I.

- Ἰδρύω, *constituo, to place, to appoint*, 1 fut. ἰδρύσω, 1 aor. ἰδρύσα; perf. ἰδρύκα, perf. pass. ἰδρυμαι, inf. ἰδεῖσθαι, 1 aor. ἰδεῖσθην, from ἰδρύω.  
 Ἰzáνω, *sido, to place or seat, to sit down*, 1 fut. ἰζήσω, 1 aor. ἰζήσα and ἴσα, from ἰζέω.  
 Ἰπτῃμι, *to fly*, 1 fut. πτήσω, 2 aor. ἔπτην.

## K.

- Καθαίρω, *purgo, to cleanse, &c.* 1 fut. καθαρεύω, 1 aor. ἐκάθηρα.  
 Καθίζομαι, *sedeo, to sit*, 2 fut. καθιδοῦμαι; 1 aor. pass. ἐκαθίσθην.  
 Καθιστάνω, *statuo, to appoint, to constitute*, 1 fut. καταστήσω, perf. καθίστακα, from καθίστημι.  
 Καλίω, *voco, to call*, 1 fut. καλέσω, perf. κέκληκα for κηάληκα.  
 Κάμνω, *laboro, to labour*, 1 fut. καμῶ, perf. κέκμηκα for κηάμηκα, 2 aor. ἔκαμον.  
 Κέλομαι, P. κέλομαι, *hortor, to advise, &c.* 1 fut. κηλήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐκηλήσαμην, from κέλομαι.  
 Κεραυνῶ and Κεράννυμι, *misceo, to mix or mingle*, 1 fut. κηράσω and κηράσω, perf. κηέρακα and κηρακα; perf. pass. κηέρασμαι and κηεραμαι, 1 aor. ἐκηάσθην, 1 fut. κηεθήσομαι, from κηράω.  
 Κηράνω, *invenio, to find*, 1 fut. κηρήσω, from κηρέω.  
 Κλάζω, *clango, to make a noise, to sound a trumpet*, 1 fut. κλάγξω and κηκλάγξω, 1 aor. ἐκλαγξα, perf. κέκλαγχα, 2 aor. ἐκλαγον; perf. mid. κέκληγα, part. κηκληγώς, from κλάγω.  
 Κορεννῶ and Κορέννυμι, *saturo, to satiate, to satisfy*, 1 fut. κορέσω and κορήσω, 1 aor. ἐκόρεσα, perf. κηκόρηκα; perf. mid. κήκορα, from κορέω.  
 Κηράζω, *clamo, to bawl or make a noise*, 1 fut. κηράζω, 1 aor. ἔκηραξα, Att. ἐκηραξα, 2 aor. ἔκηραγον, 2 fut. κηραγῶ; perf. mid. κηεραγα.  
 Κεῖμαιμαι, *pendeo, to hang, to suspend*, 1 fut. κηεμάσομαι.  
 Κηεμαννῶ and Κηεμάννυμι, *suspendo, to hang, &c.* 1 fut. κηεμάσω, from κηεμάω.  
 Κτείνω, *occido, to slay, to kill*, 1 fut. κτενῶ, 1 aor. ἐκτεῖνα, perf. ἔκτακα, 2 aor. ἔκτην, from κτήμι.  
 Κυλίνδω, *volvo, to roll*, 1 fut. κυλίσω, from κυλίω, and κυλινδήσω, from κυλινδέω.  
 Κύρω, *incido, to meet with, to be, to obtain*, 1 fut. κύρσω, 1 aor. ἔκυρεσα, optat. Ἄ. κύρεσθαι, infin. κύρσαι, part. κύρσαι; perf. mid. κύρομαι.

## Λ.

- Λαθάνω, *lateo, to be hidden or unknown*, 1 fut. λήσω and λήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, perf. pass. λέλησμαι, 1 aor. ἐλήσθην; perf. mid. λέληθα, 2 aor. ἔλαθόμην, from λήθω.

## M.

- Μαίνομαι, *insanio, to be mad*, 1 fut. μανοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐμηνάμην, perf. μέμνηνα; 2 aor. pass. ἐμάνην.  
 Μείρομαι, *divido, to divide*, perf. mid. μέμορα, P. ἔμμορα; perf. pass. εἴμαρμαι or εἴμαρμαι.  
 Μέλλω, *cunctor, to delay, to be about to be*, 1 fut. μελλήσω, 1 aor. ἐμέλλησα, from μελλέω.  
 Μένω, P. Μίμνω, *maneo, to tarry or stay*, 1 fut. μενῶ, 1 aor. ἔμεινα, perf. μεμείνηκα, from μενέω; perf. mid. μέμονα.



Μίγνυω and Μίγνυμι, misceo, to mix, 1 fut. μίξω, 1 aor. ἔμιξα, perf. μέμιχα ; perf. pass. μέμιγμαι, 1 aor. ἐμίχθην, 2 aor. ἐμίγην, from μίγω.  
Μοργνύω and Μοργνυμι, abstergo. See Ὁμοργνυμι.

N.

Νέμω, pasco, to distribute, to feed, 1 fut. νεμῶ, 1 aor. ἔνεμα, perf. νενέμηκα, as if from νεμέω.  
Νήθω, neo, to spin, 1 fut. νήσω, from νέω.

O.

Οἶγω, aperio. See Ἀνοίγω.  
Οἰδαίνω, tumefacio, to swell, 1 fut. οἰδήσω, perf. ὤδηκα, from οἰδέω.  
Οἰκτιρίζω, misereor, to pity, 1 fut. οἰκτιρήσω, 1 aor. ὤκτιρησα and ὤκτιρα.  
Ὀλλύω and Ὀλλυμι, perdo, to destroy, 1 fut. ὀλέσω, 1 aor. ὤλεσα, perf. ὤλεκα, Att. ὀλώλεκα, 2 aor. ὤλον, 2 fut. ὀλῶ; perf. mid. ὤλα, Att. ὀλωλα, from ὀλέω, P. ὀλέσσω.  
Ὅρνυω and Ὅρνυμι, juro, to swear, 1 fut. ὁμόσω, 1 aor. ὤμοσα, perf. ὤμοκα, Att. ὁμόμοκα ; 1 aor. mid. ὁμοσάμην, 2 fut. ὁμοῦμαι, from ὁμόω.  
Ὅμοργνυμι, abstergo, to wipe, &c. 1 fut. ὁμόρξω, 1 aor. ὤμορξα, perf. ὤμορξα 1 fut. mid. ὁμόρξομαι, 1 aor. ὁμορξάμην.  
Ὅνημι and Ὅνινημι, juvo, to help, 1 fut. ὀνήσω, 1 aor. ὤνησα ; 1 fut. mid. ὀνήσομαι, 1 aor. ὀνήσάμην, from ὀνάω.  
Ὅπτάνω and Ὅπτάνομαι, video, to see, 1 fut. ὀψομαι, ὀψι Att. for ὀψη, infin. ὀψέσθαι, perf. ὀπῶπα for ὤπα ; perf. pass. ὤμμαι, 1 aor. ὤφθην, 1 fut. ὀφθήσομαι, from ὀπτομαι.  
Ὄρω, excito, to excite, to stir up, 1 fut. ὀρῶ, Æ. ὄρσω, 1 aor. ὤρσα ; perf. mid. ὄρα, Att. ὄρωρα and ὄρορα.  
Ὄσφραίνομαι, olfacio, to smell, 1 fut. ὀσφρανούμαι and ὀσφρήσομαι, 1 aor. ὀσφρησάμην and ὀσφράμην, from ὀσφράομαι.

Π.

Πάομαι, possideo, to possess, 1 fut. πάσομαι, 1 aor. ἐπασάμην ; perf. pass. πέπαμαι.  
Πέρω, vasto, to lay waste, to destroy, 1 fut. πέρσω, 1 aor. ἔπερσα, 2 aor. ἐπαρθον and ἔπραθον.  
Πέσσω and Πέττω, coquo, to boil, to cook, 1 fut. πέψω, 1 aor. ἔπεψα, from πίπτω.  
Πέτομαι, Πέταμαι, Πετάομαι, and Ποτάομαι, volo, imperf. ἐπετόμην, perf. pass. πετότημαι. See Ἰπταμαι, to fly.  
Πηγνύω and Πήγνυμι, figo, to fix, to fasten, 1 fut. πήξω, 1 aor. ἔπηξα ; 2 aor. pass. ἐπάγην ; 1 fut. mid. πήξομαι, 1 aor. ἐπηξάμην, from πήγω.  
Πίμπτημι, incendo, to set on fire, to inflame, 1 fut. περήσω, 1 aor. ἔπερησα, from περήθω.  
Πλήττω, percutio, to strike, 1 fut. πλήξω ; 2 aor. pass. ἐπλήγην, when referred to the body, ἐπλάγην, when referred to the mind ; perf. mid. πέπλεγα.

P.

Ῥέω, obsolete, dico, to speak, &c. 1 aor. pass. ἐρρήθην and ἐρρίθην, part. ῥηθεῖς, 1 fut. ῥηθήσομαι.  
Ῥηγνύω and Ῥήγνυμι, rumpo, to break, to cleave, 1 fut. ῥήξω ; perf. mid. ἔρρωγα, Att. for ἐρρήγα ; 2 aor. pass. ἐρράγην, from ῥήσσω.

## Σ.

Σεύω, *moveo*, to move, &c. 1 aor. ἔσυσσα; pres. pass. σεύομαι, perf. ἔσσυμαι, 1 aor. ἐσύθην; 1 aor. mid. ἐσυνάμην.

Στεφανίζω and Στεφάννυμι, *sterno*, to spread, to extend, 1 fut. στερώσω, 1 aor. ἔστρωσα, perf. ἔστρωκα; perf. pass. ἐστρωμαι, 1 aor. ἐστρώθην, from στρέω.

Σχίζω, *cohibeo*. See "Εχω.

## Τ.

Τανύω and Τάζω, *extendo*, to stretch out, to seize, 1 fut. τανύσω, perf. τέτακα; perf. pass. τέταμαι.

Τέμνω, *seco*, to cut, to cleave, 1 fut. τεμῶ and τεμήξω, from τεμήσσω, perf. τέτμηκα, 2 aor. ἔταμον; perf. pass. τέτμημαι, from τεμάω.

Τεύχω, *fabrico*, to work in wood, to build, 1 fut. τεύξω, 1 aor. ἔτευξα; perf. pass. τέτυγμαι.

Τίνω, *solvo*, to pay, to honour, also to punish, 1 fut. τίσω, 1 aor. ἔτισα, perf. τέτικα, from τίω.

Τιτρώσκω, *vulnero*, to wound, 1 fut. τρώσω, 1 aor. ἔτρωσα, perf. τέτρωκα, from τρέω.

Τλάω, *tolero*, to endure, to sustain, 1 fut. τλήσω, perf. τέτληκα, 2 aor. ἔτλην, from τλήμι.

Τρέφω, *nutrio*, to nurse, to nourish, 1 fut. τρέψω, 1 aor. ἔθρεψα, perf. pass. ἐτρέφωμαι, 2 aor. ἐτρέφην.

Τρώγω, *comedo*, to eat, 2 aor. ἔφαγον; 2 fut. mid. φαγοῦμαι, from φάγω.

## Υ.

ὑπνώτω, *dormito*, to sleep, 1 fut. ὑπνώσω, from ὑπνίω.

ῥίω, *pluo*, *rigo*, to rain, to water, 1 fut. ῥύω, 1 aor. ῥύα; perf. pass. ῥύμαι, 1 aor. ῥύθην, part. perf. ῥυμένους.

## Φ.

Φάσκω, *dico*, to say, to speak, imperf. ἔφασκον, 1 fut. φήσω, 1 aor. ἔφησα, from φημί.

Φεύγω, *fugio*, to shun, to fly, to run away, 1 fut. φεύξω, φεύξομαι, and φευξοῦμαι, 2 aor. ἔφυγον; perf. mid. πέφευγα.

Φθείρω, *corumpo*, to corrupt, 1 fut. φθειρῶ; perf. mid. ἐφθορα.

Φθίω, *tabesco*, to decay, to wither, 1 fut. φθίσω, 1 aor. ἔφθισα, perf. ἔφθικα; perf. pass. ἐφθιμαι, from φθίω.

Φρίσσω or Φρίπτω, *horreo*, to shudder, to be in great fear, 1 fut. φρίξω, perf. πέφριξα for πέφριχα.

## Χ.

Χάσκω, *dehisco*, to gape, to long for, 2 aor. ἔχανον; 1 fut. mid. χανοῦμαι, perf. κέχηκα, from χαίνω.

Χίω, *fundo*, to pour, to spill, 1 fut. χύσω, 1 aor. ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, and ἔχεα, inf. χίαι, perf. κέχυκα for κέχευκα, 2 aor. ἔχεις, 2 fut. χύῳ; perf. pass. κέχυμαι, 1 aor. ἐχύθην, 1 fut. χυθήσομαι from χύω; 1 aor. mid. ἐχέαμην.

Χραινίζω and Χρᾶννυμι, *coloro*, to colour or stain, 1 fut. χρώσω, 1 aor. ἔχρωσα; perf. pass. κέχρωμαι and κέχρωσμαι, 1 aor. ἐχρώθην.

Χωννύω and Χώννυμι, *obstruct*, to build a heap of stones or earth, 1 fut. χώσω, 1 aor. ἔχωσα; perf. pass. κέχωσμαι, 1 aor. ἐχώσθην, from χόω or χῶω.

## Ω.

ὠνέομαι, *emo*, to buy, &c. 1 fut. ὠνήσομαι; perf. pass. ὠνῆμαι and ὠννήμαι, 1 aor. ὠνήθην and ὠννήθην.

NOTE, The compounds of the anomalous verbs are formed after the same manner.

## ADVERBIUM.

ADVERBIUM est aut *primarium*, ut, νῦν, *nunc*; τότε, *tunc*; aut *derivatum* in -στὶ, ut, Ἑλληνιστὶ, *Græcè*; Ῥωμαϊστὶ, *Latine*; item in -δὸν, ut, κυνῆδὸν, *caninè*; in -ην, ut, κρύβδην, *secretò*; in -εὶ, ut, πανσυδεὶ, *omnino prorsus*; et in -αξ, ut, ὀδᾶξ, *mordicus*.

A genitivo plurali nominis adjectivi ducitur adverbium in -ως, ut, τῶν ἀληθῶν, ἀληθῶς, *verè*; τῶν ὀξέων, ὀξέως, *acute*.

Porro -δε, -σε, -ζε, adjectiones syllabicæ notæ sunt ad locum; -θεν, -θε, de loco; -δι, -σι, -χοῦ, -χῇ, in loco; ut, οὐρανόνδε, *ad cælum*; οὐρανόθε, *de cælo*; πάντοθι, πανταχοῦ, πανταχῇ, *ubique, ubivis*.

Ἄρι, ἐρι, ἄγα, βρι, δα, ζα, βου, λα, λι, aliis præfixæ dictionibus earum adaugent significata; ut, δῆλος, *manifestus*; ἐρίδηλος vel ἐρίδηλος, *valde manifestus*; νη\* et νε, in compositione privant, ut, νήπιος, *infans*; νέπους, *pedibus carens*.

Ευ in compositione præstantiæ seu laudis significationem inducit, ut, εὐειδής, *pulcher*; εὐσμος, *suaveolens*; aut facilitatis, ut, εὐκίνητος, *facile mobilis*; aut felicitatis, ut, εὐγαμος, *con-nubio felix*.

Δυσ in compositione omnibus his significationibus adversatur, ut, δυσειδής, *deformis*; δύσσμος, *difficilis*.

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\* Nonnunquam etiam, sed rarissimè, augent, ut, νήδυμος, *valde dulcis* νήχυτος, *late fluens*.

*fœtidus* ; δυσκίνητος, *difficulter mobilis* ; δύσγαμος, *connubio infelix*.

"Ἄλφα, in compositis privat, conjungit, et auget ; ut, χάρις, *gratia* ; ἄχαρις, *ingratus* ; πάντες, *omnes* ; ἅπαντες, *omnes simul* ; ξύλον, *lignum* ; ἄξυλος, *lignis plenus*.

Adjectiva neutralia sæpe adverbiascunt.

Adverbiis videntur accenseri interjectiones.

#### OBSERVATIONS UPON THE ADVERB.

The adverb is a part of speech, *added*, as it were, to other words, verbs, adjectives, &c. to express some modification or circumstance of a quality, an action, or an affirmation.

Qualities may be possessed to a greater or less extent ; actions may be performed with different degrees of frequency, vigour, and skill ; affirmations may be made in an absolute or conditional, a doubtful or a positive form ; to almost all objects belong the relations of time and place ; and in most, a certain arrangement either does, or may subsist, which it is necessary to have in view, when they are the subjects of contemplation. All these, and other similar circumstances or modifications of things, are expressed by adverbs, which are merely an abridged mode of speech, to denote by one word, what might, by a circumlocution, be resolved into two or more ; "exceedingly," for instance, is the same as "in a high degree ;" "here," the same as "in this place ;" "thus," the same as "in this manner." Adverbs may, therefore, be regarded as less necessary, and introduced later into use, than many other classes of words. Accordingly, we find that they are all either immediately or remotely derived from words previously established in the language. Most commonly, they are derived from adjectives or participles, not unfrequently from nouns, sometimes from pronouns, and, in a few instances, from verbs.

As adverbs are all indeclinable, admitting of no change by flexion of any kind, and as all of them are to be found in their proper places in every Lexicon, it is unnecessary to give any list of them. The following general remarks, however, may facilitate the knowledge of this part of speech to the learner :

In Greek, adverbs of quality commonly terminate in -ως, and are derived from the genitive plural of the corresponding adjective, by changing -ν into -ς ; as, from ὀξύων, genitive plural of ὀξύς, *sharp*, comes ὀξέως, *sharply* ; from ἀληθῶν, genitive plural of ἀληθής, *true*, comes ἀληθῶς, *truly*.

Adverbs of time are frequently formed by adding -τε to the primitive word ; as, from ὅ, *which*, is formed ὅτε, *at which time, when* ; τὸ, *the*, τότε, *at the time, then*.

Adverbs denoting number, generally have their termination in -ακις, which is equivalent to our English word, *times* ; as, πολλάκις, *many times, often*, from πολλός, *many* ; ὅσάκις, *how many times, how often*, from ὅσος, *how great* ; πέντάκις, *five times*, from πέντε, *five*.



Adverbs denoting distribution or arrangement, end in *-δον* ; as, *ἰλαδὸν*, troop by troop, from *ἰλη*, a troop ; *κλιμακῆδον*, step by step, from *κλίμαξ*, a step ; *ἀγγελῆδον*, flock by flock, from *ἀγέλη*, a flock.

Some adverbs in *-δον*, and those in *-δην* and *-ιστι*, signify manner or resemblance ; as, *κυνῆδον*, after the manner of a dog, impudently, from *κύων* ; *κερυβδῆν*, after the manner of concealment, secretly, from *κερύπτω* ; *Ῥωμαῖστί*, after the manner of the Romans, in the Roman language, from *Ῥωμαῖος*, a Roman.

The other terminations of adverbs are too numerous to be reduced to general rules, but must be learned by use.

Some adverbs admit of degrees of comparison, or, to speak more properly, there are adverbs derived from adjectives in each of these degrees ; as, from *σοφός*, wise, comes *σοφῶς*, wisely ; from *σοφώτερος*, wiser, *σοφωτέρως*, more wisely ; from *σοφωτάτος*, wisest, *σοφωτάτως*, most wisely.

If the positive adverb ends in *-ω*, so do the comparative and superlative ; as, *ἄνω*, upwards, comparative *ἀνωτέρω*, superlative *ἀνωτάτω*.

#### ADVERBIAL PARTICLES.

Besides those adverbs which are used by themselves, there is a species of words termed adverbial particles, which are only used in composition, and are either prefixed or added to other words to modify their signification.

Adverbial particles *prefixed* to words are the following :

*α*, used in three different senses, which perhaps were originally indicated by the tone of the speaker. 1st. In a privative or negative sense ; *ἄχαρις*, unthankful, from *α* prefixed to *χάρις*, thanks ; *ἄφθιτος*, incorruptible, from *α* prefixed to *φθίτος*, corruptible. 2d. In an augmentative or increased sense ; as, *ἄξυλος*, full of wood, from *α* prefixed to *ξύλον*, wood ; *ἄτενης*, full stretched, from *α* prefixed to *τείνω*, I stretch. 3d. In a collective sense ; as, *ἅπαντες*, all together, from *α* prefixed to *πάντες*, all.\*

*ἀρι*, *ἔρι*, *βοῦ*, *βεῖ*, *δὰ*, *ζα*, *λα*, *λι*. These increase the signification of the word to which they are prefixed ; as, *δῆλος*, manifest, *ἀεὶδῆλος*, very manifest, &c.

*νή* and *νέ*. These are always privative or negative ; as, *νήπιος*, an infant, from *νή* and *ἔπω*, I speak.

*εῖ* and *δύς* ; *εῖ* always used in a good sense, as denoting kindness, pleasure, or facility ; *δύς* in a bad sense, signifying hardship, difficulty, or pain ; as, *εὐμενής*, benevolent or kind ; *δυσμενής*, malevolent, from *μένος*, compounded with *εῖ* or *δύς* ; *εὐάλωτος*, easy to be taken ; *δυσάλωτος*, hard to be taken.

Particles *added to the end* of words, are the following :

*-δε*, *-σε*, *-ζε*, denoting to a place, answering to the English termination, ward ; *οὐρανόνδε*, to heaven, heavenward ; *οἶκαδε*, homeward ; *ἐκῦσε*, to that place, thitherward ; *χαμάζε*, to the earth, earthward.

*-σι*, *-σι*, *-οι*, *-χου*, *-χη*, signifying in a place ; as, *οὐρανόσι*, in heaven ; *Ἀθηναῖσι*, in Athens ; *οἶκαί*, at home ; *πανταχοῦ* and *πανταχῇ*, in every place, every where.

*-θεν* and *-θε*, denoting from a place ; as, *οὐρανόθεν* or *οὐρανόθεν*, from heaven. *γέ*, added to a noun or pronoun to render it emphatical ; as, *ἐγώ γε*, I for my part ; *ὅ γε*, he for his part.

\* *α* is sometimes also redundant, making no change on the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.



## CONJUNCTIO.

CONJUNCTIONES adversativæ; καίπερ, εἰ καὶ, καὶν, καὶν εἰ, *etsi*.

Causales; γὰρ, καὶ γὰρ, ἢ γὰρ, γάρτοι, γάρπου, γὰρ, δήπου, *nam, enim, etenim*; οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ, *non enim*; ὅτι, διὸ, διότι, καθότι, οὖνεκα, *poëticè, quod*; ἐπεὶ, *postquam*; ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα, *poëticè, ὥστε, ut*.

Copulativæ; καὶ et τε, *que*; ἡδὲ, *poëticè, atque*; καὶ μέντοι, *atque*; καὶ μὴν καὶ, *quinetiam*; καί τοι καὶ, *atque adeo*; καὶ γὰρ αὖ, *rursus etiam*.

Connexivæ, ceu conditionales; εἰ cum compositis ἐάν, ἂν, ἥν, *si*; περ, εἰδὴ, εἰδῆπερ, *siquidem*; ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδῆπερ, ἐπειοῦν, ἐπειῆ, *si, cùm, postquam, quandoquidem*; εἰ δ' ἄρα, *sin vero*.

Discretivæ; μὲν, *quidem*; δέ, *vero*; γε, ἀτὰρ, ἀλλὰ, *saltem, sed, verùm*; μέντοι, *sanè sed*; μέντοι που, μέντοι γε, *nimirum tamen*; δέγε, δέπου, δέτοι, *autem*; δέ δὴ, *jam vero*.

Disjunctivæ; ἢ, ἥτοι, ἥπου, *vel, aut, sive*.

Dubitativæ; ut, ἄρα, *num? μῶν, nunquid?*

Rationales ceu collectivæ; οὖν, ἄρα, τοιδὴ, τοίγαρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, καὶ δὴ, τοῦνεκα, *poëticè, quare, ideo, igitur, idcirco, ergo, οὐκουν, non igitur*.

Redditivæ; ὁμως, δήπου, γεδήπου, ἔμπης, *tamen, ἀλλὰ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ δὴ, ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἀλλ' οὖν, at enim*,

*sed, tamen, atqui, at vero;\* καίτοι, καίτοιγε, at-  
qui, sed, quanquam.*

Potentiales; ut, ἂν, κε, vel κεν.

Expletivæ, quæ, utcunque vacare videantur,  
suam tamen quæque vim, suumque sensum,  
licet nonnunquam reconditiorem, habent; ῥα,  
κεν, νυ, που, τοι, περ, πω, &c.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE CONJUNCTION.

The conjunction is that part of speech which expresses such a con-  
nection subsisting between two or more sentences, that each, though  
complete in itself, unites with the others to form one entire sentence of  
the whole; as, "he went out, *and* I followed," "we did it, *that* you  
might be safe." Like other indeclinable parts of speech, conjunctions  
appear to have been originally parts of verbs or nouns, appropriated by  
common use, to denote particular modes of connection, till, from this  
constant application, they came to be considered as forming a separate  
part of speech.

Objects are commonly brought together or conjoined in one of three  
ways: 1st. As *united* in the same action or event; 2d. As *compared* and  
*distinguished*, for the selection of one or more out of a greater number;  
3d. As *dependent* upon, or *derived* from one another. Conjunctions,  
therefore, being words which express the connection of ideas, are pro-  
perly divided into three corresponding classes, *copulative*, *comparative* or  
*adversative*, (termed *disjunctive*,) and *conditional*.

The principal conjunctions in Greek, are the following

1. Copulative.

καί, τε, ἥδὲ, *and*.

πρόσδε, πρόσγε, *besides*.

ἔτι, *moreover*.

κί, *to wit*.

2. Comparative or adversative.

ἢ, *or*.

εἴτε, εἰάντε, ἥπερ, ἥπου, *whether*.

πλὴν, *except*.

μὲν, *on the one hand*.

δὲ, *on the other hand*.

μᾶλλον ἢ, *rather than*.

ἀλλὰ, ἀτὰρ, *but*.

ἔμως, *yet*.

3. Consecutive and conditional.

εἰ, εἰάν, ἂν, *if*.

ἂν, prefixed to verbs to de-  
note a wish or desire.

γὰρ, *for*.

οὖν, *wherefore*.

οὖν, *therefore*.

ὅτι, *since*.

ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα, *consequently*.

ἵνα, *that, to the end that*.

ὥς, *that*.

ὥστε, *so that*.

ἐπεὶ, *since*.

εἰμὴν, *unless*.

τοίνυν, τοιγὰρ, *wherefore*.

\* Ἀλλά γε οὖν, *at certe saltem*; ἀλλὰ δὲ καί, *imo etiam*.

## OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are words commonly *put before* nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of one object to another, in respect of place, time, possession, interchange, or mutual action.

Prepositions originally denoted the relation of *place* only; but, by degrees, their signification was extended to express the other relations also.

Prepositions, in Greek, are eighteen in number, and always require to be joined with some particular case of the noun to which they refer.

Four require the genitive case.

|                                                                   |                                                         |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ , set against,<br>instead of, in return for. | $\alpha\pi\delta$ , from.<br>$\epsilon\kappa$ , out of. | $\pi\epsilon\delta$ , before, in presence of,<br>in defence of. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|

Two require the dative.

|                     |                                            |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| $\epsilon\nu$ , in, | $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ , with, together with. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|

One requires the accusative.

$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , to, at.

One requires sometimes the genitive, and sometimes the accusative.

$\delta\iota\alpha$ , with the genitive, *through, by means of*.  
with the accusative, *because of, on account of*.

Ten require sometimes the genitive, sometimes the dative, sometimes the accusative.

|                                                                                                              |                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\alpha\mu\phi\iota$ , about.                                                                                | $\pi\alpha\epsilon\alpha$ , at, beside, or near.                                      |
| $\alpha\nu\alpha$ , back along, up, up and<br>down, up upon.                                                 | $\pi\epsilon\gamma\iota$ , round about, concerning.                                   |
| $\epsilon\pi\iota$ , upon.                                                                                   | $\pi\epsilon\delta\epsilon$ , terminating in, to, accord-<br>ing to, with respect to. |
| $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ , along, according to, opposed<br>to, down.                                         | $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\gamma$ , over, in defence of, instead<br>of.                     |
| $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , with the genitive, with;<br>with the dative, among;<br>with the accusative, after. | $\upsilon\pi\delta$ , under, by means of.                                             |

## OBSERVATIONS UPON THE INTERJECTIONS.

Under adverbs in Greek, are reckoned those words or sounds which are *thrown in, (interjected,)* in a discourse, to express some sudden passion or emotion; as, joy, grief, wonder, hope, fear, &c. These in every language are few in number; the chief of them, in Greek, are,  $\iota\omicron\upsilon$ , *ho!* marking exultation,  $\omega$ ,  $\iota\omicron\upsilon$ , *Oh!* denoting grief,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\iota$ , *alas!*  $\epsilon\delta\alpha$ , *O brave!*  $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$ , *well done!*  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon$ , *O fyee!*  $\beta\alpha\beta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\alpha\pi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\iota\beta\alpha\iota$ , *O strange!*  $\iota\omicron\upsilon$ , *ha!* marking derision,  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ , *ha! ha!* expressions of laughter.

# SYNTAXIS.

## I. VERBUM.

VERBUM cohæret cum nominativo numero et personâ : ut,

Πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἶπε.  
*Sæpe etiam stultus opportuna locutus est.*

The verb agrees with the nominative before it, in number and person ; as,

ἐγὼ γράφω, or simply γράφω,  
 σὺ θίλεις, or simply θίλεις,  
 κρινεῖ ὁ Θεός,  
 τὰ χεῖρες ἐμοῦ ἦτην ἀσθενῶ,  
 ἀνθρώποι εἶπον,

*I write.  
 thou inclinest.  
 God will judge.  
 my hands were weak.  
 men said.*

## Exceptiones.

Neutra pluralia gaudent verbo singulari : ut,

Τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα\*  
*Pecuniæ obediunt omnia :*

Aliquando etiam masculina et foeminina : ut,

Οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπέχονται\*  
*Non sunt, qui abstinent :—PLAT.*

Necnon foeminina : ut,

\* Ἀχεῖται ὁμφαὶ μελέων\*  
*Resonant voces modulorum.—PIND.*

---

\* Government, in Greek verbs, is so exceedingly various, depending sometimes on the force of the verb itself, sometimes on nouns or prepositions understood, that without multiplying rules and examples to a burdensome and useless degree, it would be impossible to specify every particular case of it. Nor, in fact, is this necessary ; it will be fully sufficient to point out a few of the more general principles of this part of syntax ; the minuter variations and idioms will soon be acquired by practice in the language.

Omne duale necessariò est plurale ; ideoque nominativus dualis jungi possit verbo plurali, ut,

"Αμφω ἔλεγον· *Ambo dicebant.*

Contrà verò omne plurale non est duale.

## II. ADJECTIVUM.

ADJECTIVUM cum substantivo casu, genere, et numero consentit : ut,

Χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν·  
*Vir bonus est commune bonum.*

SUBSTANTIVUS tamen dualis jungi possit adjectivo plurali : ut,

Φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βάλωμεν· *Caras manus circumjiciamus.*

### *Observationes.*

ADJECTIVA composita, et derivata, in -ὸς desinentia fere communiter accipiuntur : ut,

Ἐφάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς·  
*Aurora roseis digitis apparuit:*

Et quædam alia, non composita : ut,

Παντοίων στομάτων λόλον εἰκόνα·  
*Omnigenæ vocis loquacem imaginem.*

ADJECTIVA sæpe permutant suum substantivum in genitivum : ut pro φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι, φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *impij homines.\**

---

\* Sic σπουδαῖοι τῶν γονέων pro γόνους.



Sæpe usurpantur substantiva pro adjectivis : ut,

Μάγος τέχνη· *Ars magica.*

Τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον· *Græcam linguam didici.\**

### III. RELATIVUM.

RELATIVUM cum antecedente concordat genere, numero, et personâ : ut,

Χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ με τιμᾷτε·

*Gratias ago pro honore, quo me honoratis.*

Atticè relativum, et antecedens in eodem casu ponuntur : ut,

Χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω· *Utor libris, quos habeo.*

Atticè quoque antecedens ponitur in eodem casu, et eodem sententiæ membro cum relativo : ut,

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὃν λέγεις ἄνθρωπον· *Hic vir est, quem dicis.*

Μετὰ δ' ἔσσεται, ἣν τοτ' ἀπηνύρων κόρυην Βρισηὸς·

*Interque illas erit Briseis, quam tunc abstuli.*

The relative ὅς agrees with its antecedent in number and gender, but not in case, the case being regulated by the word on which it depends.

John xi. 3. (ἀνὴρ) ὃν φιλεῖς, ἀσθενεῖ, *a man whom thou lovest is sick.*

Luke xxi. 6. ἡμέραι ἐν αἷς, *days in which.*

Psal. xxxiv. 8. μακάριος ἐστὶν ὁ ἀνὴρ ὃς ἐλπίζει, *blessed is the man who hopeth.*

*From this rule there are four exceptions.*

1. The relative sometimes is made to agree with the antecedent not only in number and gender, but in case also ; as,

Luke xv. 16. ἀπὸ τῶν κρεατῶν ὧν ἔσθιον οἱ χοῖροι, *with the husks which the swine did eat.*

John ii. 22. ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἶπεν Ἰησοῦς, *they believed the word which Jesus said.*

---

\* Sic ὕβρις ἀνὴρ.

2. Two or more antecedents in the singular, take a relative plural; and if the antecedents differ in gender, the relative agrees with the masculine rather than the feminine, and with the feminine rather than the neuter; as,

ἀνὴρ καὶ γυνή οἱ ἀγαπᾶσι τὸν Θεόν, *a man and a woman who love God.*

3. A relative between two antecedents of different genders, may agree with either; as,

Gal. iii. 16. τῇ σπέρματί σου, ὅς ἐστι Χριστός, *to thy seed, which is Christ.*

Eph. iii. 13. ταῖς θλίψεσί μου, ἥτις ἐστί δόξα ὑμῶν, *my afflictions, which are your glory.*

4. Relatives, like adjectives, often agree, not with the antecedent expressed, but with one implied and understood; as,

Gal. iv. 19. τέκνια μου, οὓς πάλιν ὠδίνω, *my little children, of whom I again travail in birth.*

Col. ii. 19. τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐξ οὗ, *the head, from whom.* (Χριστὸν being understood.)

The relative generally comes after the antecedent in the sentence, but sometimes, especially when in the same case, it is put before it; which, perhaps, is owing to an elliptical form of expression; as,

John xi. 6. ἔμεινεν ἐν ᾧ ἦν τόπος, (that is, ἐν τόπῳ ἐν ᾧ τόπος ἦν,) *he staid in the place in which (place) he was.*

Acts xxi. 16. ἄγοντες παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν, Μνάσωνι, (that is, ἄγοντες Μνάσωνα, παρ' ᾧ Μνάσωνι ξενισθῶμεν,) *bringing Mnason, with which Mnason we should lodge.*

## SYNTAXIS SUBSTANTIVI.

PONITUR genitivus sæpe per eclipsin in nominibus propriis : ut,

Νηλεὺς ὁ Κόδρου, *subaudi, υἱός. Neleus Codri filius.*

Εἰς ἄδου, *ad inferos; subaudi οἶκον.*

Et per defectum etiam vocis ἐνεκα; ut,

Μακάριος τῆς πίστεως. *Beatus propter fidem.*

Genitivus per se positus est abominantis: ut,

Τῆς ἀναιδεΐας. *O impudentiam!*

Et laudantis: ut,

Χρηστοῦ καὶ οἰκτίρμονος ἀνδρός. *O virum probum et misericordem!*

Two substantive nouns agree in case, when the one is used as attributive, descriptive, or appellative of the other ; as,

|               |                   |                          |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 Cor. i. 1.  | Παῦλος ἀπόστολος, | <i>Paul an apostle.</i>  |
| Heb. xii. 23. | κριντῇ Θεῷ,       | <i>to God the judge.</i> |
| Mat. i. 6.    | Δαβὶδ ὁ βασιλεὺς, | <i>king David.</i>       |

This rule holds good, though one or more words intervene between the two substantives ; as,

|               |                                     |                                  |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|               | ὁ Θεὸς ἐστὶ πνεῦμα,                 | <i>God is a spirit.</i>          |
|               | ὁ ἀνθρώπος ἐλάλησε ὡς πρὸς παιδίον, | <i>the man spoke as a child.</i> |
| Acts xvi. 14. | γυνὴ ὀνόματι Λυδία,                 | <i>a woman called Lydia.</i>     |

One substantive governs another in the genitive, when the latter expresses the class or kind which the former belongs to, or makes part of ; as,

|               |                         |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mat. iii. 2.  | ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, | <i>the kingdom of heaven.</i> |
| Mat. xiv. 35. | οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ τόπου,    | <i>the men of the place.</i>  |
| Rev. i. 15.   | φωνὴ ὑδάτων,            | <i>a sound of waters.</i>     |
|               | ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς,    | <i>a man of great virtue.</i> |

## ADJECTIVA.

ADJECTIVA neutralia non rarò loco adverbiorum ponuntur : ut,

Ὁξὺ, *celeriter* ;  
 Καλὰ, *pulchrè* ;  
 Τὰ πρῶτα, *primum* ;  
 Τὰ ἀρχαῖα, *olim* ;  
 Μέτρια, *mediocriter* ;  
 Ἀλυπῶτατα, *lætissimè* :

Aliquando etiam masculina : ut,

Ἰθὺς, *rectâ viâ* ; εὐθὺς, *statim* :

Et fœminina, ut, ἰδίᾳ, *private* ; δημοσίᾳ, *publice*.

## Genitivus post Adjectiva.

ADJECTIVA quæ desiderium, notitiam, ignorantiam, copiam, inopiam, dignitatem, differentiam, damnationem, &c. denotant, genitivum adsciscunt : ut,

Δύσεως τῆς δόξης· *Gloriæ perditè cupidus* :

Ἀπειρος τῶν πράξεων· *Rerum imperitus*.

Adjectives which in English require after them the prepositions *of*, *from*, or *than*, in Greek, govern the genitive ; as,

|               |                                                     |                                          |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Rom. i. 32.   | ἄξιοι θανάτου,<br>μία τῶν ἡμερῶν,                   | worthy of death.<br>one of the days.     |
| 1 Cor. xv. 9. | ἐλάχιστος τῶν ἀποστόλων,<br>ἐλεύθεροι τῆς ἁμαρτίας, | least of the apostles.<br>free from sin. |
| Rom. xv. 14.  | μεστοί ἐστε ἀγαθωσύνης,                             | ye are full of goodness.                 |
| Heb. i. 4.    | κρείττων τῶν ἀγγέλων,                               | better than the angels.                  |

## REGULÆ.

NOMINA partitiva, infinita, interrogativa, et numeralia, item comparativa, et superlativa genitivo gaudent : ut,

Ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων· *Unumquodque animalium.*

COMPARATIVA, cum exponuntur per *quam*, genitivum adsciscunt : ut,

Τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενώτερον ἄλλο·  
*Nihil vanius curiositate.*

NOMINA etiam, quæ superlativorum naturam induunt, et composita ex α privativâ gaudent genitivo : ut,

Ἐξοχος πάντων, *præcipuus omnium ;*  
Δῖα θεῶν, *Diva Dearum ;*  
Ἀθέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, *qui non videt veritatem ;*  
Ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων, *sine æreis clypeis.*

## *Dativus post Adjectiva.*

ADJECTIVA, quibus commodum, incommodum, similitudo, dissimilitudo, contrarietas, &c. significantur, in dativum transeunt : ut,

Φίλος σοι, *amicus tibi ;*  
Ἐναντίος τῷ νόμῳ, *adversus legem.*

Huc referuntur adjectiva ex *σύν* et *ὅμου* composita : ut,

*Σύντροφος*, convictor ;  
*Ὁμόγλωσσος*, eâdem linguâ utens.

Quædam, quæ similitudinem significant, etiam genitivo gaudent : ut,

*Ὁμοιος ἀνθρώπου*, *similis homini*.

Adjectives which in English, require after them the prepositions *to*, *for*, *in*, or *by*, in Greek, govern the dative ; as,

|                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>ἴσος Θεῷ,</i>           | <i>equal to God.</i>            |
| <i>ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπῳ,</i>     | <i>like to a man.</i>           |
| <i>λυσιτελής τῇ πόλει,</i> | <i>profitable for the city.</i> |
| <i>ἰσχυροὶ πολέμῳ,</i>     | <i>valiant in fight.</i>        |
| <i>πρακτικὸν πᾶσι,</i>     | <i>practicable by all.</i>      |

### *Accusativus post Adjectiva.*

ADJECTIVA, si subintelligatur *κατὰ*, accusativum post se habent : ut,

*Πατριδὰ Ῥωμαῖος*, *Romanus patriâ*.  
*Οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς ἅπαντα σοφός*.  
*Nemo hominum in omnibus sapiens est.*

Quædam nomina in accusativo ponuntur, subaudito *κατὰ*, et pro adverbii vel præpositionibus sumuntur : ut,

*Τέλος*, *denique* ;  
*Χάριν*, *gratiâ* vel *propter* ;  
*Ἀρχήν*, *primum* vel *omnino* ;  
*Δίχην*, *instar*.

### *Possessivum.*

PONITUR interdum possessivum loco primitivi : ut,

*Εἰς ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν*, *in memoriam mei* ;  
*Σὸς πόθος*, *desiderium tui*.



Genitivus sequentis adjectivi, vel participii sæpe concordat cum genitivo pronominis in possessivo subauditi : ut,

Τύχας ἐμὰς τλήμονος, *infortunia mei miseri.*

### *Nominativus post Verbum.*

VERBA substantiva, τυγχάνω, εἰμὶ, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, et illa poëtica, πέλω, πέλομαι, τελέθω, κύρω, *sum*; item verba vocandi passiva, et verba gestûs utrinque nominativum expetunt : ut,

Κακῶν ἐπικέλυμμά ἐστιν ὁ πλοῦτος.  
*Malorum operculum sunt divitiæ.*

Nominativus postponitur etiam aliis verbis : ut,

Σύνοιδά σοφός ὢν. *Conscius mihi sum, me esse sapientem.*

### *Observatio prima.*

VERBO τυγχάνω, eleganter postponitur participium ὢν, cum alio nominativo : ut,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὢν σοφός. *Socrates est sapiens.*

Sin participium sequatur, omittitur ὢν, ut,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν, *Socrates ambulat.\**

### *Observatio secunda.*

Mutatur nominativus post verbum in genitivum : ut,

Κροῖσός ἐστι τῶν πλουσίων, i. e. πλούσιος. *Cræsus est dives.*

---

\* Huc referuntur, ἔχω θαυμάσας, *admiratus sum*; λαμβάνω ποιήσας, *clausi feci*, &c.

*Genitivus post Verbum.*

VERBA amandi, appetendi, accusandi, admirandi, abstinendi, contemnendi, consequendi, desinendi, differendi, excellendi, emendi, egendi, fruendi, incipiendi, imperandi, implendi, participandi, parcendi, privandi, recordandi, venerandi, vendendi, genitivo gaudent : ut,

Τοῦ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα· *A dolore vitam auspicamur.*

Τί βαιὸν ἐντρέπη σῆς συμμάχου·

*Cur parum revereris auxiliatricem tuam?*—SOPH. Ajax.

Verba sensûs gaudent genitivo : ut,

Αἰσθάνομαι ψόφου· *Audio strepitum.*—ARISTOPH.

Verbs signifying the operation of any of the senses except the sight, govern the genitive ; as,

John xx. 17. μή μου ἅπτω,

*touch me not.*

Rev. xiv. 13. ἤκουσα φωνῆς,

*I heard a voice.*

Lev. xxvi. 31. οὐ μὴ ὀσφρανθῶ τῆς ὀσμῆς,

*I will by no means smell the savour.*

1 Sam. xiv. 24. οὐκ ἐγεύσατο πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ἄρτου, *none of the people had tasted food.*

Verbs of seeing, adhere to the general rule for active verbs, and require an accusative ; as,

Rev. xxi. 1. εἶδον οὐρανὸν καινόν, *I saw a new heaven.*

Præter illa quæ ad visum pertinent, quæ regunt accusativum : ut,

Ὁρῶ τὸν ἱερέα, *video sacerdotem.*—ARISTOPH.

Verba etiam audiendi aliquando accusativum\* regunt :

Ἀμείλικτον δ' ὅπ' ἄκουσαν·

*Non blandam vero vocem audierunt.*—HOM.

\* Et rarissimè dativum ; ut,—Δύνασαι δὲ σὺ πάντας ἀκούειν Ἀνέρι κηδομένῳ·  
*Tu vero potes undecunque auscultare viro dolenti.*

QUIBUSLIBET verbis additur genitivus absolutè sumptus : ut,

Ἐμοῦ διδάσκοντος, *me docente :*

Et Atticè accusativus : ut,

Ἐξον, πάρον, δέον, δόξαν. Δέον ποιεῖν, *cùm oporteat facere.*—  
XENOPH.

### *Dativum post Verbum.*

VERBA acquisitivè posita, item certandi, colloquendi, conveniendi, dandi, exprobrandi, gaudendi, juvandi, precandi, reprehendendi, sequendi, utendi, dativum exigunt : ut,

Ἐπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς, *veteres sequor.*

Quodvis etiam verbum admittit dativum significantem causam, aut instrumentum, aut modum actionis : ut,

Ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις.  
*Argenteis pugna telis, ac omnia vinces.*

Ponitur dativus sæpe, subaudito σὺν, ut,

Πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις.  
*Cum mille et septingentis gravis armaturæ militibus profectus.*—THUCYD.

Præsertim verò ante pronomen αὐτός, ut,

Αὐτοῖσι συρμάχοισι. *Unà cum auxiliaribus.*—ÆSCH. Prom.

When two nouns are connected, in English, by the prepositions *to, for, with, in, on, or by*, or when the instrument, cause, or manner, of the action is signified, the second noun is put in the dative ; as,

- Eph. iv. 27. μήτε δίδοτε τόπον τῷ διαβόλῳ, *neither give place to the devil.*  
 γυναικὶ θάνατον ἐμνηάνατο, *he contrived death for the woman.*  
 Acts xii. 2. ἀνέϊλε Ἰάκωβον μαχαίρᾳ, *he slew James with the sword.*  
 ποθῶ ἐποίησε τοῦτο, *he did this for love.*  
 ἐβλεψέ τὴν πόλιν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *he saw the city on the third day.*  
 2 Cor. xii. 16. δόλῳ ὑμᾶς ἔλαβον, *I caught you by guile.*  
 John iv. 24. ἀληθείᾳ δεῖ προσκυνεῖν Θεόν, *God ought to be worshipped in truth.*

Sometimes, however, though the second noun in English is preceded by the preposition *to* or *for*, it is put in the accusative ; as,

αἰτεῖν τὸν Θεὸν σοφίαν,      to ask God for wisdom.  
τὸν φίλον δεῦσαι τοῦτο,      to do this to a friend.

## *Accusativus post Verbum.*

ACCUSATIVUS sequitur verba activa, et eorum significationem habentia : ut,

Νεκρὸν ἰατρεῦειν, καὶ γέροντα νουθετεῖν, τ' αὐτ' ἐστὶ·  
*Mortuum curare et senem erudire idem est.*

Verbs having an active signification, most commonly require after them the accusative case of the noun that expresses the subject upon which their action is exerted ; as,

|                |                         |                                    |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Luke xxiii. 1. | τὸ πλῆθος ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν, | <i>the multitude led him away.</i> |
| Mat. xii. 18.  | θήσω τὸ πνεῦμά μου,     | <i>I will put my Spirit.</i>       |
| John xxi. 17.  | βόσκει τὰ πρόβατά μου,  | <i>feed my sheep.</i>              |
| Luke ix. 3.    | μηδὲν αἰρεῖτε,          | <i>take nothing.</i>               |
| Luke xvi. 9.   | δέξωνται ὑμᾶς,          | <i>they may receive you.</i>       |
| Heb. i. 9.     | ἠγάπησας δικαιοσύνην,   | <i>thou lovedst righteousness.</i> |
| 1 Pet. ii. 17. | τὸν Θεὸν φοβεῖσθε,      | <i>fear God.*</i>                  |

VERBA dandi, auferendi, admonendi, docendi, rogandi, bene vel male faciendi, ac dicendi, duplicem habent accusativum : ut,

Βούλει σε γεύσω πρώτον ἀκρατον μέθυ·  
*Visne, ut primum tibi vinum gustandum præbeam?*—EURIP.  
'Ηποστέρει με τὰ χρήματα· *Abstulit mihi res.*—ISOCR.  
"Επεισα ταῦτα τὴν βουλήν· *Hæc senatui persuasi.*—DEMOSTH.  
Μέλλετε δ' αἰτεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς τὰγαθὰ·  
*Felicitatem a diis rogaturi estis.*—ÆSCHIN.  
"Απαντὰ σε διδάξομαι· *Omnia te docebo.*—LUC.  
Τὸν βασιλέα δοῦν τοῦτο· *Facere hoc regi.*—THUCYD.  
Εἰπεῖν σε κακὰ· *Dicere convicia de te.\**

Hæc variam habent constructionem : ut,

---

\* When verbs, which govern the accusative, are followed by a genitive, with or without a preposition, supply μέγος as the object of the verb. Act v. 2. ἐνοσφίσατο (μέγος) ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς, *he secreted (part) of the price.*

† Ante vero accusativum rei κατὰ subauditur.

Ἐπιλείπει μοι, καὶ με, τόδε· *Hoc mihi deest* ;  
 Ἄρχει τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῇ πόλει· *Præest civitati* ;  
 Λοιδορῶ σοι, καὶ σε· *Convicior tibi* ;  
 Προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ τὸν Θεόν· *Adoro Deum* ;  
 cum multis aliis hujusmodi.

QUODVIS verbum admittit accusativum nominis sibi cognati : ut,

Χαίρω χαρὰν· *Afficior gaudio* ;  
 Δέγω λόγον· *Sermonem habeo* ;  
 Γάμους γαμῶ· *Nuptias ineo* ; ac plurima ejusmodi.

### VERBORUM PASSIVORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

PASSIVA exigunt genitivum cum præpositionibus ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, et πρὸς : ut,

Ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται· *Mens a vino corrumpitur* :

Vel sine præpositione : ut,

Φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι· *Amici ab amicis flectuntur*.—SOPH. Ajax.

Genitivus verò iste nonnunquam in dativum vertitur : ut,

Πεποιήται μοι· *Factum est a me*.

Poetæ sæpe præpositiones per tmesin dissolvunt : ut,

Κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψε, pro κατεκάλυψε, *terra cooperuit*.

### REGULÆ.

PASSIVA per Synecdochen accusativo junguntur : ut,

Πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν· *Percutior caput*.

Ubique locus est accusativo, sive post verba, sive post nomina, si subintelligas κατά.



Plurima activa passivè sæpe significant, et passivam habent constructionem: ut,

|                                           |                             |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 'Απαλλάττω ὑπό σου, <i>liberor a te</i> ; | 'Ρίπτω, <i>jactor</i> ;     |
| Sic, Τελῶ, <i>censeor</i> ;               | Συνάπτω, <i>conjungor</i> ; |
| 'Αναλαμβάνω <i>recreor</i> ;              | 'Ασκῶ, <i>exerceor</i> ;    |
| 'Αναγνάμπτω, <i>reflector</i> ;           | Κρύπτω, <i>occultor</i> ;   |

Contra, passiva quædam activè significant, præsertim in præteritis perfectis: ut,

Δέδεγμαι, *accepi*; εἰργασμαι, *perfecti*: πεποίημαι, *feci*; πέφυγμαι, *fugi*.

Præpositio, accentu ipsius retracto, sæpe ponitur pro verbo composito: ut,

Ἐνι pro ἔνεστι, ἀνα pro ἀνάστα.

## IMPERSONALIA.

IMPERSONALIA exigunt

I. Dativum\* personæ cum genitivo rei,† δεῖ, δεῖται, *opus est*, ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, διαφέρει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, μέτεστι, χρὴ, *opus est*: ut,

Χρὴ σοι φίλων· *Tibi amicis opus est.*

II. Dativum personæ, ἀπόχρη, διαφέρει, δοκεῖ, ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, καθήκει, προσήκει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, πρέπει, συμβαίνει· addito sæpe infinitivo: ut,

Δοκεῖ μοι δοῶν ταῦτα· *Hæc mihi videntur facienda.*

\* At quædam ex his regunt nonnunquam accusativum personæ, ut, μάκρου λόγου σε δεῖ· *tibi longo sermone opus est*: χρὴ σε αἰδοῦς· *tibi opus est verecundia*. Quædam accusativum rei, ut, μεταμέλει μοι τὰς ἀμαρτίας· *me peccatorum pænilet*. Ante vero genitivum rei subauditur περὶ vel ὑπὲρ, ante accusativum κατὰ.

† Licet genitivus rei solum exprimatur, subauditur tamen dativus personæ.

III. Accusativum personæ cum infinitivo,\*  
 δεῖ, oportet, ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, πρέπει, προσήκει, χρῆ,  
 oportet: ut,

Χρὴ σε ποιεῖν. Oportet te facere.

### GERUNDIA et SUPINA.

PRO GERUNDIIS, et supinis usurpant Græci  
 infinitivum cum articulo, vel sine articulo: ut,

Λέγειν ἀγαθός. Dicendi peritus:  
 Καιρὸς τοῦ βοηθεῖν. Opportunitas auxiliandi:  
 Ἐν τῷ σπουδάζειν. In studendo:  
 Πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν. Ad orandum vel oratu:  
 Ποιεῖν αἰσχρόν. Factu inhonestum.

INFINITIVUS sæpissimè loco imperativi, per  
 defectum verbi, poni videtur: ut,

Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπεύροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων.  
 Semper optime te gere in bello, et esto aliis præstantior.  
 Subaudi χρῆ, oportet, vel ὄρα, cura.

Modo infinitivo eleganter nominativus jun-  
 gitur: ut,

Πείσω εἶναι δεσπότης. Ostendam me esse dominum.—LUC.  
 Ἔλεγον, πρὸς τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἀγαθοί. Dicebant, ut viderentur boni.

Cùm significatur necessitas, utuntur Græci  
 verbalibus adjectivis, quæ regunt dativum pas-  
 sivorum, et accusativum activorum: ut,

Ἰτέον μοι. Eundum est mihi:  
 Οὐ σθένει νικητέον γυναῖκας. Non vi vincendum est mulieres.—  
 EURIP. Bacch.

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\* At impersonale hic absolutè poni videtur, et infinitivus ab accusa-  
 tivo, per usitatam conjunctionis ellipsin, pendere.

Vel alium casum suorum verborum : ut,

Μνημονευτέον Θεοῦ. *De Deo cogitandum.*

Adjectiva hæc usurpantur, vel singulariter, vel pluraliter : ut,

Νέοις ζηλωτέον, vel ζηλωτέα, τοὺς γέροντας.  
*A juvenibus imitandum est senes.*

Aliquando dativus ipse vertitur in alterum accusativum : ut,

Μετάστασις δεικτέον εἰσφέροντας, ἐξιόντας.  
*Ostendendum est mutationem nobis conferentibus, exeuntibus.—*  
DEMOSTH.

VERBALIA quoque substantiva regunt casus suorum verborum : ut,

Τῶν σῶν Ἡρακλεῖ δωρημάτων.  
*Propter ea, quæ Herculi donasti.—SOPHOC.*  
Ἐγκλήματα τῷ Θεῷ.  
*Accusationes adversus deum.—ARRIAN.*

## PARTICIPIA.

PARTICIPIA regunt casus suorum verborum : ut,

Ὀλιγωρῶν τῆς παιδείας. *Contemnens disciplinam.*

PARTICIPIA ponuntur loco nominum : ut,

Τόξων εἶς εἰδὼς, pro εἰδήμων. *Arcuum peritus.*

Nonnunquam participia vice verbi infiniti ponuntur, plerumque verò in verbis perseverandi, et desistendi : ut,

Ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει. *Persevera me amare :*  
Οὐ παύσομαι γράφω. *Non cessabo scribere :*  
Μέμνημαι ἰδών. *Memini vidisse.*

## OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle, like the noun, has the accidents of *number*, *case*, and *gender*; and, like the verb, those of *tense* and *voice*. These are employed in the same manner, and serve the same purposes in the participle, as in the parts of speech already considered.

## GENERAL RULES.

I. A participle agrees with the substantive to which it refers, in number, case, and gender; as,

|              |                              |                                      |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mat. iii. 1. | Ἰωάννης κηρύσσαν,            | <i>John preaching.</i>               |
| John i. 29.  | βλέπει τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον, | <i>he seeth Jesus coming.</i>        |
| Luke ix. 10. | ὑποστρέψαντες οἱ ἀπόστολοι,  | <i>the apostles having returned.</i> |

II. A participle governs the same case of a noun with the verb from which it is formed; as,

|                 |                      |                               |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| John i. 33.     | πέμφας με,           | <i>having sent me.</i>        |
| Acts ix. 7.     | ἀκούοντες τῆς φωνῆς, | <i>hearing the voice.</i>     |
| Luke xxiii. 15. | πεπραγμένον αὐτῷ,    | <i>done by him or to him.</i> |

III. A participle governs a verb in the infinitive, when the verb expresses the object to which the action of the participle is directed; as,

|                |                       |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Luke xxiv. 21. | μέλλων λυτροῦσθαι,    | <i>about to redeem.</i>           |
| Luke xvi. 21.  | ἐπιθυμῶν χορτασθῆναι, | <i>desiring to be fed.</i>        |
| John i. 33.    | πέμφας με βαπτίζειν,  | <i>having sent me to baptize.</i> |

IV. The participle is sometimes used after a verb or another participle, instead of the infinitive; as,

|                                                           |                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| οἶδα ἀκούσας for ἀκούσαι,                                 | <i>I know that I hear.</i>                                |
| οὐ παύσομαι γράφω,                                        | <i>I shall not cease writing.</i>                         |
| εἰδὼς ἀποδώσων,                                           | <i>knowing that he would recompense.</i>                  |
| σύνειδα ἑμαυτῷ μὴ προσποιουμένῳ,                          | <i>I am conscious to myself that I don't dissemble.</i>   |
| Job xxvii. 6. δικαιοσύνην δὲ προσέχων οὐ μὴν προσῶμαι,    | <i>I will not relax in holding fast my righteousness.</i> |
| Acts v. 42. οὐκ ἐπαύοντο διδάσκοντες καὶ εὐαγγελιζόμενοι, | <i>they ceased not teaching and preaching.</i>            |

And after ἐστὶ or ἦν, with a dative, it has the force of the indicative mode with a nominative; as,

|                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| εἰ σοὶ ἡδομένῳ ἐστὶ, if you please. | εἰ μοὶ βουλομένῳ ἦν, if I chose. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

V. A participle of any tense, used with either of the three verbs, *λαμβάνω*, *τυγχάνω*, or *φθαίνω*, is rendered by the proper tense of its own verb, and an adverb corresponding to the signification of the verb subjoined; as,

ἔλαθεν ὑπεκρυγὼν, *he stole away secretly, (literally, he stealing away, kept concealed.)*

Heb. xiii. 2. ἔλαθόν τινες ξενίσαντες ἀγγέλους, *some have entertained angels unawares, (literally, having entertained angels, were ignorant of it.)*

ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *we were walking accidentally, (literally, we chanced walking.)*

μὴ τις φθαίῃ βαλὼν, *lest any one should have previously struck him, (literally, lest any one should get the start having struck him.)*

VI. When a circumstance is expressed as co-existent with, but not necessarily dependent upon, or influencing, the others mentioned in the sentence, this is commonly done by a participle and a noun put in what is termed the genitive absolute, that is, a genitive not governed by any other word; thus,

ἔμοῦ παρόντος ἀπέθανε, *while I was present he died.*

Luke iii. 1, 2. τετραρχοῦντος τῆς Γαλιλαίας Ἡρώδου, ἐγένετο ῥῆμα Θεοῦ, *Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, the word of God came.*

Sometimes, but more rarely, the noun and participle are put in the dative; as,

παρίοντι ἐνιαυτῷ, φαίνονται πάλιν, *the year being elapsed, they appear again.*

And, in a few instances, in the accusative; as,

ἄμφω δ' ἐξομένω, ἤρξατο λόγου, *both being seated, he began the discourse.*

Eph. i. 18. πεφωτισμένους τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τῆς διανοίας ὑμῶν, εἰς τὸ εἰδέναι ὑμᾶς, *the eyes of your understanding being enlightened, that ye may know.* See also 1 Pet. iv. 3.

This construction frequently takes place, though no participle is expressed, the participle ὄντος, παρόντος, or some similar one, being understood; as,

ἔμοῦ παιδὸς (supply ὄντος) συνέβη, *when I was a child, it happened.*

VII. When the necessity of an action is to be expressed, the Greeks, instead of a participle, use a verbal adjective ending in -τιος; as,

εὕτω δὲ ἐστὶ παιτίτιον, *thus it must be done.*  
ὁ ἀγαθὸς μόνος τιμητίος, *the good man alone should be honoured.*

And such adjectives in the neuter gender, joined with the impersonal verb ἐστὶ, govern the case of their primitive, with the dative of the agent; as,

μνημονεύτέον ἐστὶ σοὶ Θεῷ, *you must think of God.*  
γραπτόν ἐστὶ μοι ἐπιστολὴν, *I must write a letter.*

Mark ii. 22. Luke v. 38. ἀλλὰ οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς καινοὺς βλητέον, *but new wine must be put into new bottles.*

Here the verbal governs the accusative case οἶνον, and the impersonal verb and the agents are understood.

## De ARTICULO PRÆPOSITIVO.

ARTICULO præpositivo utimur in

I. Exponendo: ut,

Ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς, *Dominus ille Jesus.*

II. Demonstrando: ut,

Ὁ ποιητὴς, i. e. summus poëta, pro Homero.



ARTICULUS si præponitur infinitivo, pro nomine sumitur in omni casu: ut,

Τὸ Φρονεῖν, *sapientia*:  
 Τοῦ Φρονεῖν, *sapientiæ*:  
 Ἐν τῷ Φρονεῖν, *in sapentiâ*.

Item adverbium cum articulo per defectum vocis pro adjectivo habetur: ut,

Τὰ ἔξω, *externa*:  
 Οἱ πέλας, *vicini*:  
 Τῷ πλησίον, *vicino*.

Id est, τὰ πράγματα ὄντα ἔξω· οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὄντες πέλας· τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὄντι πλησίον.

ARTICULUS cum περὶ, ἀμφὶ, κατὰ, πρὸ et similibus, vel cum nomine proprio, idem significat, quod nomen ipsum, vel comitatum: ut,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά· *Sacerdotes*:  
 Οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα· *Plato vel Platonici*:  
 Οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως· *Socii Achillis*:  
 Οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν· *Causidici*.

Participia quædam hîc videntur subaudiri: ut,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά σπουδάζοντες·  
*Illi, qui in sacris curandis occupantur, nempe sacerdotes, &c.*

PONITUR articulus præpositivus pro relativo: ut,

Τὸ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων, pro ὃ ῥᾶστον· *Quod factu facillimum*.

Et vice versâ: ut,

Ἦ δ' οἷς, *inquit ille*.

ARTICULUS cum genitivo substantivi significat possessionem: ut,

Τὰ μητρὸς *facultates matris*, subaudi *χρήματα*.  
 Τὰ Πλάτωνος *opera Platonis*, subaudi *ἔργα*.

ARTICULUS cum adjectivo ponitur pro substantivo: ut,

Τὸ τραχὺ pro τραχύτης, *asperitas*.

Interdum adjectivum etiam sine articulo ita usurpatur: ut,

Φιλότιμον pro φιλοτιμία, *ambitio*.

Sic τὸ σὸν pro σὺ, *tu*.

Ὑμέτερον pro ὑμεῖς, *vos*.

Τὸ θεῖον pro θεός, *deus*.

ARTICULUS cum conjunctionibus μὲν et δέ, habet locum in divisionibus: ut,

Οἱ μὲν καλοί, οἱ δὲ κακοί. *Hi quidem boni, illi verò mali*.

Item adverbialiter: ut,

Τῇ μὲν, τῇ δέ, *partim*; subauditur μόρα vel tale aliquid.

ARTICULUS neutrius generis præponitur quibuscunque dictionibus, ut ipsam dictionem significari ostendat: ut,

Τὸ ἀνθρώπου, id est, hæc dictio ἀνθρώπου· τὸ γυνή hæc dictio γυνή· Subaudi ἕπος, *verbum*.

### *De Tempore.*

QUÆ significant partem temporis usurpantur frequentius in genitivo, nonnunquam in dativo et accusativo: ut,

Νυκτός, καὶ ἡμέρας, *nocte, dieque*;

Εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν, *viginti totis annis*;

Ὅλην ἡμέραν, *totum diem*.

## *De Loco.*

GRÆCI sæpissimè in locis designandis utuntur proprio nomine loci cum præpositione : ut,

Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, *ex Athenis* ;  
Εἰς Βρεταννίαν, *ad Britanniam*.

Aliquando usurpant adverbia

I. In -θι, et -σι, pro in loco : ut,

Οὐράνοθι, *in cælo* ;  
Ἀθήνησι, *Athenis*.

II. In -χοῦ, et -χῇ : ut,

Πανταχοῦ, *ubique* ;  
Πανταχῇ, *ubivis*.

III. In -δε, -σε, et -ζε, pro ad locum : ut,

Οἶκαδε, *domum* ;  
Οὐρανόσε, *in cælum* ;  
Ἀθήναζε, *Athenas*.

Δε ita additur accusativis cùm substantivorum, tum adjectivorum : ut,

Ὁνδε δόμονδε, *suam ad domum* ;

et genitivo, per eclipsin, ut,

Ἀΐδοςδε κατηλθον, *ad orcum descenderunt*.

IV. In -θεν,\* et -ε, pro de loco : ut,

Οἴκοθεν, *domo*.  
Εὐβοίῃθεν κατήεις, *ab Eubæâ descenderas*.

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\* Hæc vero terminatio ad personas etiam pertinet, ut, πατρὸθεν, *a patre*.

ADVERBIA.

ADVERBIA loci, temporis, numerandi, separandi, copulandi, ordinis, causæ, comparationis, et indignationis, genitivum post se recipiunt.\*

"Αμα et ὁμοῦ, gaudent dativo.

Μὰ et νή jurandi accusativo gaudent ; ut,

Μὰ Δία, non per Jovem;

Νή Δία, ita per Jovem.†

ᾠ omnibus casibus, præterquam dativo, inservit, et est admirantis vel dolentis.

ᾠ circumflexum cum nominativo et vocativo construitur, et est vocantis, vel exclamantis.

Aliquando solus genitivus ponitur, omisso adverbio : ut,

Τῆς τύχης, pro ᾧ τῆς τύχης, O fortunam ! ‡

REGULÆ.

Duæ aut plures negativæ apud Græcos plerumque vehementiùs negant.

Οὔτω ante consonantes οὔτως et οὔτωςιν ante vocales locum habent.

Optandi particulæ αἶ, αἶθε, εἶ, εἶθε, et ὥς, præponuntur præter. imperf. ὥφειλον, sive ὄφειλον, et aor. 2. ὥφελον, sive ὄφελον, sequente infinitivo : ut,

\* Ηλυθες ἐκ πολέμου, ὥς ὄφελες αὐτόθι ὀλέσθαι

Venisti ex pugna, utinam ibi periisses.

\* Μεσφὰ vel μεσφι, gen. et accus.—σχεδὸν, ἄγχι, ἐξῆς, πλησίον, gen. et dat.

† Ναὶ ante μὰ perimit negationem ; ut, ναὶ μὰ τὸδε σκῆπτρον, per hoc sceptrum.

‡ Vide p. 146.

"Εως, pro *quamdiu* gaudet omnibus modis, præterquam imperativo.

"Οταν subjunctivo όπόταν optativo gaudet.

## OBSERVATIONS UPON THE ADVERB.

I. Adverbs do not govern a case, when used along with verbs or adjectives in such a manner that their sense is complete without a substantive noun following; as,

|                 |                                 |                                |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Luke xx. 39.    | καλῶς εἶπας,                    | thou hast well said.           |
| Eph. v. 15.     | ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖτε,            | walk circumspectly.            |
| 2 Mac. xii. 43. | πάνυ καλῶς καὶ ἀστείως πρῶττων, | acting very well and honestly. |

II. Adverbs of all kinds, when immediately referring to a substantive noun or pronoun to complete their sense, most commonly govern a genitive; as,

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| μέχρι Σούσαν,            | as far as Susa.            |
| ἄχρι τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας, | to this day.               |
| λάθρα πατρὸς,            | concealed from his father. |
| πύρρῳ τῆς πόλεως,        | far from the city.         |
| ἐνεκα τούτου,            | on account of this.        |
| χωρὶς αὐτοῦ,             | without him.               |
| τίνος χάριν,             | for whose sake.            |
| δίκην ποταμῶν,           | like rivers.               |
| ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ,        | before God.                |
| ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας,         | once a day.                |

## CONJUNCTIONES.

SUBJUNCTIVO junguntur conjunctiones, ἐὰν, ἐπειδὴ, ἴνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὅταν, όπόταν, καὶ, et ἂν pro licet;

"Οπως pro πῶς, indicativo.

"Οτι, quod, gaudet indicativo, et aliquando optativo, et subjunctivo: sic διότι, καθότι.

Ἐπει, et ἐπειδὴ, gaudent indicativo, et infinitivo.

Ἐφ' ᾧ, ob quod, propter quod, indicativo, et infinitivo.

Ὡς et ὥστε, subjunctivis et infinitivis inseruiunt.



Εἰ, præcipuè indicativi præteritis aliquando subjunctivo, annectitur.

"Αν potest præponi, et postponi: cùm accipitur

I. Δυνητικῶς, omnibus modis inservit, nisi imperativo:

II. Indefinitè, subjunctivo construitur, aliquando optativo.

"Αν sæpissimè redundat, aliquando deest.

"Αν præteritis perfectis nunquam adjungitur.

### PRÆPOSITIONES.

PRÆPOSITIONES sunt octodecim:

I. Sex Monosyllabæ:

II. Duodecim Dissyllabæ:

I. Monosyllabæ sunt εἰς, ἐκ, ἐν, πρὸ, πρὸς, σύν.

I. Εἰς, Atticè ἐς,

soli ACCUSATIVO jungitur,

*Erga; ut, εἰς ἐμὲ εὐνοία· erga me benevolentia:*

*in; ut, ἀφίκετο ἐς τὴν Φρυγίαν· in Phrygiam venit:*

*propter; ut, εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖται· propter justitiam laudatur:*  
*adversus; ut, τὰ ἐγκλήματα ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· crimina adversus Athenienses:*

*pro; ut, εἰς ἡμετέραν δύναμιν· pro viribus nostris:*

*usque ad; ut, δείκνυται καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ τὸ μνῆμα· ad meam usque ætatem ostenditur sepulchrum:*

*ad; ut, εἰς εὐωχίαν ἔρχομαι· ad convivium venio:*

*apud; ut, διαβέβλημένος εἰς τοὺς Μακεδόνας· infamis apud Macedones:*

*intra; ut, εἰς ἕκτην ἡμέρανπραχθήσεται· intra sextum diem transigetur.*

Sed per eclipsin, genitivo; ut, εἰς αἴδου, (subaudi οἶκον) *ad domum Plutonis.*

Composita *in* significat; ut, εἰσάλλομαι, *insilio; εἰσβάλλω, injicio.*

II. Ἐξ, sed ante vocalem ἐξ,  
solo GENITIVO gaudet;

*A*; ut, τιμὴ ἐκ Διός ἐστι· *honor ab Jove est*:

*ex*; ut, ἐξ Ἀττικῆς ἰών· *ex Atticâ profectus*

*post*; ut, ἐξ ἀρίστου προῆγε τὸ στράτευμα· *post prandium exercitum produxit*:

*pro*; ut, ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων· *pro facultatibus*:

*per*; ut, ἐκ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι· *per caudam prehendere*.

In compositione auget; ut, ἐκθαρρῆω, *valde confido*; et idem significat quod *extra*; ut, ἐκβάλλω, *ejicio*.

III. Ἐν, poeticè ἐν,  
soli DATIVO jungitur;

*In*; ut, ἐν οἴκῳ· *in domo*:

*inter*; ut, ἐνὶ προμάχοισι μάχεσθαι· *inter primos pugnatōres pugnare*:

*coram*; ut, ἐν τοσούτοις μάρτυσι· *coram tot testibus*:

*per*; ut, ἐν υἱῷ ἡμῖν ἐλάλησε· *per filium nobis locutus est*:

*adversus*; ut, ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασύς· *audax adversus me*:

*in regente acc.* ut, ἐν χειρὶ πεσεῖν· *in manus incidere*:

*ad*; ut, ἐρριμμένος ἐν ποσὶ· *prostratus ad pedes*.

Sed, per eclipsin, *genitivo*; ut, ἐν ᾄδου, (subaudi οἴκῳ) *in domo Plutonis*.

Composita *in* significat; ut, ἔνειμι, *insum*; ἐμβάλλω, *injicio*.

IV. Πρὸ,  
soli GENITIVO jungitur,

*Ante*; ut, πρὸ θυρῶν· *ante fores*:

*pro*; ut, πρὸ τε παίδων, καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν· *pro liberis et uxoribus*:

*coram*; ut, πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως· *coram rege*:

*præ*: ἐπαινεῖν πρὸ δικαιοσύνης ἀδικίαν· *præ justitiâ injustitiam laudare*.

Composita *præ* significat; ut, προέχω, *præcedo*, πρόβαλλω, *præpono*.

v. Πρὸς,

GENITIVO,\* DATIVO, et ACCUSATIVO jungitur,  
cum GENITIVO significat

*A, ab* ; ut, πρὸς Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες· *a Jove sunt omnes* :  
*coram* ; ut, πρὸς Θεοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, ἀναίτιος· *coram Deo*  
*et hominibus innocens* :  
*adversus* ; ut, πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρει τὴν ψῆφον· *adversus*  
*hominem inimicum suffragium ferens* :  
*per in obtestando* ; ut, πρὸς Διὸς Φράσσον· *oro te per Jovem ut*  
*mihi dicas* :  
*officium* ; ut, οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς Φιλοσόφου· *non est philosophi* :  
*juxta* ; ut, πρὸς Θύμβρης ἔλαχον Λύκειο· *juxta Thymbram obti-*  
*nent Lycii*.

Cum DATIVO,

*Juxta* ; ut, ἔκειντο πρὸς τοῖν ποδοῖν αὐτοῦ· *juxta pedes ejus jace-*  
*bant* :  
*præter* ; ut, πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις· *præter dicta* :  
*in* ; ut, ἦμεν πρὸς τῷδε τῷ λόγῳ· *hoc in sermone versabamur* :  
*in* ; regente acc. ut, ἔοψας ἔγχοις πρὸς στρατῷ· *in exercitum*  
*hastam intinxisti*.

Cum ACCUSATIVO,

*Ad* ; ut, ἦλυθ' ἐμὰ πρὸς δώματ'· *ad meas ædes venit* :  
*præ* ; ut, πρὸς τὰ νυνὶ δέοντα· *præ calamitatibus præsentibus* :  
*pro* ; ut, πρὸς ἀξίαν ἐκάστοις διανείμαι· *singulis pro cujuscunque*  
*dignitate divisisse* :  
*inter* ; ut, πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλλάττεσθαι· *inter se reconciliari* :  
*propter* ; ut, πρὸς καταδίκας τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν ἀπολωλεκώς· *qui*  
*propter condemnationem dignitatem amiserat* :  
*contra* ; ut, πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχεσθαι· *contra Romanos pugnare* :  
*cum* ; ut, πρὸς βασιλέα γενόμεναι συνθῆκαι· *cum rege percussa*  
*fœdera* :  
*apud* ; πρὸς ἑαυτὸν σκεψάμενος· *cum apud se cogitasset*.

Composita significat *ad* ; ut, προσέρχομαι,  
*adeo* ; πρόσβαλλω, *adjicio*.

\* Οἱ πρὸς πατρός, paterni generis propinqui ; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, consanguinei.

VI. Σὺν, Atticè ξὺν,  
semper DATIVO jungitur.

*Cum* ; ut, σταυροῦνται σὺν αὐτῷ δύο λησται· *duo latrones cum eo crucifiguntur* :

*secundum* ; ut, σὺν τῷ νόμῳ τῇν ψῆφον τίθεσθαι· *secundum legem iudicium ferre*.

Composita conjungit ; ut, συμβάλλω, *conjicio* ;  
σύνδουλος, *conservus*.

II. Dissyllabæ sunt, ἀμφι, ἀνά, ἀντι, ἀπό, διὰ,  
ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπέρ, ὑπό.

I. Ἀμφι,

GENITIVO, DATIVO, et ACCUSATIVO, jungitur ;  
cum GENITIVO significat

*De* ; ut, ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων ἡ γραφή· *de astris hæc scriptio est* :

*circa* ; ut, ἀμφὶ πόλεως οἰκοῦσι· *circa urbem habitant* :

*propter* ; ut, μάχεσθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης· *propter fontem exitium decertant* :

*per*, in obtestando ; ut, Φοῖβον ἄμφι λίσσομαι· *per Phœbum oro*.

Cum DATIVO, fere apud poëtas,

*Circum* ; ut, ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλετο ξίφος· *circum humeros jecit ensem* :

*de* ; ut, ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς διξὸς ἐκφέρεται λόγος· *de ejus morte duplex vulgatur fama* :

*juxta* ; ut, ἔριπεν ἀμφ' αὐτῷ· *cecidit juxta ipsum* :

*propter* ; ut, ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ δαΐφρονι δαίεται ἥτορ· *propter Ulysssem bellicosum cruciatur cor* :

*contra* ; ut, λόγους ἀνέσπα ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεϊ· *verba attollebat contra Ulyssem*.

Cum ACCUSATIVO,\*

*Circa* ; ut, ἀμφὶ κάμινον ἔχω· *circa fornacem versor* :

*propter* ; ut, νεῖκος ἐτύχθη ἀμφὶ βοηλασίην· *propter boum abactionem certamen ortum est* :

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\* Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον, *Cyrus cum suis* ; Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κορινθίους, *Corinthiū*.

*versus* ; ut, ἀμφ' ἄλλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοῦς· *versus mare Achivos pel-  
lere* :

*de* ; ut, νόμοι ἀμφί τι καθεστῶτες· *leges de re aliquâ latæ* :

*circiter* ; ut, ἡμέρα ἤδη ἀμφὶ τὸ λυκαυγές· *dies jam circiter dilu-  
culum est.*

## Composita significat

*Circum* ; ut, ἀμφιβάλλω, *circumjicio* :

*augmentum* ; ut, ἀμφήλιξ, *adultus*.

## II. Ἐνὰ,

### solī ACCUSATIVO jungitur, et significat

*Per* ; ut, ἔνὰ στρατὸν ἔρχετο κῆλα θεοῖο· *per exercitum ibant  
sagittæ dei* :

*apud* ; ut, ἔγχερα χρήματ' ἐν Αἰγυπτίους· *apud Ægyptios pe-  
cuniam coegi* :

*in* ; ut, ἔνὰ στόμα ἔχειν· *in ore habere* :

*super* ; ut, θῆκεν ἔνὰ μυρίκην· *posuit super myricam* :

*secundum* ; ut, ἔνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον· *secundum eundem modum* :

*inter* ; ut, συνομόσας ἔνὰ πρώτους· *qui primos inter conjuraverat* :

*adversus* ; ut, ἔνὰ ποτάμῳ πλέειν· *adversus flumen navigare* :

*æqualem distributionem* ; ut, ἔνὰ δηνάριον ἔλαβον· *acceperunt  
singuli denarium.*

## Sed poëticè DATIVO

*super* ; ut, εἶδε πατὴρ ἔνὰ Γαργάρω ἄκρῳ· *dormiebat pater super  
Gargarum summum* :

*cum* ; ut, χρυσέῳ ἔνὰ σκῆπτρῳ· *cum aureo sceptro.*

## Et rarissimè GENITIVO,

*in* ; ut, ἔνὰ νηὸς ἔβη· *in navem ascendit.*

## In compositione significat

*Iterationem* ; ut, ἀναβλαστάνω, *repullulo* :

*retro* ; ut, ἀνέλκω, *retraho* :

*sursum* ; ut, ἀναβάλλω, *sursum tollo* :

*ad* ; ut, ἀνάκειμαι, *accumbo* :

*dis* ; ut, ἀνακρίνω, *dijudico* :

*clam* ; ut, ἀναρπάζω, *surripio* :

Alias inducit significationes ; ut, ἀναγινώσκω,  
*lego* ; ἀναίρω, *interficio*.



## III. Ἀντὶ,

## GENITIVO soli jungitur, et significat

*Pro*; ut, ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ oculum pro oculo:

*præ*; ut, ἀντὶ χρημάτων ἐλέσθαι præ divitiis eligere:

*instar*; ut, ἀντὶ πολλῶν λαῶν ἐστὶ instar multarum copiarum est:

*propter*; ut, ἀντὶ ποίας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι propter quam virtutem me honore dignum esse censeam:

*contra*; ut, ἀντὶ ἀνδρὸς ἴτω vir contra virum eat.

## Composita significat

*Æqualitatem*; ut, ἀντίθεος, instar dei:

*vicem*; ut, ἀνθύπατος, proconsul:

*contra vel adversus*; ut, ἀντιλέγω, contradico; ἀντιβέβηκα, ex adverso jacio:

Alias inducit significationes; ut, ἀντιποιέομαι, vindico, &c.

## IV. Ἀπὸ\*,

## cum GENITIVO solo, significat

*A, ab*; ut, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους a principio usque ad finem:†

*e*; ut, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος μάχεσθαι pugnare e muro:

*de*; ut, ἀπὸ τῶν σῶν δειπνῶ cæno de tuo:

*præ*; ut, εἶρεν αὐτοὺς κοιμωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης illos præ trisitiâ dormientes invenit:

*post*; ut, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσονται (sc. δειπνοῦ) post cænam vero se armabant:

*per*; ut, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ ὀλέκοντα per arcum fortem interimentem:

*absque*; ut, ἀνλίζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὀπλῶν stationem habere absque armis:

*procul a*; ut, μένων ἀπὸ‡ ἧς ἀλόχοιο ἀσχαλάα manens procul a sua uxore ægrè fert.

\* Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοῖας Stoici; Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπατεύσεως Consulares viri.

† Ἀπὸ, ab, inanimatis proprie jungitur, ut, ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, ab Athenis: παρὰ vero animatis, ut, παρὰ Σωκράτους a Socrate.

‡ At accentum hic et in similibus locis retrahunt grammatici, et ἀπο pro ἀποθην sumi volunt. Sic ἀπο γνώμης et ἀπὸ γνώμης contrario planè sensu legimus: illud enim non ex sententiâ, hoc vero ex sententiâ significat, vide Budæum, Stephanum, Vigerum, &c.

## In compositione significat

*A* ; ut, ἀποβάλλω, *abjicio* :

*intus* ; ut, ἀποστέγω, *intus coerceo* :

*ex* ; ut, ἀπελπίζω, *ex aliquo spero* :

*privationem* ; ut, ἀπογενόμενος, *privatus vitā* :

*rursus* ; ut, ἀποκαθίζομαι, *rursus sedeo* :

*contrariūm* ; ut, ἀποκαλύπτω, *revelo* ; ἀπεύχομαι, *deprecor* :

Alias inducit significationes ; ut, ἀποκρίνομαι, *respondeo*, &c.

### V. Διὰ,

GENITIVUM vel ACCUSATIVUM regit.

#### GENITIVUM,

*Per*, denotans locum ; ut, δι' ἄλλης οδοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν· *per aliam viam reversi sunt* :

*per*, denotans causam, &c. ; ut, δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος· *per hominem mors* :

*a* ; ut, διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος δίδοται· *a Spiritu datur* :

*ad* ; ut, διὰ μάχης ἵέναι· *ad pugnam ire* :

*inter* ; ut, ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων· *excellebat etiam inter omnes* :

*usque ad* ; ut, διὰ τέλους τοῦτο ἐπεμαρτύρατο· *usque ad finem constanter hoc testatus est* :

*in* ; ut, διὰ χειρὸς ἔχω· *in manu habeo* :

*ex* ; ut, βρώματα διὰ γάλακτος καὶ μέλιτος γινόμενα· *cibi ex lacte et melle confecti* :

*propter* ;\* ut, δι' ἡμῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὑπέστη ὁ Θεός· *propter nos Deus homo factus est*.

#### Significat etiam

*intervallum temporis* ; ut, διὰ χρόνου ἐωράκειν αὐτόν· *longo intervallo eum videram* :

*intervallum loci* ; ut, διὰ πολλοῦ φυτεύειν· *longis interstitiis conserere*.†

#### ACCUSATIVUM,

*Propter* ; ut, τὸ σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο· *sabbatum propter hominem factum est* :

\* Rarissimè.

† Οἱ διὰ πλείστου· *remotissimi*.

*per*, denotans locum; *ut*, διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα· *per arma et nigrum sanguinem*;

*per*, denotans causam, &c.; *ut*, ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ ἀρξίου· *vicerunt eum per sanguinem agni*.

### Composita significat,

*Dis*; *ut*, διαφωνέω, *dissono*;

*trans*; *ut*, διαβάλλω, *trajicio*;

*per medium*; *ut*, διεκπλέω, *per mediam classem hostium erumpo*;

*continuationem*; *ut*, διαμένω, *constanter maneo*;

*augmentum*; *ut*, διαισθάνομαι, *persentisco*;

Alias inducit significationes; *ut*, διαφέρω, *exceller*, &c.

### VI. Ἐπὶ,

inservit GENITIVO,\* DATIVO et ACCUSATIVO.

#### GENITIVO,

*In*; *ut*, ἐπὶ ξένης εἵναι· *in peregrinâ regione esse*;

*super*; *ut*, Φέρε δὴ δίφρὸν καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ· *affer jam sedem, et pellem super ipsam*;

*penes*; *ut*, ἐπὶ δήμου ἐστί· *penes populum est*;

*coram vel apud*; *ut*, γράψομαι σε παρανόμων ἐπὶ τοῦ Ῥαδάμανθου· *apud Rhadamanthum te legem vel leges violaturum accusabo*;

*de*; *ut*, ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός· *de formoso puero loquens*;

*ad vel in*; *ut*, τὸν κεν ἄγοιμι' ἐπὶ νηός· *hunc ducam in navem*.

#### DATIVO,

*Super*; *ut*, ἐπὶ κρηπιδὶ ὁ τοῖχος ἔστηκε, *super crepidine murus stetit*;

*adversus*; *ut*, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· *adversus Trojanos pugnare*;

*ad vel in*; *ut*, βαίνου ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης· *egrediebantur in littus maris*;

*propter*; *ut*, φθόνος, λύπη ἐπ' ἄλλοτερίοις ἀγαθοῖς· *invidentia est ægritudo propter alterius res secundas*;

*penes*; *ut*, ἐπὶ τοῖς δημόταις ἐστίν· *penes plebem est*;

*apud vel juxta*; *ut*, ἡ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς νήσος· *juxta Locros insula*;

*in*; *ut*, μέτρον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἀριστον· *mediocritas in omnibus optima*.

*post*; *ut*, ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις παρξέποντο· *alii post alios sequebantur*.

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\* Οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν εὐθυνῶν λόγων· *ii qui sunt a publicis rationibus* : ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ταμείου· *Quæstor*.

## ACCUSATIVO,

*Ad* ; ut, εἴτ' ἐπὶ δεξιῇ ἴωσι· *sive ad dextram eant* :

*per vel super* ; ut, ἴμεν πολλὴν ἐπ' ἀπείρου γαῖαν· *ire super multam immensam terram* :

*propter* ; ut, τόνδ' ἐπ' εὐνοίαν χθονὸς θάπτειν ἔδοξε· *hunc propter benevolentiam in patriam sepelire visum est* :

*usque ad* ; ut, νοσήσαντα ἐπὶ θάνατον· *ægotantem usque ad mortem* :

*inter* : ut, εὐκλείη τ' ἀρετὴ τε εἷη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους· *bona fama virtutisque nomen esset inter homines* :

*contra* ; ut, ἐπειράτο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς παραλύειν· *conabatur Atheniensium iram contra se susceptam mollire*.

## Composita significat,

*In vel super* ; ut, ἐπιβάλλω· *injicio vel superinjicio* :

*contra* : ut, ἐπανίσταμαι, *surgo contra* :

*post* ; ut, ἐπιμηθεύομαι, *post factum consulo* :

*imminutionem* ; ut, ἐπίλευκος, *aliquantum albus* :

*Alias inducit significationes* : ut, ἐπιτιμᾶω, *reprehendo* ; ἐπιτρέπω, *permitto*, &c.

## VII. Κατὰ,

inservit GENITIVO et ACCUSATIVO.

### GENITIVO,

*A, ab* ; ut, βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὄρεων· *descendit autem ab Idæis montibus* :

*adversus* ; ut, λόγος κατὰ Μειδίον· *oratio adversus Midiam* :

*de* ; ut, πολλὺς ἔπαινος ἦν κατὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως· *multa de nostrâ civitate in ejus laudem memorabantur* :

*ad vel in* ; ut, κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν· *in scopum sagittas dirigere* :

*e vel de* ; ut, κατὰ πετρῶν βαλέειν· *aut de rupe dejicere* :

*sub* ; ut, κατὰ γῆς ἀποπέμπω· *sub terram mitto* :

*per* ; ut, διδάσκων καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας· *per universam Judæam docens* :

*per in jurando* ; ut, ὁ Θεὸς ὤμοσε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ· *Deus per seipsum juravit* :

*super* ; ut, κατεχέεν αὐτοῦ κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς· *super ejus caput effudit*.

## DATIVO apud poëtas \* solum.

*A, ab*; ut, κατὰ δὲ σφι κελαινὸν αἶμ' ἀπελείβετ' ἔραζε· *ab ipsis vero niger sanguis in terram stillabat*:

*intra*; ut, κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἐέργυν· *intra haras concludebat*:

*inter*; ut, δασόμεθα κατὰ σφίσι· *inter illos dividemus*.

## ACCUSATIVO.†

*Secundum*; ut, κατ' εἰκόνα Θεοῦ ἐποίησεν αὐτόν· *secundum Dei imaginem eum fecit*.

*ad vel in*; ut, κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα· *in ipsos usque aspiciebat*:

*apud*; ut, τὰ κατ' Ἀμπερακίαν οὕτως ἐγένετο· *res apud Ambra-ciam gestæ hunc exitum habuerunt*:

*propter*; ut, οὐδ' αὖ, κατὰ πενίαν, κεκάλυται· *neque contra, propter paupertatem, arcetur*:

*per*; ut, καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κηρύσσων· *per totam urbem præ-dicans*:

*circa*; ut, οἱ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν νόμοι· *leges quæ sunt circa excessum*:

*in vel inter*; ut, κατὰ ὠπήϊα πυκνὰ κείμεθα· *inter virgulta densa jacebamus*:

*e regione*; ut, κεῖται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν· *Cephal-lenia sita est e regione Acarnaniæ*:

*circiter*; ut, κατὰ ἑννεακόσια ἔτη· *circiter nongentos annos*:

*pro*; ut, κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν· *pro facultatibus*.

## Composita significat,

*De vel deorsum*; ut, καταβάλλω, *dejicio*; καταβαίνω, *descendo*:

*contra*; ut, κατάλαλος, *oblocutor*:

*augmentum*; καταφάγω, *avidè deglutio*.

## VIII. Μετὰ,

GENITIVUM, DATIVUM, et ACCUSATIVUM post se habet.

## GENITIVUM,‡

*Cum*; ut, μετ' ἄλλων λέξον ἐταίρων· *cum cæteris sociis cuba*:

*erga*; ut, ἐμεγάλυνεν ὁ Κύριος ἔλεος αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτῆς· *miseri-cordiam suam erga illam Dominus magnificavit*.

\* Et apud eos rariùs.

† Οἱ κατ' οἶκον· *familia*; οἱ κατὰ γένος· *consanguinei*; οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν· *causidici*.

‡ Οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως· *socii Achillis*.



# DATIVUM, fere apud poëtas,

*in* ; ut, στῇ δὲ κέρασ μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων· *stetit autem cornu in manibus tenens* :  
*inter* ; ut, θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρῶτοισι μάχεσθαι· *impiger erat inter primos pugnare* :  
*cum* ; ut, ἀρθὼν ἔθεντο μετὰ σφίσι· *faedus cum iis inierunt*.

## ACCUSATIVUM,

*post* ; ut, μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχίᾳ· *post bellum auxilium* :  
*in cum acc.* ; ut, ὅς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει·  
*qui me in vanas lites et jurgia conficit* :  
*in, cum abl.* ; ut, αὖ μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τε·  
*quæ in manibus habebat, ea etiam explicare poterat* :  
*contra* ; ut, ἣ τι μετ' ἀθανάτους ἤλιτεν· *utique contra immortales peccavit* :  
*ad* ; ut, εἰς στρατὸν ἔλθε μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοῦς· *ad exercitum vade ad Trojanos et Achivos* :  
*inter* ; ut, μεθ' ἐμήλικας ἔμμεν' ἄριστον· *inter coætaneos esse optimum* :  
*præter* ; ut, εἶσαι οἷοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετέασι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα· *scies quales etiam Danaïs principes, etiam præter Achillem intersint*.

## In compositione significat,

*Inter* ; ut, μέτειμι, *insum* ; μετὰγγελος, *internuntius* :  
*trans* ; ut, μεταβαίνω, *transgredior* :  
*cum* ; ut, μετέχω, *cum alio habeo* :  
*ad* ; ut, μετακαλέω, *advoco* :  
*mutationem* ; ut, μεταγινώσκω, *sententiam muto*.

## IX. Παρὰ,

GENITIVO, DATIVO, et ACCUSATIVO jungitur, cum

GENITIVO \* significat,

*A* ; ut, παρὰ Κυρίου ἡ βοήθεια· *a Domino auxilium* ;  
*apud* ; ut, διαπανήσασα τὰ παρ' ἑαυτῆς πάντα· *insumens omnia quæ apud se erant*.

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\* Οἱ παρὰ σου· *nuntii tui* ; τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου· *Alcibiadis mandata*.

## CUM DATIVO,

*Apud* ; ut, παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστι *apud homines hoc impossibile est* :

*ad* ; ut, ἵεναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνηι *ire ad Tissaphernem* :

*juxta* ; ut, παρ' ἀνέρι τῷδε δαμῆναι *juxta hunc virum domari* :

*penes* ; ut, παρ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχει *penes se habet*.

## CUM ACCUSATIVO,\*

*Ad* ; ut, τῷ δ' αὖτις ἴτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν *illi autem ad naves Achivorum redibant* :

*juxta* ; ut, βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θῖνα *et ibat tacitus juxta littus* :

*per* ; ut, παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον *per totam vitam* :

*trans* ; ut, χώραν ἀπένειμε παρὰ τὸν Ἀνίηνα ποταμόν *trans Anienem fluvium agrum assignavit* :

*propter* ; ut, οἱ δὲ ἐλέπιδες εἰσὶ παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν *hi vero bonâ spe sunt propter experientiam* :

*supra* ; ut, οἱ παρὰ δύνάμιν πρόθυμοι ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας *qui supra vires optimè de Græcis meriti sumus* :

*præ* ; ut, παρ' ἑαυτὸν μηδένα ἐπιτήδειον ἡγεῖτο *præ se aptum neminem putabat* :

*præter vel contra* ; ut, παρὰ τὸν νόμον κρίνων *contra legem judicans* :

*inter* ; ut, παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν *inter navigandum* :

*penes* ; ut, τὸ παρ' ἡμᾶς *quod penes nos est* :

*infra* ; ut, ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους *ipsum paululum infra angelos minuiisti* :

*temporis intermissionem* ; † ut, παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον *tertio quoque mense*.

## In compositione significat,

*Ad* ; ut, παραλαμβάνω, *adsumo* :

*perperam* ; ut, παρακούω, *perperam audio* :

*simul* ; ut, παραδυναστεύω, *simul regno* :

*clam* ; ut, παρεμβάλλω, *clam interjicio* :

*temere* ; ut, παρακινδυνεύω, *temere periclitor* :

*trans vel præter* ; ut, παρέρχομαι, *transeo* ; παραπλέω, *præternavigo* :

*comparationem* ; ut, παραβάλλω, *comparo* :

\* A grammaticis usurpatur pro *ab* ; veluti cùm tradunt, Δημοσθενὲς esse dictum παρὰ τὸ σθένος, i. e. a voce σθένος derivari.

† Ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετός *febris tertiana*.

*contrarium ; ut, παράνομος, contra leges faciens ; παρανθέω, defloresco :*

*diminutionem ; ut, πάρεγγυς, propiuscule ;*

*augmentum ; ut, παραθαρσύνω, fiduciam augeo.*

## Χ. Περὶ,

GENITIVO, DATIVO, ACCUSATIVO, inservit.

### GENITIVO,

*De ; ut, δῆριν ἔχον περὶ πιπτόντων· contentionem de cadentibus habebant :*

*pro ; ut, περὶ πατρὸς τεθνάμεν· pro patriâ mori :*

*propter ; ut, τυραννίδος περὶ κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν· propter tyrannidem pulcherrimum est injuste facere :*

*circum ; ut, τετάνυστο περὶ σπέος γλαφυροῦ ἡμερίς· circum speluncam cavam vitis extensa est :*

*præ ; ut, οἷζυρός περὶ πάντων ἔπλεο· præ omnibus ærumnosus es.*

### DATIVO,

*Circum ; ut, ἔνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα· circum pectus tunicam induit :*

*de ; ut, ἔδδεισεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ· timuit enim de flavo Menelao :*

*ex ; ut, ὃν περὶ κῆρι φιλῶ· quem ex animo amo :*

*in ; ut, περὶ ῥοδέοισιν ἑέρση τήκεται· ros in rosis liquescit :*

*in ; cum accus. πίπτοντα περὶ σφίσι· in sese cadentia.*

### ACCUSATIVO,\*

*Circa ; ut, τούτους ἀγαπᾷ καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἔχει· hos amat, et circa se habet :*

*circiter ; ut, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναῦς· circiter septuaginta naves :*

*erga ; ut, ἡ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσέβεια· pietas erga deos :*

*adversus ; ut, περὶ τοὺς γονέας κακοεργεῖν· adversus tuos parentes male facere.*

\* Οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα· Plato vel Platonici ; Οἱ περὶ τὴν φύσιν· Physiologi ; Οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν· Poetæ ; τὰ περὶ ἐμὲ, res meæ.

## Composita significat,

*Circum*; ut, περιβάλλω, circumjicio; περιπατέω, obambulo:  
*augmentum*; ut, περιτίω, valde honoro; περίλυπος, admodum  
 tristis:  
*excellētiā*; ut, περιγίγνομαι, præsto; περιφεῶν, sapiens.

## XI. Ὑπέρ,

GENITIVUM et ACCUSATIVUM regit.

## GENITIVUM,

*Pro*; ut, ὑπὲρ σοῦ λαλῶ, pro te loquor:  
*de*; ut, ὑπὲρ πασῶν γράψαι οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖ, de omnibus scribendi  
 non locus est:  
*supra*; ut, στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, stetit autem supra caput.  
*pro*; ut, ὅς γάρ οὐκ ἔστι κατ' ἡμῶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἔστιν, nam qui non  
 est contra nos, pro nobis est:  
*propter*; ut, ὑπὲρ εὐδοξίας ἤθελον τοῖς δεινοῖς αὐτοὺς διδόναι,  
 propter gloriam se periculis objicere voluerunt:  
*præ*; ut, ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς τὰ κοινὰ φιλοτιμίας, præ singulari reipub-  
 licæ studio:  
*per*, in obtestando; ut, λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ μακάρων, oro per deos.

## ACCUSATIVUM,

*Ultra vel trans*; ut, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐκαμμένα πηδᾶς, lineam tran-  
 silis:  
*supra*; ut, ὑπὲρ ἐξήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς, supra sexaginta annos  
 natus:  
*præter vel contra*; ut, ὑπὲρ μόρον ἄλγεα ἔχουσι, præter fatum  
 calamitates patiuntur.

## In compositione significat,

*Pro*; ut, ὑπερμάχομαι, propugno:  
*præ vel trans*; ut, ὑπερβέω, præcurro; ὑπερβαίνω, transgredior:  
*super*; ut, ὑπερέχω, superemineo; ὑπερθυρον, superliminare:  
*augmentum*; ut, ὑπερμαίνομαι, vehementer insanio; ὑπερασθύνης,  
 valde infirmus.

## XII. Ὑπὸ,

Jungitur GENITIVO, DATIVO, et ACCUSATIVO.

## GENITIVO,

*A, ab*; ut, τύπτομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, verberor ab ipso:  
*sub*; ut, τρύβλιον ὦχετο ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχων, patellam sub alâ occul-  
 tans abiit:

*præ* ; ut, ὑπ' ἐνδείας οὐκ ἔχω, ὃ, τι ἂν μοι χρήσωμαι *præ penuria, quid agam, nescio* :  
*ex* ; ut, κῦμα, θοῇ ἐν νῆϊ πύσῃσι λάβρον ὑπαί νεφέων *impetuousa unda e nubibus in velocem navem illiserit* :  
*per* ; ut, ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονεῖν ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται *per ipsum ne sapere quidem nobis licet* :  
*ob vel propter* ; ut, ὑφ' ἧς δοκοῦσι κύνες ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν διαβλήτων σωμαίων *ob quem (odorem) videntur canes abstinere cadaveribus fulmine percussis*.

### DATIVO,

*Sub* ; ut, ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος *sub pelle leoninâ simia* :  
*cum* ; ut, ὑπὸ ῥάβδοις ὁμοῦ πάσαις καὶ πελέκεσι κατιών *cum fascibus ac securibus omnibus descendens* :  
*a* ; ut, ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι *a Trojanis domari* :  
*ex* ; ut, ἣ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε' *quæ eum ex Anchise peperit* :  
*præ* ; ut, ἐκθαρόντων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ καύματι *ipsis præ æstu emortuis* :  
*ob vel propter* ; ut, ὑπὸ τῇ ποιήσῃ ἐπηνεῖτο *ob poesin laudabatur* :  
*in* ; ut, ἄλυσσα κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ *cum in sinu pocula abscondisset*.

### ACCUSATIVO,

*Subter vel sub* ; ut, τὸν ὑπὲρ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆς χρυσόν *omne aurum quod supra subterque terram est* :  
*sub*, tempus denotans ; ut, ὑπὸ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου *sub belli finem* :  
*ad* ; ut, αἴσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε *turpissimus utique vir ad Ilium venit*.

### Composita significat,

*Sub* ; ut, ὑποβάλλω, *subjicio* :  
*re* ; ut, ὑποτροπή, *reversio* :  
*diminutionem* ; ut, ὑποδεῖδω, *subvereor* ; ὑπέρουθρος, *subruber* :  
*aliquid clam et cum fraude factum* ; ut, ὑπέρχομαι *clam dolis ag-gredior* ; ὑπάγομαι, *dolis inducor* :

*Alias inducit significationes* ; ut, ὑποκρίνομαι, *simulo, &c.*



## OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PREPOSITIONS.

Every preposition in Greek has but one radical and proper meaning, which it always retains; this meaning has, for the most part, been taken from sensible objects; and from it, all the secondary applications may, either immediately or circuitously, be traced. But, sometimes in consequence of figurative or elliptical modes of expression, sometimes in consequence of the extension of the radical meaning to other ideas immediately connected therewith, it becomes necessary, for the sake of avoiding circumlocution, to render it in English by a different preposition, which may fully express the sense in particular phrases, though not universally. The construction, and the radical meaning of the several prepositions, and the different modes in which they are applied in practice, can only be explained by investigating each preposition separately.

## I. Four prepositions govern the genitive, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, περὶ.

Ἀντὶ, AGAINST, INSTEAD OF.

The primary and original signification of this preposition, is, *facing, fronting, set opposite to.*

1. As in barter, the two commodities to be exchanged are usually set opposite to each other, ἀντὶ was used, by an easy transition, to denote exchange or substitution; its most common signification, therefore, is, *instead of*; as,

Mat. ii. 22. Ἀρχέλαος βασιλεύει ἀντὶ Ἡρώδου, *Archelaus reigns instead of Herod.*  
Exod. xxi. 23, 24. ἐφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ἐφθαλμοῦ, *he shall give an eye for an eye.\**

2. By a peculiar turn of phrase, ἀντὶ came, in some few cases, to signify, *in addition to*; this seems to have arisen from the circumstance of a person, instead of demanding another commodity in exchange, giving his own freely, to be added to the possession of the person who had the other. To this meaning may be referred such phrases as the following:

ἀνίας ἀντὶ ἀνιάων, *sorrows above sorrows, excessive sorrows.*

John i. 16. χάριν ἀντὶ χάριτος, *grace in addition to grace, accumulated, abundant grace.†*

\* It is by the force of ἀντὶ understood in the sense of substitution or exchanging, that the price of things is put in the genitive after verbs or adjectives.

† Or, perhaps, ἀντὶ, in this example, has its common signification, *instead of*, or *unanswerable to*. "Grace—set opposite to—grace," i. e. the favour, which God hath bestowed on us by Jesus Christ, instead of, or answering to, the favour, which he had formerly bestowed on us by Moses. This interpretation, which is recommended by the connection, is given by Chrysostom; τί δὲ ἐλάβομεν; χάριν ἀντὶ χάριτος ἐκείνης ἀντὶ ποίας, ποίαν; ἀντὶ τῆς παλαιᾶς, τὴν καινὴν.—"But what have we received? Grace for grace, saith he. What for what? The new for the old. And he

3. Sometimes it signifies *against* ; as,

ἀντὶ ἀνδρὸς ἵτω, go against the man.

4. Ἀντὶ, in composition, generally retains its primary meaning of *opposition* ; as,

ἀντιλέγω, I speak against, I contradict.  
ἀντιμάχομαι, I fight again

Ἀπὸ, FROM.

*From* is the proper and radical signification of ἀπὸ ; but the Greek preposition is applied in a sense rather more extensive than the English, implying separation, either in place, time, or any other way, actual distance or tendency from, proceeding from, whether as an effect from a cause, a part from a whole, a thing made from the materials, or a subject from the circumstance that peculiarly characterizes it. In all these expressions, ἀπὸ may be properly rendered *from*, though in a few of them, the English prepositions *of* or *for*, are more commonly employed. The following examples will show the different ways in which ἀπὸ is commonly used :

Mat. iii. 16. ἀνέβη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος, he went up from the water.

ὤρμησθαι ἀπὸ Σάρδεων, he marched from Sardis.

μάχεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους, to fight from the wall.

Acts xxiii. 23. ἀπὸ τρίτης ὥρας, from the third hour.

ἀπὸ δείπνου, from (the time of) supper, i.e. after supper.

ἀπὸ φύμου, away from affection, i.e. not loved, hated.

ἀπὸ γνώμης, remote from (i.e. against) his opinion.

ἐξουσία ἀπὸ Θεοῦ, power from God.

Luke xxiv. 41. ἀπιστούντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς, as they believed not from (for) joy.

ἀπὸ τῶν σῶν δίδωμι σοι, from (out of) thine own I give thee.

Mat. iii. 4. ἔνδυμα ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου, a garment (made) from (or of) camel's hair.

οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς, persons (proceeding) from, (i. e. belonging to) the council, counsellors.

οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς φιλοσοφίας, persons from (the schools of) philosophy, i. e. philosophers.

ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ ξίφους μάχη, the battle (originating) from swords, as its instrumental cause, i. e. a battle sword in hand.

In composition, ἀπὸ denotes properly, *separation from* ; and by an obvious transition, *privation of* ; as,

proceeds to explain the old as the type, the new as the antitype. In like manner, the old paraphrast Nonnus :—

ὅτι ἑύμπαυτες ἀπ' αὐτοῦ

Ἡράμεθα ζαθίου πληρώματος ὀψιμον ἄλλην

Ἀντίθετον προτέρης χάριτος χάριν.

“ Because we have all received from his divine fulness, another latter grace corresponding to the former grace.”

|             |                                              |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ἄποικος,    | <i>an emigrant, one separated from home.</i> |
| ἀποφάω,     | <i>I am away from affirming, I deny.</i>     |
| ἀποκαλύπτω, | <i>I draw the veil from, I discover.</i>     |
| ἀπομαιθάνω, | <i>I depart from learning, I forget.</i>     |

Ἄποδ, compounded with a neuter or middle verb, frequently retains its power of governing a genitive ; as,

|                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Pet. i. 4. ἀποφυγόντες τῆς φθορᾶς, | <i>having escaped the corruption.</i> |
| ἀπέχομαι κακῶν,                      | <i>I abstain from mischief.</i>       |

Ἐξ or Ἐξ, OUT OF.\*

Ἐξ or ἐξ, are the same preposition, the former being used before a consonant, the latter before a vowel. The signification is always *out of*, whether by that is meant to be expressed a change out of one state or place into another, formation out of materials, selection of a part out of a whole, or originating out of, as from a principle or cause ; thus,

- Dan. ii. 34. ἀποσχίσθη λίθος ἐξ ὄρους, *a stone was cut out of a mountain.*  
 Mat. ii. 15. ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐκάλεσα τὸν υἱόν μου, *out of Egypt I have called my son.*  
 Rev. viii. 14. ἐρχόμενοι ἐκ τῆς θλίψεως τῆς μεγάλης, *come out of great tribulation.*  
 ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, *out of (from) peace to go to war.*  
 ποτήριον ἐκ χρύσου, *a cup (made out) of gold.*  
 1 Cor. xi. 8. γυνὴ ἐξ ἀνδρός, *the woman out of the man.*  
 Mark xiv. 69. οὗτος ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐστίν, *this is (one) of them.*  
 Rom. i. 17. ὁ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται, *the just shall have life out of faith,*  
*(as a channel of conveyance) shall live by faith.*  
 Mat. xix. 20. ἐκ νεότητος, *out of youth (into riper years,) i.e. from youth.*  
 ὕπνος ἐκ δείπνου, *sleep out of (the time of) supper (to another time,) i.e. sleep after supper.*

In composition, ἐκ retains its original meaning, and signifies *out of*, in one sense or other ; as,

|                                     |                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ἐκινους,                            | <i>out of one's reason, mad.</i>                                  |
| Mat. viii. 16. ἐξέβαλε τὰ πνεύματα, | <i>he cast out the spirits.</i>                                   |
| ἐξαιρέτος,                          | <i>chosen out of, eminent.</i>                                    |
| ἐκ τιμᾶν αὐτόν,                     | <i>I honour him (out of, or) above all, I greatly honour him.</i> |

Πρὸ, BEFORE.

1. Πρὸ signifies *before*, either in place or time ; as,

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Acts v. 23. πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν, | <i>before the doors.</i> |
| πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου,           | <i>before the war.</i>   |

2. *Preference to.* What is preferred is taken *before* the others ; as,

|                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης, | <i>war in preference to peace.</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|

3. *In defence of.* What we mean to defend we generally *stand before* ; as,

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\* The original distinction between ἀπὸ and ἐκ, seems to have been, that ἐκ was used to signify the separation of things previously conjoined ; ἀπὸ, of things, whether previously conjoined or not. But this distinction soon came to be overlooked in practice, and the two to be often used almost indiscriminately.

πρὸ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν μάχεσθαι, *to fight (before) in defence of wives and children.*

Πρὸ, in composition, generally retains its original meaning of *before*; as,

|             |                                              |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| προπύλαιον, | <i>the place before the door, the porch.</i> |
| προβαίνω,   | <i>I go before.</i>                          |
| προάγω,     | <i>I lead before the rest, I lead forth.</i> |

## II. Two prepositions govern the dative only, ἐν and σύν.

### Εν, IN, WITHIN.

1. The radical signification of ἐν, is *in, within, contained within*, as one thing within another. This is its most common signification, applying either to place or time, and exactly expressed by the English preposition *in*; as,

John xi. 20. ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ ἐκαθέζετο, *was sitting in the house.*

Mark i. 9. ἐγένετο ἐν ἐπείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, *it came to pass in those days.*

2. When the noun, governed by ἐν, expresses a number of individuals united, ἐν may often be conveniently rendered *among*, which is equivalent in sense to being *within the line by which they are circumscribed*; as,

Mat. ii. 6. ἐλαχίστη ἐν τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν Ἰουδα, *least (within the line of, i. e.) among the princes of Judah.*

And in this manner of using ἐν, it may even sometimes not improperly be rendered, *attended with, or attended by*, viz. if the preceding noun signify the chief object, and the noun governed, those which are subordinate thereto; as,

Jude 14. ἦλθε Κύριος ἐν μυριάσι ἁγίαις αὐτοῦ, *the Lord cometh (in the midst of, i. e.) attended by his holy myriads.*

3. Εἰς is sometimes used to denote that a thing, though not literally *contained within* another, is *within its power, or within the sphere of its action*; it may then be rendered, *in the power of, or in the operation of*; as,

ἐν μοὶ ἐστὶ, *it is in my power.*

Luke iv. 1. ἤγειτο ἐν τῷ πνεύματι, *he was driven in (the operation of the) spirit.*

4. Εἰς likewise is used, when we wish to denote by the noun following, the *specific way or means of performing an action*; as,

1 Cor. iv. 21. ἐν ῥάβδῳ ἔλθω πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἢ ἐν ἀγάπῃ; *shall I come to you in (the way of) a rod, or in (the way of) love?*

Mat. iii. 11. ἐγὼ βαπτίζω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὕδατι, αὐτὸς ὑμᾶς βαπτίσει ἐν Πνεύματι ἁγίῳ καὶ πυρὶ, *I baptize you in (the way of) water, (baptism,) but he shall baptize you in (a baptism of) the Holy Spirit and fire.*

Rev. vi. 8. ἀποκτείνει ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ, καὶ ἐν λιμῷ, *to kill in (the way of, i. e. by) the sword, and in (the way of, or by) famine.*

1 Cor. v. 8. ἐορτάζωμεν, μὴ ἐν ζύμῃ παλαιᾷ, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀζύμοις εὐκρινείας, *let us keep the feast, not in (the way of) the old leaven, but in (the way of) the unleavened bread of sincerity.*

5. Εἰς after a verb of motion, may sometimes be rendered *into*, when it is meant to express *tendency to a place*, and afterwards continuing or acting in it; as,

Luke xxiii. 42. ὅταν ἔλθῃς ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ σου, *when thou comest into thy kingdom.*

John v. 4. ἄγγελος κατέβαινεν ἐν τῇ κολυμβήθεα, *an angel descended into the pool.*

6. 'Εν, in composition, generally retains both its radical signification of *in*, and the government of the dative; as,

Acts xiv. 22. ἐνοικεῖ τῇ πολεῖ, *he dwells in the city.*  
 ἐμμένειν τῇ πίστει, *to continue in the faith.*

#### Σὺν, WITH, TOGETHER WITH.

1. The radical signification of *σὺν* is, *with*, *junction with*; as,

John xviii. 1. Ἰησοῦς ἐξῆλθε σὺν τοῖς μαθηταῖς, *Jesus went out with his disciples.*

John xxi. 3. ἐρχόμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς σὺν σοι, *we also go with thee.*

2. Hence it frequently signifies, *together with*, or *besides*; as,

Luke xxiv. 21. ἀλλὰ γε σὺν πᾶσι τούτοις, *but besides all these things.*

3. As a person giving aid or countenance to another, naturally stands close with or beside him; *σὺν*, therefore, frequently was extended to signify, *by the help of*; as,

σὺν Θεῷ πειράσω, *by the help of God I will attempt it.*

4. *Σὺν*, in composition, most commonly implies *together*, and when compounded with an active verb, governs either the accusative alone, or an accusative and dative jointly; as,

Mark xv. 16. συγκαλοῦσιν ὅλην τὴν σπείραν, *they call together the whole band.*  
 τὸ ἀγκιστρὸν τῷ δελείᾳ συγκατασπάσας, *having pulled away the hook together with the bait.*

When compounded with neuter verbs, it generally governs the dative, still retaining the same meaning; as,

συνοικεῖ Πέτρῳ, *he dwells with Peter.*

Sometimes, in composition with active verbs, it only heightens the meaning, as expressing the junction of many to produce a stronger effect; as,

συγκαλύπτω, *I cover closely.*  
 συλλαμβάνω, *I take violently.*

### III. One preposition governs the accusative.

#### Εἰς, TO, INTO, AT.

*Εἰς* properly signifies, *at*, (as it were the resting or stopping place,) but this radical meaning is differently modified.

1. It signifies simply, *being at*, and that either close beside, or actually within; thus, in regard to place,

Mat. ii. 23. κατέζησεν εἰς πόλιν λεγομένην Ναζαρέτ, *he dwelt at or in a city called Nazareth.*

John i. 18. ὃ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον, *who is in the bosom.*

Acts xxi. 26. εἰσῆλθαι εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, *entered into the temple: properly, arrived at it so completely as to get within it.*



And so in regard to time :

Luke i. 20. πληρωθήσονται εἰς τὸν καιρὸν, *they shall be fulfilled at the season.*

So likewise in the case of number :

εἰς τοὺς μυριάδας, *at ten thousand.*  
εἰς δύο ἄγιν, *to bring them two by two, literally, at twos.*

2. It denotes *motion* or *tendency*, so as to arrive at, and then may be rendered *to* or *into*, when applied to place; *until*, when applied to time; as,

Il. A'. 71. καὶ νήεσσ' ἡγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν Ἴλιον εἶσω, *and had conducted the ships of the Greeks to Ilium.*

Mat. ii. 21. καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς γῆν Ἰσραὴλ, *and came to, or into, the land of Israel.*

Il. A'. 601. εἰς ἥλιον κατὰδυντα δαίνυνται, *they feast until sunset.*

3. It signifies *directed* or *aimed at*, and thus may properly be translated, *towards*, *in respect to*, *respecting*, or some equivalent word; as,

1 Pet. iv. 9. φιλόξενοι εἰς ἀλλήλους, *hospitable towards one another.*

Acts ii. 25. λέγει εἰς αὐτὸν, *he speaks in respect to him.*  
ἐγκλήματα εἰς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *accusations respecting the Athenians, i. e. directed at the Athenians.*

Eph. i. 12. εἰς τὸ εἶναι ἡμᾶς, *towards (i. e. in order to) our being.*  
εἰδωκεν αὐτῷ εἰς σῖτον, *he gave it to him towards (i. e. for) food.*

4. Εἰς, in composition, generally denotes *into*; as,

εἰσερχομαι, *I come into, I enter.*  
εἰσάγω, *I introduce.*

IV. One preposition governs the genitive and the accusative.

Διὰ, THROUGH, ON ACCOUNT OF.

1. With the genitive, διὰ signifies,

1. *Through*, either as to place or time; this is the radical meaning; as,

1 Cor. iii. 15. διὰ πυρὸς, *through fire.*  
Acts xiii. 49. δι' ὅλης τῆς χώρας, *through the whole country.*  
Luke v. 5. δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτὸς, *through the whole night.*

2. *Through*, as an instrument or efficient cause; as,

3 John 13. οὐ θέλω διὰ μέλανος καὶ καλέμου σοι γράψαι, *I will not write through, or with, pen and ink to thee.*

Rom. v. 12. διὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος, *death through sin.*

1 Pet. i. 23. διὰ λόγου ζώντος Θεοῦ, *through the word of God which liveth.*

Rom. i. 5. δι' οὗ ἐλάβομεν χάριν, *through whom we received grace.*

Rom. v. 5. διὰ Πνεύματος ἁγίου τοῦ δοθέντος ἡμῖν, *through the Holy Spirit which is given to us.*

2. With the accusative, διὰ denotes,

1. *Through*, as the final cause, end, or design, of an action, and may then be rendered, *through reason of*, i. e. *on account of*, or *for*; as,

Mark ii. 27. τὸ σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο, *the Sabbath was made for man.*

1 Cor. ix. 23. τοῦτο δὲ ποιῶ διὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, *and this I do for the gospel's sake.*

Heb. v. 12. ἐφείλοντες εἶναι διδάσκαλοι διὰ τὸν χρόνον, *ye ought to be teachers, through reason of the time.*

2. Sometimes, but rarely, *the means of an action* ; as,

Rev. xii. 11. *ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ ἀγνίου*, *they overcame him through the blood of the Lamb.*

3. Διὰ, in composition, signifies either *through*, literally, or, in a metaphorical sense, *thoroughly* ; as,

|              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| διαβαίνειν,  | <i>to pass through.</i>      |
| διακαθαρίζω, | <i>I cleanse thoroughly.</i> |
| διασπάρομαι, | <i>I am pulled asunder.</i>  |

V. Ten prepositions govern three cases: the genitive, dative, and accusative.

**Ἀμφί, ABOUT, ROUND ABOUT.**

Ἀμφί governs three different cases, but has the same signification before each of them. It signified originally, *on both sides*, and was afterwards extended to denote, *on all sides* ; whence its usual significations. These are,

1. *Round about*, or simply *about* ; as,

|                         |                                         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ἀμφὶ πόλιος οἰκέουσι,   | <i>they dwell round about the city.</i> |
| ἀμφὶ δ' ὁμοισιν βάλετο, | <i>he threw it about his shoulders.</i> |
| Ἰορδάνου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα,   | <i>about the streams of Jordan.</i>     |

2. *Near about*, or *beside* ; either in place or time ; as,

|                     |                                           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ἤριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, | <i>he fell near about, or beside him.</i> |
| ἀμφ' ἄλα,           | <i>near about, beside the sea.</i>        |

3. *About*, meaning *concerning* ; as,

μαχέσθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης, *they fight about a small fountain.*  
 ἀμφὶ ἄστρων γεαφῆ, *a description of the stars, literally, a writing about the stars.*  
 λόγος ἀμφὶ τῇ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς, *a report about (of) her death.*  
 νεικος ἀμφὶ βοηλασίαν, *a quarrel about driving away the cattle.*

4. Ἀμφί, with the nominative plural of the article, has a particular meaning ;

οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἰωάννην, *John and his disciples, and sometimes John himself only.\**

5. Ἀμφί, in composition, retains its usual meaning of *round about* ; as,

ἀμφιβάλλω ὅμοισιν ἐσθῆτα, *I throw round my shoulders a garment.*

**Ἀνὰ, BACK ALONG, UP, UP AND DOWN, UP UPON.**

The original meaning of ἀνὰ, was *the line of direction of any thing traced backwards* ; hence its common significations are derived.

1. With the genitive and accusative.

1. *Back along*, or *against* ; as,

\* See a similar phrase under Πρὸς.

ἀνὰ ποταμὸν διεκομίσαν, *they bore them back along the river, i. e. against the stream.*

Hence ἀνὰ is sometimes, though rarely, used to signify *according to*; as,

λαλεῖν ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, *to speak according to the same word, i. e. tracing the same course of speech back again.*

2. *Up*, or *over*, that being the contrary direction to what things take when left to themselves; as,

ἀνὰ νηὸς ἐβην, *he went up (i. e. on board) the ship.*  
ἀνὰ τὰ ὄρη, *up, or over the mountains.*

3. By an extension of this last signification, ἀνὰ signifies, *up and down*; to which the English preposition, *through*, is sometimes equivalent; as,

ἐκιδάσθην ἀνὰ στρατὸν, *were scattered up and down, or through, the army.*  
ἀνὰ τὰ ὄρη πλανᾶσθαι, *to wander up and down the mountains.*  
ἀνὰ νύκτα, *through the night.*

Hence ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν, is used to signify, *to mention frequently*, i. e. *to have up and down the mouth.*

4. In distribution of objects, ἀνὰ signifies, *a-piece*, or *at the rate of*; as if we should say, *up that far, and no farther*; as,

ἀνὰ πέντε, *five a-piece.*  
Mat. xx. 9. ἀνὰ δηνάριον, *a denarius each.*  
John ii. 6. χωρεῖν ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο ἢ τρεῖς, *containing two or three firkins a-piece.*

## 2. With the dative.

*Up upon*; as,

εὗδε πατὴρ ἀνὰ Γαργαρεῶ ἄκρῳ, *the father slept up upon the top of mount Gargaris.*  
ἀνὰ χερσὶν ἱλουσα, *taking it up upon or in her hands.*

Ἀνὰ, with this case, is seldom used but by the poets.

Ἀνὰ, in composition, denotes,

1. *Back*; as, ἀναβάλλω, *I throw back, I reject.*

2. *Up*; as, ἀναβαίνω, *I ascend.*

3. *Repetition*, as it were going back over the same ground; as,

Heb. vi. 6. ἀνασταυροῦντας, *crucifying afresh.*

And hence ἀνὰ, in composition, has sometimes likewise *an intensive force*, as if implying repetition of the same action, to augment the effect; as,

ἀναζητέω, *I seek diligently, seek again and again.*

## Ἐπὶ, UPON.

Ἐπὶ, whatever case it governs, always signifies *upon*; but, with different cases, a different mode of *being upon* is denoted.

## 1. With the genitive.

1. *Action, both commencing and terminating upon; as,*

ἡ σφαῖρα κυλινδεται ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης, *the ball rolls upon the table.*  
 ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔχωρει, *he marched through Thrace, i. e. beginning and terminating his march in Thrace.*

2. *Situation or position upon; as,*

λίθος κεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, *a stone lies upon the ground.*  
 John xxi. 1. ἐφωτίσεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Τιβεριάδος, *showed himself just upon (i. e. at) the sea of Tiberias.*

Hence, applied to time, it signifies, *during the existence of; as,*ἐπὶ Κρόνου, *during the life of Saturn.*So we say in English, *upon such a day.*

## 2. With the dative.

1. *Junction of one thing upon another, hence with or among; as,*

ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, *joined with, or among, his friends.*  
 Rev. x. 11. προφητεύσαι ἐπὶ λαοῖς καὶ ἔθνεσι, *to prophesy among people and nations.*

2. *Following upon; whether in the way of dependence, mere addition to, or in pursuit of; as,*

Luke xvi. 26. ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις, *in addition to all these things.*  
 Acts iii. 16. ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει, *in consequence of the faith.*  
 ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει, *in pursuit of, for the sake of gain.*

## 3. With the accusative.

1. *Action directed upon; as,*

λίθος πίπτει ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, *a stone falls upon, or towards, the ground.*  
 Mat. ix. 9. καθήμενον ἐπὶ τὸ τελώνιον, *sitting upon the business of the receipt of custom.*

2 Pet. ii. 22. κύων ἐπιστρέψας ἐπὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἐξέγαμα, *the dog returned to his vomit.*2. Hence sometimes, *against; as,*Luke xi. 17. βασιλεία ἐφ' αὐτὴν διαμερισθεῖσα, *a kingdom divided against itself.*

These are the proper significations of ἐπὶ, with the different cases, but the Septuagint and New Testament writers do not strictly adhere to them; in a few instances, we find ἐπὶ used with one case in the same sense as it commonly is used in with another; but these instances are not frequent, and can occasion no difficulty.

Ἐπὶ, in composition, denotes,

1. *Upon; as, ἐπιβαῖνω, I go upon, I mount. ἐπιγράφω, I inscribe.*2. *Over; as, ἐπισκοπέω, I oversee. ἐπίσκοπος, an overseer.*

Κατὰ, ALONG, AGAINST, ACCORDING TO, DOWN.

## 1. With the genitive, dative, and accusative.

Κατὰ properly signifies, *the line of direction along which a thing tends or is situated; this is its primary signification; as,*

|                |                         |                    |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
|                | κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν,          | along the road.    |
|                | κατὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ,          | · · ·              |
| Luke xxiii. 5. | καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, | through all Jewry. |
| Mat. i. 20.    | κατ' ὄναρ,              | in a dream.        |

2. With the genitive only.

1. *Against*, or *in opposition to*; as that which comes in our way comes generally against us; as,

|              |                                              |                                           |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|              | κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν,                        | to shoot against (or at) a mark.          |
| Acts iv. 26. | κατὰ τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ κατὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ, | against the Lord, and against his Christ. |

2. *Down*; that being the direction to which things tend when left to themselves; as,

|                |                                             |                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Mat. viii. 32. | ῥέμυσσε κατὰ τοῦ κρημενοῦ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, | rushed down the precipice into the sea. |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

3. With the dative only.

*Among*; as it were *along the line of*; as,

|                         |                                                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| δασόμεθα κατὰ σφίσι,    | we will divide it along the line of (i. e. among) them.      |
| κατὰ συζυγοῖσιν ἐέργνη, | she confined them along the line of (i. e. among) the sties. |

4. With the accusative only.

Most commonly, *according to*; that is, along the same direction with; thus,

|                 |                            |                                                      |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | κατὰ Ματθαῖον,             | according to Matthew.                                |
| Josh. vii. 16.  | κατὰ φυλάς,                | according to (i. e. by) tribes.                      |
| 2 Cor. viii. 3. | κατὰ δύναμιν,              | according to their power, so far as they could.      |
| Col. iii. 10.   | κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ κτίσαντος, | according to, or after the image of him who created. |

In composition, κατὰ denotes,

1. *Down*; as, καταβαίνω, I go down.
- καταγωνίζομαι, I fight down, i. e. overthrow or subdue.
2. *Against*; as, καταμαρτυρέω, I testify against.
3. *Along with*; as, καταριθμείω, I number along with.

Μετὰ, WITH, AMONG, AFTER.

The original meaning of μετὰ appears to have been, a conductor or indicator of the way. With the genitive, it implies a conductor whom we accompany; hence it is usually rendered *with*. With the dative, it implies a plurality of conductors, *between or in the midst of whom we are moving or acting*; hence it commonly signifies, *between or among*. And with the accusative, it implies a conductor whom we follow; hence it is usually rendered *after*. From these, the various meanings may easily be traced.

1. With the genitive.

*With*; \* in all the different modes in which one thing can be joined

---

\* The difference between μετὰ, signifying *with*, and σὺν, seems originally to have been, that σὺν was applied to objects concurring and uniting to effect one action or



with or accompany another; whether by existence in the same place, co-operation in the same design, adherence to the same side or party, and even meeting for purposes of hostility; as,

Mat. ii. 11. εὑρον τὸ παιδίον μετὰ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ, *they found the young child with his mother.*

Luke xxiv. 5. μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν, *in the same place with (or among) the dead.*

Mat. ii. 3. ἐταράχθη, καὶ πᾶσα Ἱερουσόλυμα μετ' αὐτοῦ, *he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.*

Acts xiv. 27. ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, *God wrought with them, (as his instruments.)*

Mat. xii. 30. ὁ μὴ ὦν μετ' ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ ἐστι, *he that is not (on the same side) with me, is against me.*

Rev. xvii. 14. μετὰ τοῦ ἀρνίου πολεμήσουσι, *they shall fight with the Lamb.*

Luke x. 37. ὁ ποίησας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ, *he that showed mercy on him, i. e. with him as the object of it.*

## 2. With the dative.

*Between*, when two objects only are spoken of; and *among*, when three or more; as,

|                        |                                        |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| μετὰ χειρὸν ἔχων,      | <i>having between his hands.</i>       |
| μετὰ πρωτοῖσι πονεῖτο, | <i>he was busy among the foremost.</i> |

## 3. With the accusative.

*After*; chiefly referring to time; as,

Mat. xxiv. 29. μετὰ τὴν θλίψιν τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐκείνων ὁ ἥλιος σκοτισθήσεται, *after the tribulation of those days, the sun shall be darkened.*

Sometimes, but rarely, μετὰ is used with the accusative, though signifying *between* or *among*; as,

|                             |                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| βίβλον μετὰ χειρὸς εἰληφώς, | <i>having taken the book between his hands.</i> |
| ἴθι νῦν μετὰ λαόν,          | <i>go now among the people.</i>                 |

In composition, μετὰ signifies,

### 1. Change; as,

|              |                                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| μεταβαίνω,   | <i>I change my place.</i>                           |
| μετανοῶ,     | <i>I change my mind, I repent.</i>                  |
| μεταμέλομαι, | <i>I change the object of my concern, I repent.</i> |

### 2. Communion with; as, μετέχω, *I have with others, I partake.*

## Παρά, AT, BESIDE, OR NEAR.

The original meaning of παρά, is *beside*; and as the situation of one thing beside another, may be taken in different points of view, παρά comes to have different significations.

### 1. With the genitive.

*From at, or from beside*, and very often simply *from*; \* as,

event; μετὰ, to objects simply accompanying one another, though not so concurring. But this distinction was soon lost sight of, and the two words employed indiscriminately.

\* The genitive in Greek has frequently the force of *tendency from*.

- Psal. cxxi. 2. ἡ βοήθειά μου παρὰ Κυρίου, *my help is (from the presence of, or) from the Lord.*  
 Luke ii. 1. ἐξῆλθε δόγμα παρὰ Καίσαρος, *a decree proceeded (from at, or) from Cæsar.*  
 Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ, *Jesus, and those who were from beside him, i. e. his friends or disciples.*  
 Mat. ii. 4. ἐπυνθάνετο παρ' αὐτῶν, *he inquired from them.*

2. With the dative.

- Close beside, i. e. at, or with ; as,*  
 Mat. vi. 1. μισθὸν οὐκ ἔχετε παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ, *ye have not a reward (laid up) beside, or with your father.*  
 Mat. xxi. 25. διελογίζοντο παρ' ἑαυτοῖς, *they reasoned among themselves, (i. e. each one beside the other.)*  
 Psal. cxxx. 7. παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ τὸ ἔλεος, *(beside or) with the Lord is mercy.*

3. With the accusative.

*Beside ; in its most extensive sense, in any mode wherein one thing may be said to be beside another.*

1. *Placed beside, for the sake of comparison or contrast ; as,*

- Psal. xlv. 2. ὥραιός καλλεῖ παρὰ τοὺς υἱοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *thou art fair when set beside or compared with the sons of men ; i. e. fairer than the sons of men.*  
 Heb. ii. 7. ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους, *thou hast lowered him for a little, (so as to seem low,) when set beside or compared with the angels ; i. e. hast lowered him beneath the angels.*

2. *Viewed beside, as a reason or cause ; as,*

- 1 Cor. xii. 15. οὐ παρὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος, *it is not on this account, (for this reason,) not of the body.*

3. *Beside ; in consequence of deficiency ; in the next place to, but not precisely in the same rank with another ; as,*

- 2 Cor. xi. 24. τισσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν, *forty save one.*

4. *Beside ; in consequence of going over, or beyond ; a passing to the farther side ; as,*

- παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔφυγον, *they fled to the farther side of (i. e. over) the river.*  
 παρὰ τὸν νόμον, *in transgression of the law ; either by falling short, or going over its rules.*

*In composition, παρὰ denotes,*

1. *Beside, or at ; as, παραγίνεμαι, I come to, I arrive at.*  
 2. *Over ; as, παραβαίνω, I go beyond, I transgress.*  
 3. *Shortcoming ; as,*

- παρακούω, *I am deficient in regard to hearing, I neglect to hear.*  
 παραλογίζω, *I reckon falsely, aside from the truth.*

Περί, ABOUT, ROUND ABOUT, CONCERNING.

Περί, before all the three cases which it governs, has the same meaning and force ; it is used with any of the three indiscriminately. It denotes,

1. *About, or round about; in a literal sense; as,*

Mat. iii. 4. *περὶ βαιμοῖς,* round, or about the altar.  
ζώνην περὶ τὴν ὀσφύν, a girdle about his loins.

2. *Near about; in point of time; as,*

Acts xxii. 6. *περὶ μεσημβρίαν,* about noon.

3. *About; in a figurative sense, i. e. concerning; as,*

John vi. 41. *ἐγόγγυζον οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι περὶ αὐτοῦ,* the Jews murmured concerning him.

*περὶ πόλιν πᾶσιν δειδιέναι,* to be in fear concerning the whole city.

Tit. ii. 7. *τὰ περὶ ψυχῆν,* the things concerning the soul.  
*περὶ πάντα σεαυτὸν παρεχόμενος,* about all things (i. e. in all respects) showing thyself.

4. *Over; denoting superiority; what goes round another, must, of course, be greater; as,*

1 Cor. vii. 37. *ἐξουσίαν ἔχει περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου θελήματος,* has power over his own will.

5. With the plural of the article, *περὶ*, like *ἀμφὶ*, means *friends or disciples, &c.*; as,

*οἱ περὶ Ἰωάννην,* John and his disciples, (literally, those about him,) and sometimes John himself.

John xi. 19. *πρὸς τὰς περὶ Μάρθαν καὶ Μαρίας,* not, to those about Martha and Mary, but, to Martha and Mary.\*

In composition, *περὶ*, denotes,

1. *Round or about; as,* *περιβλέπω,* I look round.  
*περιάγω,* I lead about.

2. *Relative greatness, or pre-eminence in any quality, good or bad; as,*  
*περίλυπος,* exceeding sorrowful. *περίεργος,* very busy, a busy body.

*Πρὸς*, BEFORE, TO, TOWARDS.

The primary meaning of *πρὸς*, appears to have been *termination, or terminating in*; and, from the different aspects which this idea may assume, according to the connection in which it stands, *πρὸς* came to have several different significations; all of them, however, related to the original sense.

*Πρὸς* signifies,

1. With the genitive, dative, or accusative, indiscriminately;

1. *Before, at, in presence of*; as the object of reference, close connection, or intended action; that is, *terminating in*, as the object immediately in view; as,

*πρὸς Θεοῦ ἱκετεύω,* as in the presence of (or before) God, I beseech; my supplications referring to God to give force to them.

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\* This idiom is used in speaking of persons of some note or distinction; who, it is to be supposed, usually have attendants about them.

αἱ πρὸς τῇ βάσει γωνίαι, *the angles at, or immediately connected with, or terminating in, the base.*

John xviii. 16. ὁ δὲ Πέτρος εἰστήκει πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ, *Peter stood before the door; his present action being connected with it, or terminating there; that is, having a view to enter.*

John i. 1. ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, *the Word was with (immediately united, or connected with) God.*

Mat. xxvi. 18. πρὸς σὲ ποιῶ τὸ πάσχα, *I will keep the passover at thy house; that is, at the place peculiarly connected with, exclusively appropriated to, thee.*

Luke ix. 41. ἕως πότε ἔσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς; *how long shall I be with you? (connected with you, as the immediate and terminating object of my ministrations.)*

2. *Tendency towards a particular point of termination proposed to be reached; hence it may be rendered, conducive to, or in reference to, or simply towards; as,*

Acts xxvii. 34. τοῦτο γὰρ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπάρχει, *for this is tending to (or conducive to) your health.*

Mat. xxvii. 4. πρὸς τῷ σφειτερῷ ἀγαθῷ, *tending (or conducive) to their good. τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς; what does that make towards us? (in reference to us.)*

2 Tim. ii. 24. ἥτιον πρὸς πάντας, *gentle towards all.*

Luke xxiv. 29. πρὸς ἑσπέραν, *drawing towards evening.*

3. *Against; the object, or place, where a hostile action terminates; as,*

πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τὸν ψῆφον, *giving his vote against an enemy. νῆας πρὸς σπιλάδισιν, dashed the ships against the rocks.*

Acts ix. 5. πρὸς κέντρα λακκτίζειν, *to kick against the pricks.*

2. *With the dative only.*

*In addition to; boundary or terminating point to which the succeeding object is attached; as,*

πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημέναις, *in addition to the things that have been said.*

3. *With the accusative only.*

1. *To; the point to which the action is directed; as,*

John xiv. 28. πορεύομαι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, *I go to the Father.*

2. *According to, directed or regulated by; (that is, the boundary, as it were, by which one object is limited by another;) as,*

Luke xii. 47. μηδὲ ποιήσας πρὸς τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ, *neither did according to his will.*

Gal. ii. 14. ὀρθοποδοῦσι πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν, *walked uprightly according to the truth.*

3. *On account of, for the sake of; terminating in as the cause; as,*

Mark x. 5. πρὸς τὴν σκληροκαρδίαν ὑμῶν ἔγραψεν, *on account of your hardness of heart he wrote.*

Acts iii. 10. πρὸς τὴν ἐλεημοσύνην καθήμενος, *sitting for the sake of alms.*

4. *Before a noun of time, during or for; limiting the existence of the action to a determinate time; as,*

2 Cor. vii. 8. ἐπιστολὴ ἐποίησεν, εἰ καὶ πρὸς ὥραν, ἐλύπησεν ὑμᾶς, *that epistle made you sad, though but for a season.*

1 Thes. ii. 17. ἀπορραπισθέντες πρὸς καιρὸν ὥρας, *separated during the time of an hour, i. e. during a short season.*

In composition, πρὸς denotes,

1. *To or unto; as,* πρὸςδοξάω, *I look for, I expect.*  
πρὸσαγορεύω, *I speak to, I address.*
2. *Against; as,* πρὸςεγγίνομαι, *I break against.*
3. *In addition to; as,* πρὸςεργάζομαι, *I gain still more in trade.*

ὑπὲρ, OVER, IN DEFENCE OF.

The primitive meaning of ὑπὲρ, seems to have been *higher*; and thence may be traced its usual significations.\*

1. With the genitive, dative, and accusative, indiscriminately.

*Over; in respect of place or position; as,*

στῇ δ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, *he stood over his head.*  
ὑπὲρ ἀργυρῶ ὄχουνται, *they made their progress over the silver ocean.*  
ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτμα θαλάσσης, *over a vast extent of sea.*

2. With the genitive only.

1. *Beyond; as whatever is over or higher than another, must necessarily be beyond it; as,*

ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *out of Ethiopia, which is beyond Egypt.*

2. *In defence of;† and hence by an obvious transition, on the part, or behalf, or for the sake of; as,*

Rom. viii. 31. εἰ ὁ Θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, τίς καθ' ἡμῶν; *if God be for us, (on our part,) who can be against us.*

Acts xxvi. 1. ἐπιτρέπεται σοι ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ λέγειν, *it is permitted to thee to speak in defence of thyself.*

Mat. v. 44. προσεύχεσθε ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπηγαιζόντων ὑμᾶς, *pray for (or on behalf of) those who despitefully use you.*

John xi. 4. ὑπὲρ τῆς δόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ, *for the sake of the glory of God.*

3. *In the room, place, or stead of;‡ as,*

John xi. 50. ἵνα εἷς ἀνθρώπος ἀποθάνῃ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λαοῦ, *that one man should die instead of the people.*

Philem. 13. ἵνα ὑπὲρ σοῦ διακονῇ μοι, *that in thy stead he might minister to me.*

Rom. v. 8. Χριστὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀπέθανε, *Christ died in our room.*

4. *Of, or concerning; i. e. going over in thought or speech, as we say in English, to think over, or talk over; as,*

Rom. ix. 27. Ἡσαΐας κηρύττει ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, *Isaiah cries concerning Israel.*

2 Cor. i. 6. ἡ ἐλπίς ἡμῶν βεβαία ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, *our hope is steadfast concerning you.*

\* For the primary meaning of ὑπὲρ, see the note under ὑπὸ, page 191.

† A thing is placed *over* another to protect it from injury, or to add to its stability by assisting it to sustain a burden placed on it.

‡ As it were over the spot from which the other is removed.



3. With the accusative only.

*Above*; i. e. either in dignity, in energy, or any other way; as,

τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *what is above us, (i. e. beyond our sphere,) is no-thing to us.*

2 Cor. viii. 3. καὶ ὑπὲρ δυνάμιν, *and above their power.*

Mat. x. 37. ὁ φιλῶν πατέρα ἢ μητέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμέ, *he who loves father or mother above (more than) me.*

Mat. x. 24. οὐκ ἔστι μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον, *a disciple is not above his master.*

Phil. ii. 9. ἐχάρισατο αὐτῷ ὄνομα τὸ ὑπὲρ πᾶν ὄνομα, *has given him a name which is above every name.*

In composition, ὑπὲρ denotes,

1. *Over, or beyond*; as, ὑπερίδω, *I overlook.*  
ὑπέρκειμος, *beyond the flower of age.*
2. *Excess*; as, ὑπερπερισσεύω, *I abound exceedingly.*
3. *On behalf, or on account*; as, ὑπερινυγχάνω, *I intercede for, or in be- half of.*

ὑπὸ, BY, UNDER.

The primary meaning of ὑπὸ, appears to have been *high*,\* whence its significations as a preposition.

1. With the genitive, dative, and accusative, indiscriminately.

*Under*; whether in place, time, power, or any other mode of being under; as,

- |               |                              |                                                 |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|               | ὑπὸ χθονός,                  | <i>under the earth.</i>                         |
|               | ὑπ' αὐτῷ Ζηνῶν κατεκλίνετο,  | <i>Zeno sat under him.</i>                      |
| Mat. v. 15.   | ὑπὸ τὸν μόδιον,              | <i>under a bushel.</i>                          |
|               | ὑπὸ νυκτὶ,                   | <i>under night.</i>                             |
| Acts v. 21.   | ὑπὸ τὸν ἄρθρον,              | <i>under (or about) day-break.</i>              |
|               | ὑπ' ἀγγελίας,                | <i>under the command.</i>                       |
|               | λέγω ὡς ὑπὸ Θεοῦ,            | <i>I speak as under (the direction of) God.</i> |
| Mat. viii. 9. | ἔχων ὑπ' ἐμαυτὸν στρατιώτας, | <i>having under me soldiers.</i>                |

\* Ὕψος, *high*, appears to have been the positive degree, whence the preposition ὑπὸ; ὑπότιτος, contracted into ὑπερος, the comparative, whence the preposition ὑπὲρ; the superlative degree, ὑπέρτατος, contracted into ὑπάτος, is still in common use, signifying, *highest or supreme.*

The idea that the primary sense of ὑπὸ was *high*, may, at first sight, seem contradictory to the most common signification of the preposition *under*; but, in fact, there is no contradiction, only a diversity in the modes of expression in the two languages. *High* and *low*, *above* and *under*, are purely relative terms, so that when one object is *low* or *under* another, that other is *high* or *above*, in reference to it. Such a position of two objects may, therefore, be equally expressed by saying, that the first is *above* the second, or the second *under* the first. The Greeks use the one mode, we the other. Thus, if the relative position of a mountain and a valley is to be expressed, it is done in Greek, in the first mode, by saying, ἄγρος ὑπὸ ὄρους, "a valley so situated that the mountain is high in reference to it," in English, it is done in the second mode, "a valley under a mountain;" the idea is the same, only the turn of the phrase different. Hence ὑπὸ comes usually to be rendered in English, *under*.

## 2. With the genitive only.

*By*; either as a cause or an instrument; the cause or means of any thing being justly reckoned the head or top in relation to the effect; as,

Mat. i. 22. τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου, *which was spoken by the Lord.*

Mat. ii. 16. ἐνιπαίχθη ὑπὸ πάντων μάγων, *was mocked by (or of) the wise men.*

Mat. iii. 3. ὁ ῥηθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἡσαίου τοῦ προφήτου, *he who was spoken of by the prophet Isaiah.*

In composition, ὑπὸ denotes,

1. *Under*; as, Acts xxvii. 17. ὑποζωννύοντες τὸ πλοῖον, *undergirding the ship.*

2. *Privacy*; i. e. *underhand*; as, ὑπάγω, *I go away privately.*  
 ὑποβάλλω, *I suborn evidence.*

3. *Plainness*; placing immediately under the eyes; as,  
 ὑποδείκνυμι, *I show evidently.*

After thus particularly pointing out the uses and meanings of the several prepositions in their order, it is only necessary to add, in regard to the syntax of this part of speech in Greek, that phrases and modes of speech occasionally occur, in which a noun is governed by one or other of the prepositions not expressed but understood. Several of the cases mentioned under the head of the government of nouns, verbs, and other parts of speech, appear, in fact, to belong to this class, though for convenience, they are usually stated as governed by a different part of speech. Thus the genitive of nouns of price is governed by ἀντὶ understood, the dative of nouns of manner, by ἐν or σὺν, and the accusative of measure, by εἰς, πρὸς, κατὰ. It is unnecessary to take particular notice of these or similar instances in an elementary work; but the following cases of this sort ought to be attended to by the learner, to prevent any embarrassment, when phrases of the kind occur.

1. A noun of time is sometimes put in the genitive, in consequence of διὰ understood; as,

ἐποίησα πάντα μίας ἡμέρας, (supply διὰ,) *I did all in one day.*

John iii. 2. ἦλθε νυκτὸς, (supply διὰ,) *he came by (or during) night.*

2. Nouns either of time or place are sometimes put in the dative, in consequence of ἐν understood; as,

τῇ τριτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, (supply ἐν,) *on the third day.*  
 αἰθερὶ ναίω, (supply ἐν,) *dwelling in the air.*

3. A noun qualifying or determining the concomitant attributive, is frequently put in the accusative, in consequence of εἰς or κατὰ understood; as,

πατρίδα Ῥωμαῖος, (supply κατὰ,) *by country a Roman.*

εἶδος κάλλιστος, (supply κατὰ or εἰς,) *in regard to form, most beautiful, or very beautiful in form.*

4. The past participle passive of the neuter gender is sometimes put in the accusative, in consequence of μετὰ understood; as,

Luke xxiv. 47. ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλὴμ, (supply μετὰ τὸ,) beginning (i. e. after having begun) at Jerusalem.

5. The noun that constitutes the subject of the sentence, is sometimes put in the accusative, κατὰ being understood; as,

1 Cor. x. 16. τὸν ἄρτον ὃν κλῶμεν, οὐχὶ κοινωνία τοῦ σώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐστίν; (supply κατὰ,) (as to) the bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?

Phrases which must be resolved in this way, often occur, but if proper attention be paid to the force and import of the several prepositions, this will occasion no difficulty.

## De ACCENTIBUS,

### *Regulæ quædam generales.*

Si ultima fuerit longa, acutus erit in penultimâ : ut, μισανθρώπου,

Casus Attici, et Ionici excipiuntur : ut, Μενέλεως, Αἰγείεω, ὅτεω, ὅτεων, et composita à γέλως, risus, ut, φιλόγελως.

Si ultima syllaba fit brevis, accentus erit in antepenultimâ : ut, φιλόανθρωπος.

Excipiuntur Attica, participia\* præteriti passivi, verbalia in -έος, diminutiva in -ισκος, et -ιλος, et -ιον, ut, νεανίσκος, adolescentulus; ναυτίλος, nautilus; παιδίον, puerulus;

Quædam nomina, ut, παρθένος, virgo; ὀλίγος, parvus; μεγάλος, magnus :

Dorici infinitivi, ut, αἰίδεν pro αἰίδειν.

Ionici infinitivi, ut, τραφέμεν pro τραφεῖν.

Poëtica in -οφι, ut, αὐτόφι, δακρυόφι :

Et composita cum nomine a præterito medio, &c.

---

\* Acuuntur in penultima, ut, τετυμμένος, nisi per figuram mutentur, tunc enim retrahunt acutum, ut, δέγμενος pro δεδεγμένος. Vid. Etym. Mag. in V. ἀπαρχήμενος.

Sed composita a κτείνω, et τρέφω, si activè capiuntur, acuunt penultimam, ut, μητροκτόνος, *matricida*; si passivè antepenultimam, ut, μητρόκτονος, *a matre occisus*.

Longa naturâ ante finalem brevem, et etiam ante positione longam, si tonum habuerit, circumflectitur: ut, σῶμα, κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ.\*

In contractione ex acuto, et gravi fit circumflexus: ut, ποιέεις, ποιεῖς.

Ex gravi, et acuto fit acutus: ut, ποιέέτω, ποιείτω.

Αι, et οι diphthongi in fine dictionis in ratione accentuum, nisi in optativis modis, pro brevibus habentur.

Adverbium etiam οἴκοι, *domi* excipitur: nam οἶκοι, sunt *ædes*, ab οἶκος.

### *De Accentibus Nominum.*

In tribus prioribus declinationibus nominum simplicium, si acutus fit in ultimâ syllabâ, genitivus, et dativus circumflectitur in omnibus numeris: ut, θεός, θεοῦ, θεῶ, θεῶν, θεοῖς.

Acutus in reliquis casibus manet: ut, θεόν, θεοί, θεούς.

Licet nominativus singularis circumflectatur, nominativus, et accusativus dualis nunquam circumflectuntur: ut, ὁ νοῦς, dualiter, τῶ νῶ, τὸ ὀστοῦν, τῶ ὀστέῳ.

Si accentus erit in penultimâ, ubique manebit: ut, λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ.

\* Vid. Cl. Hom. Il. β. 267. sed rectius *Markland*, ad Suppl. p. 142.

Excipe μία, ab εἷς, in genitivo, μιᾶς, in dativo μιᾷ, cum compositis, et ἄμφω, et δύο, genitivo et dativo et ἀμφοῖν, et δυοῖν.

Nomina composita cum particulis α, εὐ, δὺς, et δι' accentum retrahunt plerumque: ut, ἄγαμος, εὐπαις, δυσεύρετος, δίψυχος.

Et præpositionibus ὑπὸ, ἀντὶ, σὺν, περὶ et κατὰ, ut, ὑπαυλος, ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος, περιέργος, κατὰσκοπος, &c.

Vel cum nominibus, ut, φιλόσοφος.

Genitivus pluralis primæ, et secundæ declinationis in ultimâ circumflectitur, nisi in genitivis fœmininis adjectivorum, quæ descendunt a masculinis tertiæ declinationis: ut, μακάριος, μακαρίων.

Pauca quædam excipiuntur: ut, ὁ χλόνης, agrestis, genitivus τῶν χλόνων; ὁ χρέστης, fœnerator, τῶν χρέστων.

### *In quinta declinatione.*

I. Acutus in ultimâ recti erit in penultimâ obliquorum: ut, τριᾶς, τριάδος, τριάδι· nisi in γυναικὸς, γυναικί οὐδενὸς, οὐδενί et μηδενὸς, μηδενί. sin penultima fuerit longa naturâ, circumflectitur, quoties ultima sit brevis, aut anceps: ut, σωτῆρ, σωτῆρος.

Hæc nomina δαῆρ, ἀνῆρ, θυγάτηρ, πατήρ, εἰνάτηρ, σωτήρ, Δημήτηρ, accentum in vocativo retrahunt; ut, ᾧ δάερ, ἄνερ, θυγάτερ, πάτερ, εἰνάτερ, σῶτερ, Δήμητερ· et plurima nomina primæ declinationis contractorum: ut, ὁ Ἀπολλοφανῆς, ᾧ Ἀπολλόφανες· ὁ συγγενῆς, ᾧ σύγγενες·



II. In nominibus *μήτηρ*, et *θυγάτηρ* per omnes casus, excepto vocativo singulari, acutus est in penultimâ: ut, *μητέρος*, *μητέρι*, *μητέρα*, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, *θυγατράσι*, &c. nisi synopen passa fuerint, tunc enim in genitivis, et dativis in ultimâ accentus est: ut, *μητρὸς*, *μητρὶ*, *θυγατρὸς*, *θυγατρὶ*.

In nominativis autem, accusativis, et vocativis omnium numerorum accentus post synopen retrahitur: ut, *θύγατρα*, *θύγατρε*, &c. Accentus etiam retrahitur in dativo poetico *πόδεςσι*.

III. Monosyllaba quintæ declinationis acuntur in genitivo, et dativo singulari, et dativo plurali in ultimâ: ut, *τῆς χειρὸς*, *τῇ χειρὶ*, *ταῖς χερσὶ*.

In genitivo plurali, et genitivo, et dativo duali, ultima circumflectitur: ut, *χειροῖν*, *χειρῶν*.

In accusativo singulari, in nominativo, accusativo, vocativo duali et plurali, penultima circumflectitur, si sit naturâ longa: ut, *χεῖρα*, *χεῖρε*, *χεῖρες*, *χεῖρας*.

Excipe participia monosyllaba: ut, *δεῖς*, *δέντος*, *δέντι*, *ὄν*, *όντος*, *όντι* item genitivos, *παίδων*, *τρῶων*, *πάντων*, *δάδων*, *δμῶων*, *δάων*, *ῶτων*, *φῶτων*, *luminum*; nam monosyllaba circumflexa retinent tonum in priore.

Sic *πασι* a *πάν* item *τίς* interrogativum tonum habet in priore per omnes casus; sed *τίς* indefinitum, et encliticum, tonum habet semper in posteriori syllabâ, præterquam ubi amittit eum ratione inclinationis.

Vocativi in *ευ*, et *οι*, circumflectuntur: ut, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὦ Λητοῖ, ὦ Γοργοῖ.

IV. Substantiva tertiæ, et quartæ declinationis contractorum accentum habent in ultimâ: ut, Λητὼ, αἰδώς, βασιλεὺς, Τυδεύς.

### *De Accentibus Pronominum.*

Acutus in ultimâ nominativi, in dativo, et accusativo singulari manebit: ut, ἐγὼ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ in genitivo singulari, et per totum pluralem numerum mutatur in circumflexum: ut, ἐμοῦ, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμῶς in duali toto retrahitur: ut, σφῶι, νῶι, νῶιν.

Pronomina οὗτος, αὐτός, et ἐκεῖνος sequuntur formam nominum.

Post paragogen τοῦ, γε, tonus retrahitur; ut, ἔγωγε, ἐμοιγε: ultima post Atticam paragogen τοῦ, acuitur: ut, οὐτοσί.

Pronomina passa paragogen, et syncopen in penultimâ acuuntur: ut, ἐμέθεν.

Et Ionicè mutata: ut, ἡμέες, ἡμέας.

In dativo plurali ὑμῖν, circumflexus interdum mutatur in acutum: ut, ἡμῖν et ultima corripitur.

### *De Accentibus Verborum.*

Si ultima sit brevis, accentus erit in antepenultima: ut, τῴπομαι:

Si longa sit, in penultimâ: ut, ἐτυπτέσθην.

### *Exceptiones.*

In singulari numero futuri secundi activi ul-

tima circumflectitur, unde penultima per reliquos numeros circumflectitur: ut, *τυπεῖτον*, *τυποῦμεν*, &c.

Quod etiam accidit in voce mediâ, quoties penultima sit longa naturâ ante finalem brevem: ut, *τυποῦμαι*, *τυπεῖται*.

Futura prima quintæ conjugationis in ultimâ circumflectuntur: ut, *σπερῶ*, unde penultima in voce mediâ circumflectitur: ut, *σπεροῦμαι*.

Et Dorice omnia futura prima circumflectuntur; ut, *τυψῶ*.

At, σ Æolicè addito, accentus retrahitur; ut, *ὄρω*.

Participia aoristi secundi activi, et præteritorum in *-ως* et in *-εις* desinentia, in ultimâ accentum habent: ut, *τυπῶν*, *τετυφῶς*, *τετυπῶς*, *τυφθεὶς*, *τυπεῖς*.

In futuro secundo ultima circumflectitur: ut, *τυπῶν*.

Acutus, qui fuerit in penultima participiorum masculinorum, erit etiam in penultimâ neutrorum: ut, *ποιέων*, *ποιέον*.

Hæc tria verba in imperativo, *έλθε*, *veni*; *εὗρε*, *inveni*; et *εἰπέ*, *dic*; accentum habent in ultimâ; in imperativo aoristi secundi medii ultima circumflectitur; ut, *πιθοῦ*, *τραποῦ*.

Monosyllaba in imperativo, cùm componantur, penultimam acuunt: ut, *ἀπόδος*.

In infinitivo amborum aoristorum passivorum penultima circumflectitur: ut, *τυφθῆναι*, *τυπῆναι*.

Aoristi, et futuri secundi activi ultima circumflectitur: ut, *τυπεῖν*.

In singulari numero subjunctivi ultima circumflectitur: ut, *τυφθῶ, τυφθῇς, τυπῶ, τυπῇς*.

In duali et plurali penultima circumflectitur: ut, *τυπῇτον, τυπῶμεν, &c.*

Infinitivi aoristi primi activi, præteritorum omnium, aoristi secundi medii, et præsentis verborum in -μι penultimam acuunt: ut, *ἀναγκάσαι, τετυφέναι, τετύφθαι, τετυπέναι, τυπέσθαι, τιθέναι*.

Nisi penultima sit longa naturâ, tunc enim penultima circumflectitur: ut, *πεφιλησθαι, ἀκούσαι*.

In verbis contractis syllaba contractione facta circumflectitur, nisi quibusdam regularum præcedentium repugnaverit.

In tertiâ personâ plurali præsentis verborum in -μι penultima circumflectitur: ut, *τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, ἰστᾶσι, ζευγνῦσι*, excipe *εἰσὶ*, ab *εἰμι*, *sum*.

### *De Accentibus Præpositionum.*

Omnes præpositiones, quæ accentum admittunt, in ultima habent accentum, nisi cùm suis casibus, nullo adjectivo sequente, postponantur, tunc enim tonus retrahitur: ut, *εἰρήνης πέρι*, *de pace*.

*Πέρι*, etiam pro *περισσῶς* tonum retrahit.

Præpositiones vero *ἀνὰ* et *διὰ* tonum nunquam retrahunt, ob differentiam vocativi *ἄνα*, ab *ἄναξ*, *rex*; et accusativi *Δία*, a *Δις*, *Jupiter*.

### *De Accentibus Adverbiorum.*

Adverbia, quæ a genitivis pluralibus adjecti-

vorum oriuntur, tonum retinent primitivorum suorum: ut, αἰσχυρῶν, αἰσχυρῶς· καλῶν, καλῶς· βραδέων, βραδέως, &c.

Adverbia in -θεν, -θι, -σε, -σι, tonum retinent nominum, a quibus derivantur: ut, θεόθεν, a θεός· οὐρανόθι, et οὐρανόσε, ab οὐρανός· οἴκοθεν, et οἴκοθι· ab οἶκος, *domus*.

Attica adverbia in ultimâ accentum recipiunt: ut, νυνί, ἐνθαδί.

### *De Accentibus Conjunctionum.*

Conjunctio ἄρα, cùm interrogativa sit, penultimam circumflectit; sin illativa sit, eam acuit: ut, ἄρα, *igitur*.

Nulla accentu notantur, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰς, ἐς, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, εἰ, ὡς· at ὅ, ἥ, οἷ, αἶ, pro οὗτος, αὕτη, οὗτοι, αὗται, et ὅ pro τοῦτο, accentu notantur: et οὗ, vel οὗκ, cùm sententiam claudat, vel per se fiat sententia; et etiam ὡς, pro οὕτως, vel cum suo substantivo postponatur: ut, οἱ δὲ λῦκοι ὡς.

In dictionibus declinabilibus, quoties ultima per apostrophum rejicitur, accentus, qui in ultimâ fuerit, ad penultimam retrahitur: in indeclinabilibus omnino amittitur: ut, τέρεπν' ἔπαθον· ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ.

### ENCLITICÆ DITIONES.

Enclitica dictio est, quæ proprium accentum transfert in dictionis præcedentis finalem syllabam, eam acuens: ut, ἤκουσά τινος.

Dictiones encliticæ sunt in



I. Nomine *τις*, *quidam*, indefinito, et omnibus ejus casibus; et *τοῦ*, *τῷ*, Atticis pro *τινός*, *τινί* sed *τις* interrogativum acuitur in primâ.

II. Pronominibus *μου*, *μοι*, *μέ* *σοῦ*, *σοι*, *σέ* *οὔ*, *οἱ*, *ἐ* *σφῶ*, *σφῶε*, *σφὲ*, *σφίσι*.

Et in omnibus eorum variationibus per diversas dialectos factis; ut, *μεῦ*, *σεῦ*, *νῖν*, *μίν*, &c.

Post præpositiones autem *ἐνεκα* vel *οὔνεκα*, et quasdam alias, et disjunctionem *ἢ*, raro inclinant.

III. Verbis *εἰμι*, et *φημι*, in omnibus personis indicativi præsentis, exceptâ secundâ singulari, et Ionico *ἔασι* ut, *ἄνθρωπός εἰμι τοῦτό ἐστι χεῖρονος κάλλιον ἢ καλή*, *φασι*, *λαβέτω*.

IV. Adverbiis *ποτέ*, *ποθὲ*, *ποῦ*, *πῶς*, *πῶ*, *πῇ*, indefinitis, habentibus accentum in ultimâ.

Sin hæc sint interrogativa, in penultimâ habent accentum, et non inclinant.

V. Conjunctionibus duabus copulativis *καί*, et *τε*.

Expletivis innumeris, *ῥα*, *γε*, *νυ*, *νυν*, *περ*, *τοι*, &c.

Dictiones encliticæ inclinant, *i. e.* transferunt accentum suum in dictionem præcedentem, quando præcedens dictio habet, vel

I. Acutum in penultimâ: ut, *ἄνθρωπός τις* vel

II. Circumflexum in penultimâ, ultimâ existente brevi: ut, *σῶμά τι* vel

III. Cùm monosyllabum præcesserit, quod accentum suum nullum habet: ut, *οὗτοι ἀπόβλητα*.

Vel cùm dictio enclitica præcedens accentum suum amiserit : ut, *ἰατρεῖαι γάρ τινές εἰσι.*

Vel cùm suum inclinaverit : ut, *σῆμά τινές φασι.*

Amittunt vero accentum encliticæ dictiones, cum præcedens habeat vel

I. Acutum in penultimâ : ut, *λόγος σου* vel

II. Circumflexum in ultimâ : ut, *ὄρω σε* vel

III. Acutum in ultimâ : ut, *ἀγαθόν τι.*

Accentum verò neque amittunt, neque inclinant, cùm sententiam incipiant : ut, *σὲ τὸν σκυθρωπόν, &c.*

### *Verbum ἐστί.*

I. Habet acutum in primâ, quando est initium orationis, vel postponitur immediatè ad verbiis *οὐκ, ὡς, καὶ, εἰ, ἀλλὰ,* et *τοῦτο.*

II. Amittit accentum post dictionem quæ vel acuitur, vel circumflectitur in ultimâ : ut, *Ἐρμῆς ἐστί.*

III. Retinent tonum in ultimâ, quando dictio præcedens habet acutum in penultimâ, vel circumflectitur in penultimâ, cujus ultima positione longa est : ut, *λόγος ἐστί, φοῖνιξ ἐστί.*

IV. Inclinat accentum, si præcedens dictio sit circumflexa in penultimâ, ultimâ existente brevi : ut, *φαῦλός ἐστι.*

Vel si sit acutus in antepenultimâ : ut, *ἄνθρωπός ἐστι.*

Composita ab *εἰμί* accentum retrahunt : ut, *πάρειμι, πάρεστι, πάρεσμεν, &c.*

### FIGURÆ DITIONIS.

I. Prothesis est litera vel syllaba principio

dictionis addita : ut, τεταγὼν pro ταγὼν, a τάζω, *apprehendo*; μικρός, *parvus*, pro μικρός.

II. Aphæresis est, cum litera, vel syllaba principio dictionis subtrahitur : ut,

Ὀρετὴ, pro ἑορετὴ, *festum*.

III. Syncope literam, vel syllabam e medio dictionis subtrahit : ut,

Ἔγεντο, pro ἐγένετο, *natus est*.

IV. Epenthesis est, cum medio dictionis litera, aut syllaba interseritur : ut,

Ἐλλαξε, pro ἔλαξε· ὀπότερος, pro ὀπότερος, *uter*.

V. Apocope fine dictionis aliquid detrahit : ut,

Δῶ, pro δῶμα, *domus*;

Ποσειδῶ, pro Ποσειδῶνα, *Neptunum*;

Βεῖ, pro βεῖραροι.

VI. Paragoge est, cum extremæ syllabæ aliquid adjungitur : ut,

Ἦσθα, pro ἦς, *eras*;

Ἐτύπτεσκε, pro ἔτυπτε, *verberabat*.

VII. Metaplasmus est mutatio ultimæ syllabæ in eodem casu : ut, κλάδι, pro κλάδω, *ramo*.

Metaplasmus verò generis est quævis mutatio in dictione per poëticam licentiam.

VIII. Antithesis (nonnulli ἀντίστοιχον vocant) est literæ commutatio : ut,

Πόρσω, pro πόρρω, *procul*;

Θάλαττα, pro θάλασσα, *mare*.

IX. Metathesis est literarum ordo immutatus : ut,

"Ερξω, pro ῥέξω, *faciam* ;  
 "Επραθον, pro ἔπραθον, a πέρθω, *vasto* ;  
 "Εδρακον, pro ἔδρακον, a δέρω, *video* ;  
 Καρτερός, pro κρατερός, *fortis* ;  
 Κάρος, pro κράτος, *robur*.

X. Synalœpha est elisio quædam vocalis ante alteram in diversis dictionibus: ut,

Τὰ μὰ, pro τὰ ἐμὰ, *mea* ;  
 Τοῦ νομα, pro τὸ ὄνομα, *nomen* ;  
 Οἰμάτιον, pro τὸ ἱμάτιον, *vestimentum* ;  
 ὦ ταν, pro ὦ ἔταν, *O amice, vel amici*.

XI. Anadiplosis, (*i. e.* reduplicatio) est primarum vel secundarum syllabarum repetitio: ut,

Κεκάμωσι, pro κάμωσι.  
 Ἀταρτηρός, pro ἀτηρός.  
 Ἐτήτυμον, pro ἔτυμον.

## PROSODIA,

SIVE

### *De CARMINUM RATIONE.*

QUID sit pes, quid tempus, quid syllaba, quid scansio, præterimus, tanquam nota ex Prosodiâ Latinâ. Hic tantùm meminerint pueri, ε, ο, breves esse; η, ω, cum diphthongis omnibus, longas esse naturâ; et α, ι, υ, ancipites.

Scansioni accidunt, apud Græcos, apostrophus, synecphonesis, diæresis, et cæsuræ.

I. Apostrophus est, cùm eliduntur, α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι, sequente dictione a vocali, vel diphthongo

incipiente. Sed hoc pro carminis ratione vel observant, vel omittunt Græci: ut Homerus,

᾽Ω γύναι, ἥ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτὲς ἔειπες,  
*O mulier, maximè hoc verbum dixisti verum.*

Sæpè etiam ante consonantes abjiciuntur vocales et diphthongi: ut,

Παρ' μὲν οἱ ὄρεια κεῖται, ὅσα δρυὸς ἄκρα φέρονται,  
*Adsunt ei fructus, quotquot tempestivè ferant arbores*

Aliquando eliditur prima vocalis sequentis dictionis: ut,

᾽Ω ᾽γαθὲ, *O bone;*  
 ᾽Ω ᾽ναξ, *O rex;*  
 ᾽Ω ᾽νθρωπε, *O homo;*

Pro ὦ ἀγαθὲ, ὦ ἄναξ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε.

II. Συνίζησις, σύζευξις, synecphonesis\* est duarum syllabarum in unam contractio: ut, Hom.

Χρυσίῳ ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ ἐλίσσεται πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,  
*Cum aureo sceptro, et supplicavit omnibus Achivis.*

III. Diæresis est, ubi ex unâ syllabâ dissectâ fiunt duæ: ut,

Παῖς, pro παῖς· εὖφρων, pro εὐφρων, *benevolus.*

IV. Cæsura est, cùm post pedem absolutum syllaba brevis in fine dictionis extenditur, eaque fit apud Græcos post primum, secundum, tertium, quartum, et etiam quintum pedem.

Ancipitum vocalium quantitas decem modis cognoscitur:

\* Sive synæresis, ut, τείχεϊ, τείχει—crasis, τείχεα, τείχη.



- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Positione :           | 7. Compositione : |
| 2. Vocali ante vocalem : | 8. Incremento :   |
| 3. Accentu :             | 9. Regulâ :       |
| 4. Contractione :        | 10. Exemplo, seu  |
| 5. Dialecto :            | auctoritate.      |
| 6. Derivatione :         |                   |

### I. *Positio.*

Vocalis brevis ante duas consonantes, aut duplicem in eâdem dictione, aut in diversis, positione longa est.

Σ tamen aliquando eliditur, nullâ positione factâ : *Arat.*

"Ὠρὴ ἐσπερίῃ κρόζει πολύφωνος κορώνη,  
*Horâ vespertinâ crocitat clamosa cornix.*

Et nonnunquam apud Latinos : ut, *Cicero* in *Aratum*.

*Delphinus jacet haud nimio lustratus nitore.*

Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente liquida, communis redditur.

### II. *Vocalis ante Vocalem.*

Vocales longæ, et diphthongi, breves esse possunt pro arbitrio, si modo subsequens dictio a vocali aut diphthongo incipiat.

Vocalis brevis ante longam, vel diphthongum, corripitur, nisi producatu licentiâ poeticâ.

### III. *Accentus.*

Ultima brevis est, quando penultima circumflectitur : ut, *μοῦσα*.

Cum penultima naturâ longa accentum acutum habeat, anceps, quæ est in ultimâ, produci-  
tur: ut, ἡ ὥρα, *hora*.

Quando masculinum habet accentum in antepenultimâ in -ρος, vel -ος purum, foemininum ejus longum est in ultimâ: ut, ἅγιος, ἁγία.

Omnis syllaba circumflexa longa est naturâ: ut, πῦρ, *ignis*.

#### IV. *Contractio.*

Omnis syllaba ex contractione facta longa est: ut, ἐξόαε, ἐξόα.

#### V. *Dialectus.*

A { Doricum, natum ex η, longum est: ut, τομὰ, pro τομῇ, *sectio*.  
Æolicum, breve est: ut, νύμφα, pro νύμφῃ.  
Ionicum, breve est in penultimis præteritorum, et in tertiis personis pluralibus passivis: ut, γέγαα, pro γέγηκα: et τετύφαται pro τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

Verum α Ionicè interpositum verbis in -άω, longâ syllabâ antecedente, produci-  
tur, ut etiam in tertiis personis Ionicis verborum in -μι: ut, τιθέασι.

#### VI. *Derivatio.*

Derivativa eandem cum primitivis quantita-  
tem plerumque sortiuntur: ut,

Νικάω, *vinco*;

Νίκη, *victoria*.

Ὁ νικητής, *victor*;

VII. *Compositio.*

Composita simplicium quantitatem ferè sequuntur : ut,

Ἡ τιμή, *honor* ;

Ὁ, καὶ ἡ ἄτιμος, *honoris expers*.

A privativa particula in compositione corripitur : ut,

Ἄτιμος, *honoris expers* ;

Ἀκλεής, *inglorius*.

Sed propter duas sequentes breves syllabas sæpe producitur : ut,

Δαῖτε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε, καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,  
*Accendit ei e galeâque, et clypeo indefessum ignem.*

Il. ε. 3.—Il. α. 398.

Particulæ etiam ζα, ἄρι, ἔρι, βῆ, δυς, in compositione repertæ, corripiuntur.

VIII. *Incrementum Nominum.*

A incrementum Æolicum genitivorum longum est : ut, Αἰνείαο, μουσάων.

A incrementum quintæ declinationis breve est in

1. Neutris in -α, -ας, -αρ, ut,

Σῶμα, *corpus*

Κρέας, *caro* ;

Νέκταρ, *nectar*.

2. Fœmininis, et masculinis in -ας, ut,

Ἡ Παλλὰς, *Pallas*.

Ὁ μέλας, *niger*

3. In nominibus in -ψ : ut,

\*Αραψ, -βος et plurimis in -ξ; ut,  
Κόλαξ, -κος, *adulator*.

4. Masculinis, et foemininis in -αρ, et -λς : ut,

Ὁ μάκαρ, *beatus* ;

Ἡ αἰς, *mare*.

Excipe ψάρ, ψαρὸς, *sturnus*.

Genitivus in -ανος longus est, quod patet ex accentu : ut,

Τιτάν, τιτᾶνος, præter τάλανος et μέλανος

Penultima dativorum pluralium in nominibus quæ syncopen patiuntur : ut,

Πατράσι, ἀνδράσι, μητράσι, brevis est.

1, Incrementum breve est in

1. Nominibus neutrius generis : ut,

Τὸ μέλι, μέλιτος.

2. Foemininis, et masculinis barytonis in -ιος, -ιδος, et -ιτος : ut, ἔρις, ἔριδος.

3. Foemininis, acutitonis in -ίδος : ut,

Ἡ πατρίς, πατρίδος.

1, Incrementum longum est in

1. Foemininis, et masculinis, quæ duas habent terminationes in recto : ut,

Δελφίς, et δελφίν, δελφίνος ἀκτίς, et ἀκτίν, ἀκτίνος

2. Monosyllabis : ut,

Ὁ vel ἡ θιν, θίνος, *littus* :

Ἡ ρίν, *nasus* ;

Ἡ ἴν, vel ἴς, *fibra* ;

Ὁ λίς, vel λίν, gen. λίος, *leo* ;

Λίς, λιτὸς, *linteum* ;

Item ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *avis*, penultimâ longâ, et

εὐκνήμιδες passim apud Homerum; sed Δὶς, Δῖος, *Jupiter*, corripitur.

I, incrementum nominum in -ιξ, et -ψ, in quamplurimis breve est: ut, ἡ θριξ, τριχὸς, *capillus*; ἡ χέριψ, χέριβος, *pollubrum*.

Υ, incrementum breve est in,

1. Nominibus monosyllabis in -υς: ut, ὁ μῦς, *mus*, μύος,

2. Neutris in -υ: ut, τὸ γόνυ, γόνυος, *genu*.

3. Paroxytonis, oxytonis, et circumflexis in -υς, et -υε: ut, ὁ νέκυς, νέκυος, *mortuus*; ὁ μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, *testis*.

Nomina in -υν, quæ etiam in -υς desinunt, producuntur: ut, Φόρκυς, et Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος, *Phorcys*.

Nomina in -ξ, et -ψ, ferè habent breve incrementum: ut, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, *unguis*; χάλυψ, χάλυβος, *chalybs*;

Excipiuntur γρύψ, γρυπὸς, *gryps*; γυψ, γυπὸς, *vultur*.

### Quantitas Verborum.

Immutabilis vocalis eandem quantitatem habebit in imperfecto, tam activo, quàm passivo omnium modorum, et etiam in participiis, quam habet in præsentì: ut,

Κρίνω, *judico*, ἐκρινον, κρίνομαι, ἐκρινόμεν, κρίνόμενος: syllaba κρι ubique longa est.

Verba in -ύνω, producunt penultimam in



præsenti, et imperfecto: ut, μολύνω, *contamino*.

Verba in -άνω, penultimam corripiunt, nisi *ικάνω* et *κίχάνω*.

Verba in -ύω, et -ίω quodammodo in penultimâ sunt communia.

### *Quantitas in Futuris, et Aoristis.*

Quantitas futurorum, et aoristorum ex verborum formatione satis constat. Nonnulli tamen observant, aoristum primum in tertiâ, et quartâ conjugatione penultimas α, ι, vel υ, habere breves, cùm sunt breves in futuro.

Idem volunt in verbis in -άω, nisi ς, vel vocalis præcedat α, tunc enim α longum erit.

### *Quantitas in Præteritis.*

Si anceps sit brevis in futuro, vel aoristo primo, brevis quoque est in præterito perfecto activo, et passivo, et in aoristo, et in futuro primo passivo omnium modorum: ut, γελάω, γελάσω, γεγέλακα, *rideo*.

Tertia persona pluralis præteriti in -ασι semper longa est: ut, *Mimnermus*,

Οὐκ ἀγαθόν· κῆρες δὲ παρεστήκασι μέλαιναι,  
*Non bonum; Parcæ autem nigræ nobis astant.*

Participium foemininum aoristi primi in -ασα, longum est.

*Quantitas verborum in -μι.*

Propria reduplicatio verborum in -μι, nisi obstet positio, brevis est.

A, secundæ conjugationis corripitur ubique, extra tertiam personam præsentis indicativi, subjunctivum, et participia activæ vocis.

Υ, quartæ conjugationis in singulari activæ vocis producitur. In duali, et plurali, exceptâ tertiâ personâ plurali, et in totâ passivâ et mediâ voce, corripitur.

In imperativo singularis corripitur υ in polysyllabis : ut,

Κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο, *audi nunc et me.* HOM.

In dissyllabis producitur : ut,

Κλυθί μεν, Ἀργυρότοξε, *audi me, Apollo.* HOM.

IX. *Regulæ.**De primis et mediis syllabis Nominum.*

Anceps vocalis ante aliam, sive brevem, sive longam, non corripitur necessariò, ut apud Latinos.

A, in superlativo semper corripitur : ut, σοφάτατος.

Nomina in -ια, acutitona, quæ habent ultimam longam, penultimam corripiunt : ut, σοφία.

Excipe ἀνία, *tristitia* ; κονία, *pulvis* ; καλία, *nidus* ; ὀξυρία, *linea piscatoria* ; ἀεργία, *desidia* ; στία, *calculus* ; quæ sæpius producunt.

I, brevis est in,

1. Diminutivis in -ιον: ut, κοράσιον, *puellulus*.

2. Comparativis neutris apud Ionas: ut, ἡδιον, *suavius*;

Atticè verò producitur: ut,

Ξὺν ἀνδράσιν κάλλιον, ἢ κενῆς, κρατεῖν,

*Terram plenam viris pulchrius est, quam inanem regere.*—

Soph. Œdip. Tyr. 55.

3. Multis adjectivis in -ιος: ut, ἄξιος, *dignus*.

4. Multis nominibus in -ος: ut, βίος, βίοςτος, *vita*.

5. Adjectivis possessivis, et materialibus in -ινος: ut, ἀνθρώπινος, *humanus*; λίθινος, *lapideus*.

6. Illis item, quæ tempus significant: ut, εἰαρινὸς, *vernus*; θερινὸς, *æstivus*;

Ionicè verò producitur: ut,

Ἡματ' ὀπωρινῷ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ Ζεὺς,

*Tempore autumnali quum rapidissimum imbrem Jupiter fundit.* Il. π. 385.

Υ, in pronomnibus producitur; ut,

Ἵμεῖς, ὑμεῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμεῖς.

In nominibus polysyllabis, in -ύνη, et -ύτης, υ corripitur: ut, γηθοσύνη, *gaudium*; βραδύτης, *tarditas*; γλυκύτης, *dulcedo*.

### *Exemplum, seu Auctoritas.*

Ultima ratio cognoscendæ quantitatis syllabæ est exemplum, seu auctoritas, eademque optima, certissima, et facillima, quam poëtarum lectio multò faciliùs, quàm regularum multitudo suppedabit.

*De ultimis syllabis.*

-A, finita corripuntur : ut, ἡ τράπεζα, *mensa* ;

Item μαῖα, μοῖρα· τύψασα, τέτυφα, ἵνα

Producuntur, 1. Nomina in -εα : ut, θεά, *spectaculum* ;

2. In -δα, et -θα· et ferè -ρα.

3. In -εια, a verbis in -εύω· ut, προφητεία·

Et in -ια· præter Δία, μία, πότνια.

II. Polysyllaba in -αια· ut, σεληναία.

III. Nomina in -ρα, non præcedente diphthongo : ut, χαρά, *gaudium*.

IV. Articuli fœminini numeri dualis : ut, τὰ.

V. Vocativus nominum in -ας, primæ declinationis : ut, ὦ Αἰνεία.

VI. Dualis primæ, et secundæ declinationis.

VII. Vocativi poetici ; ut, ὦ Πολυδάμα.

VIII. -A Doricum, in genitivo : ut,

Τοῦ Αἰνεία, pro Αἰνείου, et ubicunque pro η ponatur.

-Αν finita corripuntur : ut, τράπεζαν, ἔτυψαν, μέλαν.

Excipiuntur, 1. πᾶν, nisi in compositis ; nomina masculina in -αν : ut, Τιτάν· et adverbia : ut, πέραν, *ultra* ; λίαν, *valde*.

2. -Αν primæ : ut, Αἰνείαν· et secundæ declinationis, si habet acutum in penultimâ : ut, φιλίαν· et -αν pro -ων ut, νυμφᾶν.

-Ας finita corripuntur : ut, νέκταρ, ὄναρ, αὐτὰρ, *cæterum*, ἄφαρ.

Monosyllaba κὰρ, ψὰρ, producuntur.

-As infinita producuntur : ut,

Αἰνεῖας, τὰς μούσας, ὁ Αἶας, τὴν ψας,

Excipiuntur, 1. Aliquando accusativi plurales, qui Doricè breves leguntur : ut,

Ἡ καλὰς ἄμμι ποῶν ἐλελήθει βῶκος ἀοιδὰς,  
Ignoravimus sanè, quam pulchra carmina pastor componat.  
Theoc. Idyl. 10. 38.

2. Fœminina in -ας ut, λαμπράς.

3. Masculini : ut, ὁ μέλας, μέγας.

4. Neutra : ut, τὸ σέλας, *lumen*.

5. Item adverbia : ut, ἐκὰς, ἀτρέμας.

6. Item accusativi plurales quintæ declinationis simplicium : ut, τιτᾶνας.

7. Item secundæ personæ singulares aoristi primi activi, et præteriti : ut, ἔτυψας, τέτυφας.

I, finita, brevia sunt : ut, μέλι, ὅτι, βίηφι.

Producuntur, 1. Adverbia, et pronomina aucta per paragogen : ut, νυνὶ, οὐτοσί.

2. Item -ι ab Atticis ex -ε vel -α factum : ut, ὁδὶ pro ὁδῇ ταυτὶ pro ταυτά.

3. Item κρι, et nomina literarum : ut, ξι, πι.

-Ιν, finita, corripuntur : ut, πάλιν, ἔξιν, μιν, νιν, τιν, τειν, et syllabæ quibus ν additur : ut, τύπτουσιν, ἔστιν.

Πρὶν commune est : ut,

Τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης πρὶν ἐλθεῖν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν,  
Olim tempore pacis priusquam venissent filii Achivorum. II.  
χ. 156.

Nomina duarum terminationum : ut,

ῥιν, λῖν, δελφιν, ἀκτιν, producuntur.

-Ις finita corripuntur : ut,



Πόλις, ἔρις ἔριδος, τυραννίς τυραννίδος, τίς, δὶς, τρίς, cum ejusmodi adverbiiis.

Producuntur, quorum augmentum est longum, qualia sunt, ῥίς, δελφίς, ὄρνις, κνημίς, σφραγίς, et κλεΐς.

-Υ finita corripuntur : σὺ, δάκρυ, γλυκύ.

Producuntur, 1. Adverbia fictitia ὦ et γρῶ.

2. Nomina literarum : ut, μῦ, νῦ.

3. Tertiæ personæ singulares quartæ conjugationis in -μι, in imperfecto, et aoristo secundo : ut, ἔδου, ἔφου.

-Υν finita corripuntur : ut,

Πολὺν, βραδὺν, σὺν, τοίνυν, conjunctiones.

Producuntur, 1. Circumflexa : ut, νῦν, nunc ; μῦν, &c.

2. Dictalecta, quæ duas habent terminationes in recto : ut, Φόρκυς et Φόρκυν.

3. Item quæ -υς in nominat. habent longum : ut, ἰλὺς, limus ; ἰχθὺς, piscis.

4. Primæ personæ imperfecti verborum in -μι : ut, ἐξεύγυνν.

-Υς finita longa sunt : ut,

Ὁ ψίθυρ, susurrus ; τὸ πῦρ, ignis ; quod tamen in obliquis breve est.

In -υς desinentia corripuntur : ut,

Βαθὺς, profundus ; βαρὺς, gravis ; κόρυς, galea.

Producuntur, 1. Κώμυς, fasciculus ; ἄρκυς, ἄχλυσ, et monosyllaba : ut, μῦς.

2. Participia in -υς : ut, ζευγνύς.

3. Quæ declinantur per -ος purum : ut, ἰλὺς ; sed in ἰχθὺς, υ, est anceps.

POETICA LICENTIA.

Hæ sunt regulæ observatione dignissimæ de syllabarum quantitate; sed quodammodo infinita est poëtarum licentia, qui interdum longas corripiunt, aut breves producunt, metri necessitate coacti: aut ancipitem in eâdem dictione, in eodem versu, et producunt et corripiunt: ut,

"Αρες, "Αρες, βροτολοιγὲ, μαιαφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα,  
Mars, Mars, homicida, sanguinarie, mœnium subversor.

FIGURÆ POETICÆ.

1. Systole (*i. e.* contractio, vel correptio) est cum syllaba longa corripitur: ut,

Ἴν' ἐγείρομεν ὄξυν Ἀρήα,  
Ut excitemus acrem Martem.

2. Ectasis, (*i. e.* extensio) quæ syllabam brevem producit: ut,

Δὸς μὴ Ὀδυσσῆα πτολίπορθον ὄκαδ' ἰκέσθαι.  
Da, ut Ulysses, urbium eversor, domum nunquam redire possit.

3. Synecphonesis, de quâ supra in scansione.

4. Catalexis, (*i. e.* terminatio) quâ syllaba terminalis ad justam metri perfectionem desideratur: hujus usus est in iambis, et trochaicis. sicut et sequentium duarum: ut,

Μάρτυρες σοφώτατοι.—PINDAR.

5. Brachycatalexis, quâ syllabæ finales duæ, hoc est, integer pes, desideratur: ut,

Ζεῦ, τίαι γὰρ ὄρασι.—PINDAR.

6. Hypercatalexis, (*i. e.* superabundans ter-

minatio) quâ syllaba præter justam dispositionem, superabundat: ut, ἐν ἀμέρῃ φαεινὸν ἄστρον.

7. Enallage, quâ pes pro pede ponitur, ut, cùm spondeus in quinto loco constituitur, cujusmodi versus spondaïci vocantur: ut,

Ἀμφοτέρων, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρείτερός τ' αἰχμητής.

8. Dialysis, (i. e. dissolutio) quâ dictio in fine posita ita distrahitur, ut una pars in præcedente sit versu, altera in principio sequentis: ut,

Οὐδ' ἀπιθῆσέ νιν, ἄλ-  
λ' ἥρως, ἐπ' ἀκταῖσι θορῶν.

## TABELLÆ DIALECTORUM.

QUATUOR numerantur Græcæ linguæ dialecti, sive loquendi formæ præcipuæ, pro numero præcipuarum Græciæ gentium, quæ a linguâ communi in nonnullis deflectuntur, nimirum *Attica, Ionica, Dorica, Æolica*; præter quas suam dialectum, et idioma, in quibusdam habuerunt poetæ; quæ omnes, quod ad terminations partium orationis spectat, in sequentibus tabellis subjiciuntur:

In reliquis verò, cùm tanta sit varietas, ut regulis comprehendi vix possit, singularum proprietates insigniores breviter proponere sufficiat.

### I. Attici mutant

σ in ξ: ut, ξὺν pro σύν.

σσ in ττ: ut, θαλάττα pro θαλάσσα.

σ in ρ: ut, ἄρῃν pro ἄρσιν, vir;

η in ει: ut, τύπτει pro τύπη.

Et contractionibus imprimis gaudent.

## II. Iones ponunt

η pro α, Φιλίη pro Φιλία, *amicitia*  
 ε pro α, γελέω pro γελάω, *rideo*; et contra  
 α pro ε, τάμνω, pro τέμνω, *seco*.

Et gaudent non contractis, sed omnibus resolutionibus.

Ex consonantibus, κ pro π: ut, κῶς pro πῶς.

Tenues pro aspiratis: ut, ἀπαιροῦμαι pro ἀφαιροῦμαι

Contractionibus prorsus abstinent, diphthongos resolvunt, et spiritum aspiratum auferunt: ut, ἥλιος pro ἥλιος, *sol*.

## III. Dores usurpant

α { pro η: ut, φάμα pro φήμη, *fama*.  
 pro ε: ut, πιάζω pro πιέζω, *premo*;  
 γα pro γε: ut, ἔγωγα pro ἔγωγε.  
 pro ω: ut, μουσᾶν pro μουσῶν, *musarum*;  
 πρῶτος pro πρῶτος *primus*.  
 pro ει: ut, κληῖδας pro κληῖδας, *claves*.

η pro α: ut, ζῆν pro ζῆν' et pro ει: ut, κοσμήν pro κοσμεῖν.

ω pro ου: ut, μῶσα pro μουσα, *musa*; ὠνεκα pro οὔνεκα, *quare*.

αι pro ει: ut, αἶθε pro εἴθε, *utinam*.

ευ pro ου: ut, ἀλεῦμαι pro ἀλοῦμαι, *saliam*.

οι pro ου: ut, τύπτουσα pro τύπτουσα.

ο pro ου: ut, λύκος pro λύκους.

Ex consonantibus,

σδ pro ζ: ut, συρίσδω pro συρίζω.

σ pro θ: ut, σεός pro θεός.

κ pro τ: ut, πόκα, ὅκα, pro πότε, et ὅτε, *aliquando*.

Et contra τ pro κ: ut, τῆνος pro κῆνος, *ille*.

## IV. Æoles utuntur

ω pro ο: ut, κῶρος, pro κόρος, *puer*; et contra,

ο pro ω: ut, ἔρος pro ἔρω, *amor*.

ε pro α: ut, θέρσος pro θάρσος, *audacia*.

αις pro ας: ut, καλαῖς pro καλὰς, *bonas*.

Ex consonantibus, ππ pro μμ: ut,

\*Οππατα pro ὀμματα, oculi.

Et β ante ς: ut, βράκος pro ῥάκος, *cento*.

Accentum in priores syllabas retrahunt Æoles: ut, κάλος pro καλός.

Aspirationem etiam rejiciunt: ut, ἥλιος pro ἧλιος.

Atque pro ι consonantem sequentem geminant: ut, σπέῖρῳ pro σπείρω, χέῖρες pro χεῖρες.

Poetæ non solum peculiarem in quibusdam habent dialectum, sed etiam dialectos commiscet. Homerus Ionicæ, quâ maximè utitur, reliquas, præter Doricam, admiscet; Pindarus Doricus alias etiam dialectos adjungit; Aristophanes Atticus, ut etiam Euripides, Sophocles, et Æschylus, in choris et cantilenis, subinde sunt Dorici.





## Fœm.

|      | SING. |      |     |        |  | DUAL. |      | PLURAL. |     |      |           |
|------|-------|------|-----|--------|--|-------|------|---------|-----|------|-----------|
| Com. | ῥί,   | ῥίς, | ῥί, | ῥήν, | \| | ῥά,   | ῥήν, | \| | ῥί, | ῥήν, | ῥίς, ῥής. |
|      |       | ῥής, | ῥή, | ῥήν I. |  |       |      |         |     |      |           |
|      | ῥί,   | ῥής, | ῥή, | ῥήν D. |  |       |      |         |     |      |           |

## Neut.

|      | SING. |     |    |    |  | DUAL. |     |  | PLURAL. |     |      |    |
|------|-------|-----|----|----|--|-------|-----|--|---------|-----|------|----|
| Com. | ὄ,    | ὄν, | ὄ, | ὄ, | \| | ὄ,    | ὄν, | \| | ὄ,      | ὄν, | ὄίς, | ὄ. |

## PRIMA DECLINATIO SUBSTANTIVORUM.

|      | SING. |                     |     |        |       | DUAL. |       | PLURAL. |          |       |         |      |
|------|-------|---------------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|------|
|      | N.    | G.                  | D.  | A.     | V.    | N.    | G.    | N.      | G.       | D.    | A.      | V.   |
| Com. | -ας,  | -ου,                | -α, | -αυ,   | -α,   | -α,   | -αιν, | -αι,    | -ων,     | -αίς, | -ας,    | -αι. |
|      | -ης,  | -ου,                | -η, | -ην,   | -η I. |       |       | -έων,   | -ης,     | -ησι, | -εας I. |      |
|      | -ης,  | -ου,                | -η, | -ην,   | -εα.  |       |       | -ων D.  | -αίσι A. | -αίς  | Æ.      |      |
|      | -ας,  | -α,                 | -α, | -αν D. |       |       |       | -άων    | Æ.       |       |         |      |
|      | -αο   | Æ.                  |     |        |       |       |       |         |          |       |         |      |
|      | -ω    | per Crasin ex εω P. |     |        |       |       |       |         |          |       |         |      |

## SECUNDA DECLINATIO.

|      | SING. |      |      |        |    | DUAL. |       | PLURAL. |          |         |      |      |
|------|-------|------|------|--------|----|-------|-------|---------|----------|---------|------|------|
|      | N.    | G.   | D.   | A.     | V. | N.    | G.    | N.      | G.       | D.      | A.   | V.   |
| Com. | -α,   |      | -αυ, | -α,    |    | -α,   | -αιν, | -αι,    | -ων,     | -αίς,   | -ας, | -αι. |
|      | -ης,  | -η,  |      |        |    |       |       | -έων,   | -ης,     | -ησι I. |      |      |
|      | -η,   | -ην, | -η,  |        |    |       |       | -ων D.  | -αίσι A. |         |      |      |
|      | -η,   | -ης, | -η,  | -ην I. |    |       |       | -άων    | Æ.       |         |      |      |
|      | -α,   | -ας, | -α,  | -αν D. |    |       |       |         |          |         |      |      |

## TERTIA DECLINATIO.

|      | SING.   |     |      |    |    | DUAL.   |       | PLURAL. |       |       |      |    |
|------|---------|-----|------|----|----|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------|----|
|      | N.      | G.  | D.   | A. | V. | N.      | G.    | N.      | G.    | D.    | A.   | V. |
| Com. | -ος,    |     | -ε,  |    |    | -ω,     | -οιν, | -οι,    |       | -οις, | -οι. |    |
|      | -ου,    | -ω, | -ου, |    |    | -οιν I. |       | -ων,    | -οιν, |       |      |    |
|      | -ου,    |     | -ου, |    |    |         |       | -ων,    | -οιν, |       |      |    |
|      | -οιο I. |     |      |    |    |         |       | -ων,    | -οιν, |       |      |    |
|      | -ω D.   |     |      |    |    |         |       | -ων,    | -οιν, |       |      |    |

QUARTA DECLINATIO.

|      | SING. |      |     |      |      | DUAL. |     | PLURAL. |      |      |     |          |
|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-----|---------|------|------|-----|----------|
|      | N.    | G.   | D.  | A.   | V.   | N.    | G.  | N.      | G.   | D.   | A.  | V.       |
| Com. | -ως,  |      |     |      | -ως, | -ω,   | ων, | -ω,     |      |      |     | -ως, -ω. |
|      |       | -ω,  | -ω, | -ων, |      |       |     |         | -ων, | -ως, |     |          |
|      | -ων,  |      |     |      | -ων, |       |     | -ω,     |      |      | -ω, | -ω.      |
|      |       | -ωο, | -ωο |      | P.   |       |     |         |      |      |     |          |

QUINTA DECLINATIO.

|      |                  |           |                           |
|------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
|      | SING.            | DUAL.     | PLURAL.                   |
| N.   | G. D. A. V.      | N. G.     | N. G. D. A. V.            |
| Com. | -α, -ι, -υ,      | -ε, -οἷν, | -ες, -ων, -σι, -ας, -εις. |
| "    | -ως, -ν,         |           | -α, -ξι, -α, -α.          |
|      | -ος, -ι, -α, -υ, |           | -ψι.                      |
|      | -ες, -σ,         |           | -ισσι, -ισι P.            |
|      | -ξ, -ψ,          |           |                           |

## PRIMA DECLINATIO CONTRACTORUM.

[illegible]

## SECUNDA DECLINATIO.

[illegible]

## TERTIA DECLINATIO.

| SING. |        |       |      |           | DUAL. |         |        |       | PLURAL. |       |          |       |       |
|-------|--------|-------|------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
|       | N.     | G.    | D.   | A. V.     |       | N.      | A.     | G. D. | N.      | G.    | D.       | A.    | V.    |
| Com.  | -εὐς,  | -εος, | -εῖ, | -έα, -εῦ, |       | -έε,    | έοιν,  |       | -έεε,   | -έων, | -εῦσι,   | -έαε, | -έεε. |
|       |        | -εῖ,  |      |           |       |         |        |       | -εῖε,   |       | -εῖε,    | -εῖε, |       |
|       | -εῦς,  | Æ.    | -ῆε, | -ῆα I.    |       | -ῆε, I. | -ῆοιν, |       | -ῆεε,   | -ῆων, | -ῆεσσι,  | -ῆαε, | -ῆεε, |
|       | -έαε,  | A.    | -ῆ,  | P.        |       |         |        |       | -ῆεε,   | -ῆων, | -ῆεσσι,  | -ῆαε, | -ῆεε, |
|       | -ῆος,  | I.    | -ῆ,  | A.        |       |         |        |       | -ῆεε,   | Att.  | -ῆσι, I. |       | [I.   |
|       | -εῖος, | I.    |      |           |       |         |        |       |         |       | -έσι, P. |       |       |
|       | -εος,  | B.    |      |           |       |         |        |       |         |       |          |       |       |
|       | -ῆος,  | Æ.    |      |           |       |         |        |       |         |       |          |       |       |
|       | -εῖος, | Æ.    |      |           |       |         |        |       |         |       |          |       |       |
|       | -εος,  | A.    |      |           |       |         |        |       |         |       |          |       |       |

## QUARTA DECLINATIO.

| SING. |      |       |          |       | DUAL. |     |       |       | PLURAL. |      |      |       |            |
|-------|------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|------------|
|       | N.   | G.    | D.       | A. V. |       | N.  | A.    | G. D. | N.      | G.   | D.   | A.    | V.         |
| Com.  | -ὦ,  | -όος, | -όῖ,     | -οῖ   |       | -ὦ, | -οῖν, | -ὦ,   |         | -οῖ, | -ῶν, | -οῖς, | -οῦς, -οῖ. |
|       | -ὦς, | -οῦς, | -οῖ,     | -ῶ.   |       |     |       |       |         |      |      |       |            |
|       | -ῶς, |       | -ῶν      | Æ.    |       |     |       |       |         |      |      |       |            |
|       |      |       | -οῦν, I. |       |       |     |       |       |         |      |      |       |            |
|       |      |       | -ὦ,      | A.    |       |     |       |       |         |      |      |       |            |

## QUINTA DECLINATIO.

| SING. |       |        |       |           | DUAL. |       |         |       | PLURAL. |       |        |       |       |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|       | N.    | G.     | D.    | A. V.     |       | N.    | A.      | G. D. | V.      | N.    | G.     | D.    |       |
| Com.  | -ας,  | -ατος, | -ατι, | -ας, -ας, | \| | -ατε, | -άτοιν, | -ατε, | \| | -ατα, | -ατων, | -ασι, |       |
|       |       |        |       |           |       |       |         |       |         | [A.   | -ατα.  | V.    | -ατα. |
| Sync. | -αος, | -αῖ,   |       |           |       | -αε,  | -άοιν,  | -αε,  |         | -αα,  | -άων,  | -αα,  | -αα.  |
| Cras. | -ας,  | -α,    |       |           |       | -α,   | -ᾶν,    | -α,   |         | -α,   | -ᾶν,   | -α,   | -α.   |

DIALECTI PRONOMINUM.

Ἐγώ.

Singulariter.

|       | NOM.               | GEN.                                                                   | DAT.            | ACC.          |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Com.  | ἐγώ,               | { ἐμοῦ,<br>μοῦ,                                                        | { ἐμοί,<br>μοί, | { ἐμέ.<br>μέ. |
| Att.  | ἐγώ γε,            |                                                                        | ἐμοί γε.        |               |
| Dor.  | { ἐγώνη,<br>ἐγών,  |                                                                        |                 |               |
| Æol.  | ἐγών γε,           | ἐμεῦ,                                                                  | ἐμίν.           |               |
| Ion.  | ἐγών,              | ἐμεῦ.<br>ἐμοῖο.<br>ἐμέο<br>ἐμείθεν, Parag.<br>ἐμείθεν, Sync.<br>ἐμείο. |                 |               |
| Poet. |                    |                                                                        |                 |               |
| Bæot. | { ἰώγα,<br>ἰών γε. |                                                                        |                 |               |

Dualiter.

|       | NOM. ACC. | GEN. DAT. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Com.  | νῶ,       | νῶν.      |
| Dor.  | ἄμμε,     |           |
| Æol.  | ἄμμε,     |           |
| Poet. | νῶϊ,      | νῶϊν.     |

Pluraliter.

|       | NOM.                | GEN.                   | DAT.               | ACC.                |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Com.  | ἡμεῖς,              | ἡμῶν,                  | ἡμῖν,              | ἡμεᾶς.              |
| Dor.  | { ἄμμες,<br>ἄμμεες, | { ἄμῶν,<br>ἄμείων,     | { ἄμῖν,<br>ἄμμιν,  | ἄμας.               |
| Æol.  | ἄμμεες,             | { ἄμμεων,<br>ἄμμεείων, | { ἄμμιν,<br>ἄμμει, | { ἄμμεας,<br>ἡμέας, |
| Ion.  | ἡμεῖς               | ἡμείων,                | ἡμῖν,              |                     |
| Poet. |                     | ἡμείων,                |                    |                     |

Σύ.

Singulariter.

|       | NOM.            | GEN.                     | DAT.                            | ACC.             |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Com.  | σύ,             | σοῦ,                     | σοί,                            | σέ.              |
| Dor.  | { τὺ,<br>τύ γε, | { σεῦ,<br>τεῦ,<br>τοιῖο, | τοί,                            | { τε.<br>τύ.     |
| Æol.  |                 | { σεῦ,<br>τεῦ,<br>στοῖο, |                                 |                  |
| Ion.  |                 | { σεῦ,<br>στοῖο,<br>σέο, |                                 |                  |
| Poet. |                 |                          | { σεῖο,<br>σεῖοθεν,<br>σεῖοθιν, | { τίν.<br>τείιν. |



## Dualiter.

|       | NOM. ACC. | GEN. DAT. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Com.  | σφῶ,      | σφῶν.     |
| Dor.  | ὑμε,      |           |
| Æol.  | ὑμεε,     |           |
| Poet. | σφῶϊ,     | σφῶϊν.    |

## Pluraliter.

|       | NOM.              | GEN.                 | DAT.              | ACC.                 |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Com.  | ὑμεῖς,            | ὑμῶν,                | ὑμῖν,             | ὑμεῖς,               |
| Dor.  | { ὑμμεε,<br>ὑμεε, |                      | { ὑμμεν,<br>ὑμμε, | { ὑμμεας,<br>ὑμμεας, |
| Æol.  | ὑμμεε,            | { ὑμμεων,<br>ὑμμεων, | { ὑμμεν;<br>ὑμμε, | { ὑμμεας,<br>ὑμμεας. |
| Ion.  | ὑμεῖς,            | ὑμεῖων,              | ὑμῖν.             |                      |
| Poet. | ὑμεῖς,            | ὑμεῖων,              |                   |                      |

## Οὔ.

## Singulariter.

|       | NOM. | GEN.                                      | DAT. | ACC.            |
|-------|------|-------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Com.  |      | οὔ,                                       | οἷ,  | εἰ.             |
| Dor.  |      | εὔ,                                       |      | { μῖν,*<br>νίν. |
| Æol.  |      | εὔ,                                       |      |                 |
| Ion.  |      | εῖο,<br>εῖο,                              | εἰ.  |                 |
| Poet. |      | { εἰο.<br>εἰοθεν. Parag.<br>εἰοθεν. Sync. |      |                 |

## Dualiter.

|       | NOM. | GEN.             | DAT. | ACC.   |
|-------|------|------------------|------|--------|
| Com.  |      | σφῖ,             |      | σφῖν.  |
| Poet. |      | { σφῶε,<br>σφῖε, |      | σφῶϊν. |

## Pluraliter.

|       | NOM.   | GEN.   | DAT.            | ACC.   |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Com.  | σφεῖς, | σφῶν,  | σφίσι,          | σφῶς.  |
| Dor.  | σφῖς,  |        |                 | σφῖ.   |
| Ion.  | σφῖς,  | σφῖων, | σφῖν,           | σφῖας. |
| Poet. |        | σφῖων. | { σφῖ,<br>σφῖν, | { σφῖ. |

|      | M.    | F.   | N.                |       | M.   | F.  | N.   |
|------|-------|------|-------------------|-------|------|-----|------|
| Com. | σός,  | σῆ,  | σόν.              | Com.  | ὁς,  | ῆ,  | όν.  |
| Dor. | τιός, | τιῶ, | τιόν.             | Poet. | ἐός, | ἐῆ, | ἐόν. |
|      |       |      | τῆνος pro ἐκείνος | D.    |      |     |      |

\* Μῖν, pro ejus, ipsius, vel illius, indeclinabile, et significat ipsum, ipsam, ipsos, ipsas.



## Plusquamperfectum.

|       |              |      |  |         |         |  |            |                 |         |
|-------|--------------|------|--|---------|---------|--|------------|-----------------|---------|
| -ειν, | -εις,        | -ει, | \| | -ειτον, | -είτην, | \| | -ειμεν,    | -ειτε,          | -εισαν. |
| -ην   | -η, A. et D. |      |  |         |         |  | -ειμεν, D. | -εσαν, A. et I. |         |
| -σα,  | -εις, I.     |      |  |         |         |  |            |                 |         |

## Futurum β.

|      |        |       |  |                  |         |                    |         |        |        |
|------|--------|-------|--|------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| -ω,  | -εις,  | -ει, | \| | είτον,           | -είτον, | \| | -οῦμεν, | -είτε, | -ούσι. |
| -έω, | -έεις, | -έει, | \| | -έετον, &c. Ion. |         |                    |         |        |        |
|      |        |       |  |                  |         | -οῦμεν,            |         |        |        |
|      |        |       |  |                  |         | -οὔντι, -ουντι, D. |         |        |        |

## IMPERATIVUS.

## Præsens.

| SING. |       | DUAL.  |        | PLURAL.            |          |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|----------|
| -ε,   | -έτω, | -ετον, | -έτων, | -ετε,              | -έτωσαν. |
|       |       |        |        | -όντων, Att. sæpe. |          |

## Aoristus α.

|      |       |        |        |            |          |
|------|-------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| -ον, | -άτω, | -ατον, | -άτων, | -ατε,      | -άτωσαν. |
|      |       |        |        | -όντων, A. |          |

## Aoristus β.

|           |       |        |        |            |          |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| -ε,       | -έτω, | -ετον, | -έτων, | -ετε,      | -έτωσαν. |
| -ον, Ion. |       |        |        | -όντων, A. |          |

## OPTATIVUS.

## Præsens, Præt. Aor. β. et Fut. α. et β.

| SING.  |       |      | DUAL.   |         | PLURAL.    |        |       |
|--------|-------|------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------|
| -οίμι, | -οίς, | -οί, | -οιτον, | -οίτην, | -οίμεν,    | -οίτε, | οίεν. |
|        |       |      |         |         | -οιμεν, D. |        |       |

## Aoristus α.

|        |        |       |        |         |         |              |         |        |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|--------|
| -αιμι, | -αις,  | -αι, | \| | -αιτον, | -αίτην, | \| | -αιμεν, | -αιτε, | -αιεν. |
| -αια,  | -αιας, | -αιε, | &c. Æ. |         |         | -αιμεν, Dor. |         |        |        |

## SUBJUNCTIVUS.

## In omnibus temporibus.

| SING. |      |     | DUAL.  |        | PLURAL. |       |       |
|-------|------|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| -ω,   | -ης, | -η, | -ητον, | -ητον, | -ωμεν,  | -ητε, | -ωσι. |

# INFINITIVUS.

Præs. et Fut. α.

-ειν.

-έμεν, Ion.

-έμεναι, A. D.

-έμεναι, P.

Perf.

-έναι.

-έμεν, I.

-έμεναι, D. A.

Aor. α.

-αι.

-έμεναι, A. D.

Aor. β. et Fut. β.

-ειν.

-εν, D. -έεν, I.

# PARTICIPIA.

Præs.

-ων, -ουσα, -ον.

-οῖσα, D.

-εῦσα, Æ.

Perf.

-ώς, -υῖα, -ός.

-ών, Æ. ut, εἰρηκῶν, pro εἰρηκώς.

-ῶσα, -ώς, Æ.

Aorist. α.

-ας, -ασα, -αν.

-αις, -αισα, -αιν, Æol.

Fut. α.

-ων, -οῦσα, -ον.

-οῖσα, D.

Aorist. β.

-ών, -οὔσα, -όν.

-οῖσα, D.

-εῖσα, Æ.

Fut. β.

-ών, -οὔσα, -οὔν, A.

-έων,

-έουσα,

-έον, I.

# DIALECTI IN VOCE PASSIVA.

## INDICATIVUS.

Præsens.

SING.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

-ομαι, -η, -εται,

-εαι, I.

-ηαι, P.

-ει, Att.

-όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον,

-όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

-όμεσθα, D. I.

-όμεσθην, Æol.

Imperfectum.

-όμην, -ου, -ετο,

-εο, I.

-ευ, D.

-σκειν, -σκετο, I. P.

-όμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην,

-όμεθα, -εσθε, -ουντο.

-όμισθα, A.

## Aoristus β.

|               |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| -ην, -ης, -η, | -ητον, -ήτην, | -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν. |
|               |               | -εν, B. et Ion.     |

## Futurum β. et Paulo post Futurum.

|                   |                          |                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| -ομαι, -η, -εται, | -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον, | -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται. |
| -σαι, I.          |                          | -μίσθαι, A.            |
| -ηαι, P,          |                          |                        |

## Præteritum Perfectum.

| SING.            | DUAL.               | PLURAL.                                 |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| -μαι, -σαι, ται, | -μεθον, -θον, -θον, | -μεθα, -θε, -ται, vel<br>[-μένοι είσι.] |
|                  |                     | -μισθα, A. -αται, I.                    |

## Plusquamperfectum.

|                 |                     |                                        |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| -μην, -σο, -το, | -μεθον, -θον, -θην, | -μεθα, -θε, -το, vel<br>[-μένοι ήσαν.] |
|                 |                     | -μισθα, A. -ατο, I.                    |

## Aoristus α.

|                  |                 |                        |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| -θην, -θης, -θη, | -θητον, -θήτην, | -θημεν, -θητε, -θησαν. |
|                  |                 | -θεν, B.               |

## Futurum α.

|                        |                             |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| -θήσομαι, -ση, -σεται, | -θησόμεθον, -σεσθον, -σθον, | -θησόμεθα, -σεσθε, -σονται. |
| -σαι, I.               |                             | -μισθα, D.                  |

## IMPERATIVUS.

## Præsens.

| SING.       | DUAL.           | PLURAL.         |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| -ου, -έσθω, | -εσθον, -έσθων, | -εσθε, έσθωσαν. |
| -εο, Ion.   |                 | -έσθων, Att.    |

Cætera tempora nulla dialecto variantur.

## OPTATIVUS.

## Præs. Fut. α. et β. et Paulo p. Fut.

| SING.                | DUAL.                       | PLURAL.                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| -οίμην, -οιο, -οιτο, | -οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οίσθην, | -οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο.  |
|                      |                             | -όμεσθα, A. -οίατο, I. P. |



Aoristus α. et β.

|                     |                   |                             |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| -είην, -ειης, -ειη, | -είητον, -ειήτην, | -είημεν, -είητε, -είησαν.   |
|                     |                   | -ἔϊμεν, -ἔϊτε, -ἔϊεν, Sync. |
|                     |                   | -εἶμες, D.                  |

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens.

| SING.              | DUAL.                    | PLURAL.                |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| -ωμαι, -ης, -ηται, | -ώμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον, | -ώμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται. |
| -εαι, Ion.         |                          | -άμεσθα, A.            |
| -ηαιν, P.          |                          |                        |

Aoristus α. et β.

| SING.                    | DUAL.         | PLURAL.                 |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| -ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ,             | -ῆτον, -ῆτον, | -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.      |
| -έω, -έης, -έησι, &c. P. |               | -ῶμες, Dor. -ῶντι, Dor. |
|                          |               | -εωμεν, } Ion. Poet.    |
|                          |               | -ειώμεν, }              |

INFINITIVUS.

Aoristus α. et β.

-ῆναι, -ῆμεναι, Dor. -ῆμεν, Ion.

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DIALECTI IN VOCE MEDIA.

INDICATIVUS.

Aoristus α.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-άμην, -ω, -ατο,	-άμεθον, -ασθον, -ασθην,	-άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.
-αο, I.		-μεσθα, A.
-α, Dor.		

Aoristus β.

-όμην, -ου, -ετο,	-όμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθον,	-όμεθα, -εσθε, -οντο.
-εο, Ion.		-εσθα, A.

Imperfectum, 1.

-ουν,	-εις,	-ει,	|	-εἶτον,	-εἶτην,	|	-οὔμεν,	-εἶτε,	-ουν.
-έσxon,	&c. Poet. Ion.								-εὔν. Dor.
	-ειν Att.								

Imperfectum, 2.

-ων,	-ας,	-α,	|	-ᾶτον,	-ᾶτην,	|	-ᾶμεν,	-ᾶτε,	-ων.
	-ης,	-η,	|	-ῆτον,	-ῆτην, Dor.	|			-ων, Ion.
-ασxon,	&c. Ion.		|			|			
	-αα, Poet.		|			|			

Imperfectum, 3.

-ουν,	-ους,	-ου,	|	-οὔτον,	-οὔτην,	|	-οὔμεν,	-οὔτε,	-οὔν.
-σχον,	&c. Ion.		|			|			-οσαν B.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
-ει,	-εἶτω,	-εἶτον,	-εἶτων,	-εἶτε,	-εἴτωσαν.
					-οὔντων, Att.

Præsens, 2.

-α,	-άτω,	|	-άτον,	-άτων,	|	-ἄτε,	-άτωσαν.
-αα, Poet.		|			|		-άτων, Att.

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
-οἶμι,	-οἶς,	-οἶ,	|	-οἶτον,	-οἶτην,	-οἶμεν,	-οἶτε, -οἶεν.
-οῖην,	-οῖης,	-οῖη, &c. Att.					
-ῶην,	-ῶης,	-ῶη, &c. Dor.					

Præsens, 2.

-έμι,	-ῶς,	-ῶ,	|	-ῶτον,	-ῶτην,	|	-ῶμεν,	-ῶτε,	-ῶεν.
-ῶην,	-ῶης,	-ῶη, &c. Att.							

Præsens, 3.

-οἶμι,	-οἶς,	-οἶ,	|	-οἶτον,	-οἶτην,	|	-οἶμεν,	-οἶτε,	-οἶεν.
-οῖην,	-οῖης,	-οῖη, &c. Att.							
-ῶην,	-ῶης,	-ῶη, &c. Dor.							

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.				
-ῶ,	-ῆς,	-ῆ,	|	-ῆτον,	-ῆτον,	|	-ῶμεν,	-ῆτε,	-ῶσι.

Præsens, 3.

-ωμι,	-ως,	-ωσι,	|	-οτον,	-οτον,	|	-ομεν,	-οτε,	-οὔσι.
		-ατι, Dor.	|			|			-ωντι, Dor.
			|			|			-οασι, Ion.

Præsens, 4.

-υμι,	-υς,	-υσι,	|	-υτον,	-υτον,	|	-υμεν,	-υτε,	-υσι.
			|			|			-υντι, Dor.
			|			|			-οασι, Ion.

Imperfectum, et Aoristus β. 1.

-ην,	-ης,	-η,	|	-ετον,	-έτην,	|	-εμεν,	-ετε,	-εσαυ.
-εα, Ion.		-εε, Ion.	|			|			-εν, Bæot.
-ουν,	-εις,	-ει, Att.	|			|			
-σπον,	-σπεε,	-σπεε, Poet. Ion.	|			|			

Imperfectum, et Aoristus β. 2.

-ην,	-ης,	-η,	|	-ατον,	-άτην,	|	-αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασαυ.
-σπον,	-σπεε,	-σπεε, Poet. Ion.	|			|			-αν, Bæot.
-ων,	-ας,	-α, Att.	|			|			

Imperfectum, et Aoristus β. 3.

-ων,	-ως,	-ω,	|	-οτον,	-ότην,	|	-ομεν,	-οτε,	-οσαυ.
-σπον,	-σπεε,	-σπεε, Poet. Ion.	|			|			-ον, Bæot.
-ουν,	-ους,	-ου, Att.	|			|			

Imperfectum, et Aoristus β. 4.

-υν,	-υς,	-υ,	|	-υτον,	-ύτην,	|	-υμεν,	-υτε,	-υσαυ
-υσπον,	&c. Ion.		|			|			

Aoristus β.

-εστην,	-ης,	-η,	|	-ητον,	-ήτην,	|	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαυ.
-ετασπον, Ion.			|			|			-εσαν, Bæot.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

-ετι, -έτω, -α, Dor. -η, Æol. Poet. -ει, -ειτω, Att.

Præsens, 2.

-αθι,	-άτω,	|	-ατον,	-άτων,	|	-ατε,	-άτωσαυ.
-η, Att. -α, Dor.		|			|		

Præsens, 3.

-οθι, -ότω, -ου, Att. contract. -ωθι, Poet. -οι, Dor.

OPTATIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-εἶνυ, -εἶης, -εἶη,	-εἶητον, -εἰήτην,	-εἶήμεν, -εἶητε, -εἶησαν.
		-εἴμεν, &c. per Sync.

Præsens, 2.

-αἶνυ, -αἶης, -αἶη,	-αἶητον, -αἰήτην,	-αἶήμεν, -αἶητε, -αἶησαν.
-ήνυ, -ήης, -ήη, Poet.		-αἴμεν, &c. per Sync.

Præsens, 3.

-οἶνυ, -οἶης, -οἶη,	-οἶητον, -οιήτην,	-οἶήμεν, -οἶητε, -οἶησαν.
-ώνυ, -ώης, -ώη, Att.		-οῖμεν, &c. per Sync.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ, | -ῶτον, -ῶτον, | -ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.		
-εἶα, -εἶς, -εἶσι, &c. Ion.		-εἶωμεν, Ion.
-εἴω, } Poet.		-εἴωμεν, } Poet.
-εῶ, }		-εἴομεν, }

Præsens, 2.

-ῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾶ, | -ᾶτον, -ᾶτον, | -ᾶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ᾶσι.		
-εἶω, -εἶς, -εἶσι, &c. Ion,		
-εἴω, } Poet.		
-εῶ, }		

Præsens, 3.

-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ, | -ῶτον, -ῶτον, | -ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.		
		-ῶσι, Ion.
-ᾶω, -ᾶς, -ᾶη, Poet.		

INFINITIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

-έναι.
 -έμεναι et -ήμεναι, I. P.
 -έμεν, Ion.

Aoristus β. 1.

-εἶναι.
 -έμεναι, Dor.
 -έμεν, Ion.

Præsens, 2. Aoristus β. 2.
 -άναι. -ῆναι, -ῆμεναι, Dor. -ῆμεν, Ion.
 -άμεναι, Dor. -άμεν, Ion.

Præsens, 3. Aoristus β. 3.
 -όναι. -οὔναι.
 -όμεναι, Att. Dor. -όμεναι, A. D.
 -όμεν, Ion. -όμεν, Ion.

Præsens, 4.
 -ύναι.
 -ύμεναι, Att. Dor.
 -ύμεν, Ion.

DIALECTI VOCIS PASSIVÆ VERBORUM IN -μι.

INDICATIVUS.

Præsens, 1. Conjug.

-εμαι, -εσαι, -εταί.
 -η, Att.
 -εαι, Ion.

Præsens, 2.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-αμαι, -ασαι, -αται,	-άμεθον, -ασθον, -ασθον,	-άμεθα, -ασθε, -ανται.
-η, Att.		
-εαι, Ion.		

Imperfectum, 1.

-έμεν,	-εσο,	-ετο.
-ήμεν, &c. A.	-εο, Ion.	
	-εω, Dor.	
	-ου, A.	

Imperfectum, 2.

-άμεν, -ασο, -ατο. 3. Plural. -εστέατο, Ion.
 -αο, Ion.
 -ω, Att.

Imperfectum, 3.

-όμεν, -οσο, -οτο.

-ου, Att.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præsens, 1.

-εσο, -έσθω,

-εο, Ion.

-ου, Att.

-ευ, Dor.

Præsens, 2.

-ασο, -άσθω.

-ω, Att.

-αε, Ion.

Præsens, 3.

-οσο, vel -ου, Att. -όσθω.

-οι, Dor.

DIALECTI VOCIS MEDIÆ VERBORUM IN -μι.

INDICATIVUS.

Aoristus β. 1.

-έμην, -εσο, -ετο.

-εο, Ion.

-ου, Att.

-ευ, Dor.

Aoristus β. 3.

-όμεν, -οσο, -οτο.

-ου, Att.

IMPERATIVUS.

Aoristus β. 1.

-έσο, -έσθω.

-εο, Ion.

-ου, Att.

-ευ, Dor.

Aoristus β. 3.

-όσο, -όσθω.

-ου, Att.

IN adverbii, et conjunctionis terminationibus paucae observantur dialecti; scilicet, -σθεν, et -σθε, pro -θεν, et -θε, et contra in adverbiiis localibus: ut,

ὀπίθεν, pro ὀπισθεν, *retro* ;
 βαβαιάζ, *παρε*, pro βαβαι.
 ἀληθείως pro ἀληθῶς, &c. *Ionice* ;
 πόκα, pro πότε, *quando* ;
 ὅκα et ὅκα, pro ὅτε, *aliquando* ;
 μέσ pro μέν, *quidem* ;
 αἰῆς pro αἰεί, *semper* ;
 μόγισ, *vix*, pro μόλις.

In præpositione inveniuntur

ἐνὶ pro ἐν.
 εἰν pro ἐν.
 ἀπαι pro ἀπό.
 παραι pro παρά.
 καταἰ pro κατά.
 ὑπαι pro ὑπό, *poeticè*.

δὴ pro δέ *Atticè* ;
 ἐνθαῦτα pro ἐνταῦθα, *hic* ;
 ἐνδε pro ἐνδον, *intus* ;
 κάλως pro καλῶς, *pulchre* ;
 εἰκά pro εἴκειν, *si* ;
 ἔμπροσθεν pro ἔμπροσθεν, *ante* ;
 ἄλλοτα pro ἄλλοτε, *alias* ; *Doricè*.

ποτὶ pro πρὸς.
 παρ pro παρὰ, *Dor.*
 ἀμπὶ pro ἀμφὶ, *circum* ;
 ζα pro διὰ in compositione : ut,
 ζαβάλλειν pro διαβάλλειν, *calumniari*, *Æol.*

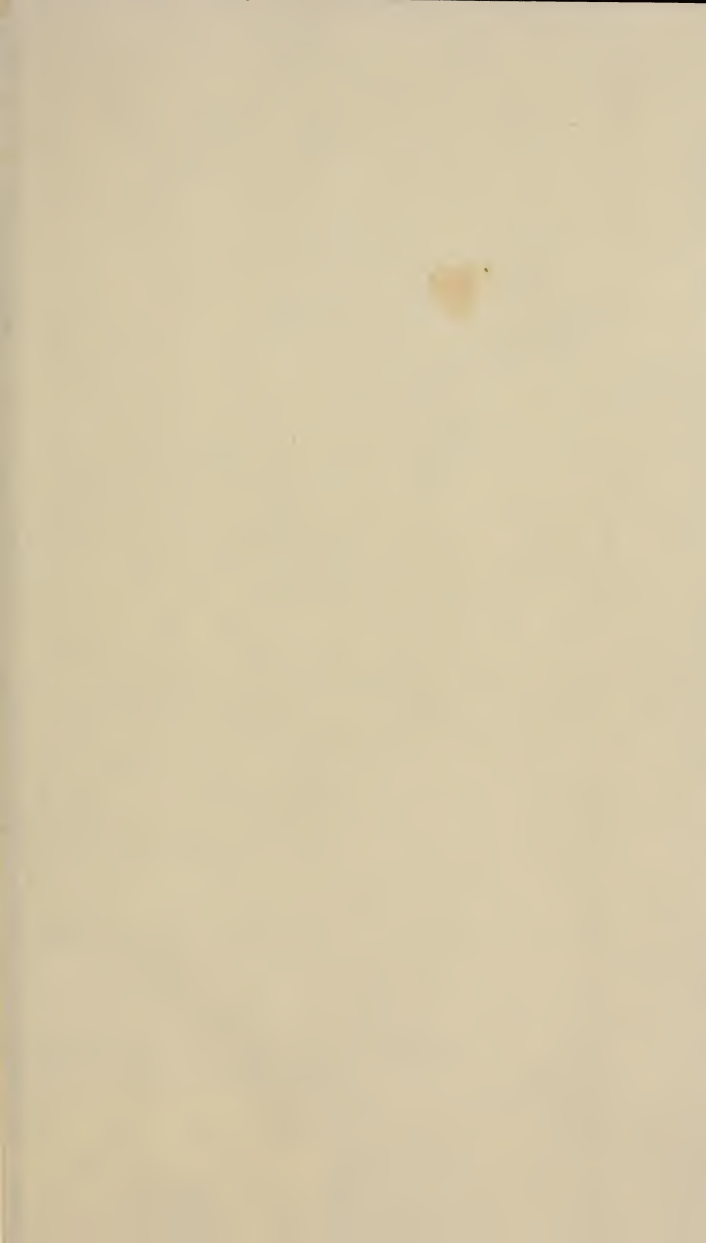
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